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CANADA

Report by **THE TARIFF BOARD**

Pursuant to the Inquiry Ordered
by the Minister of Finance
respecting

**FRESH AND PROCESSED FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES**

**VOLUME 2
PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**

Reference No. 152



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Minister of Finance
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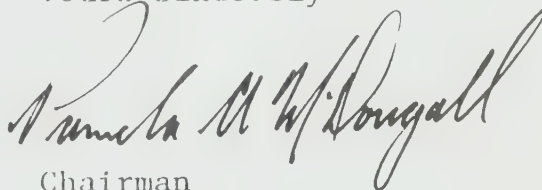
Dear Mr. Chrétien,

I refer to the Honourable John Turner's letter of July 6, 1973, addressed to Mr. L.E. Couillard, former Chairman of the Tariff Board, directing the Tariff Board to make a study and report on specified tariff items as they relate to fresh and processed fruits and vegetables.

I now have the honour to transmit the final volume of the Report of the Board, in English and in French. This Volume 2 contains the studies on which were based the Board's recommendations for processed fruits and vegetables as incorporated in the Interim Report signed by the Board and forwarded to you in October, 1977. Volume 2 also incorporates corrigenda to the Interim Report and is accompanied by a separately-bound statistical appendix. The three parts of Volume 1, dealing with fresh fruits and vegetables, have previously been submitted.

A copy of the transcript of the proceedings at the public sittings accompanied Volume 1, Part I, of the Report.

Yours sincerely


Chairman

Ottawa, March 1978

Explanation of Symbols Used

- Denotes zero or none reported
- .. Indicates that figures are not available
- * Indicates a reported figure which disappears on rounding, or is negligible

The sum of the figures in a table may differ from the total, owing to rounding.

The record of the proceedings of the public sittings held by the Board on this Reference is referred to as the Transcript.

Prefatory Note on the Organization of the Report - Reference 152

The report on this reference has been published in two volumes. Volume 1, in three parts, contained the Board's report on fresh fruits and vegetables, as follows:

- Part I - Summary and Recommendations
- Part II - Commodity Reports - Fresh Vegetables
- Part III - Commodity Reports - Fresh Fruits

The Board's recommendations for processed fruits and vegetables were first forwarded to the Minister in an interim report in October 1977. They are repeated in Volume 2, which also contains the industry analysis and commodity reports on which they were based. The statistical tables relevant to this volume are separately bound. The Board has now completed its work on Reference 152.

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CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

This is Volume 2 of the report by the Tariff Board on Reference No. 152 relating to fresh and processed fruits and vegetables. Volume 1, published in three parts,⁽¹⁾ treats the tariff items pertaining to horticultural products in their fresh state. A revised schedule of tariff items relating to processed (including semi-processed) fruit and vegetable products, with the Board's recommendations as to appropriate tariff descriptions and rates of duty was presented by way of an interim report⁽²⁾. Because of the current round of GATT negotiations it was felt expedient to release these recommendations ahead of the reviews and analyses upon which they are based. The present publication covers this preliminary ground, and sets out the Board's findings and reflections, together with the pertinent data. The latter are submitted in a separate statistical supplement.

TERMS AND SCOPE OF REFERENCE

The Board is instructed by the Minister of Finance⁽³⁾ "to examine the impact of the present tariff structure on the fruit and vegetable growing and processing industries taking into account the general interests of Canadians as consumers" and to make appropriate recommendations on the basis of a detailed assessment of the various factors affecting the products and industries concerned. With respect to existing tariff provisions, the Minister's letter of reference makes particular mention of the reduced protection afforded during periods of rising prices by specific duties levied on the basis of weight, as opposed to value; a consideration having relevance under the present M.F.N. Schedule to over two-fifths of the tariff items treated in this volume. The Minister's letter also calls attention to the issue of market penetration by imports at very low or "distress" prices during periods of glut. It appears to the Board that these kinds of situations arise primarily in connection with the urgent disposal of fresh market produce, although the automatic surtax treatment proposed in Volume 1, Part I of this report⁽⁴⁾ is also judged appropriate in the case of several of the semi-processed commodities discussed herein. Semi-processed fruits and vegetables are, of course, imported for the purpose of further processing and the Minister's letter notes that "Canadian processors represented that this further manufacturing is vital in maintaining their over-all operations at an efficient level."

In recent years the Minister of Finance has introduced a number of temporary reductions in statutory tariff rates pertaining to processed fruits and vegetables, most of which are currently in effect. The Board's assessments and recommendations have been made with reference to the permanent rate structure. Provisions under the General Preferential Tariff (G.P.T.), with respect to imports of certain processed and semi-processed fruit products from developing countries, are deemed to be permanent, although existing rates will cease to apply as of July 1, 1984.

However, it should be noted that the Minister's letter (dated July 6, 1973) preceded the bringing into force of the General Preferential Tariff and makes no specific reference thereto. The Board was,

-
- (1) Volume 1, Part I--Summary and Recommendations: Fresh Fruits and Vegetables; Volume 1, Part II--Commodity Reports: Fresh Vegetables; Volume 1, Part III--Commodity Reports: Fresh Fruits.
 - (2) Interim Report: Processed Fruits and Vegetables Recommendations.
 - (3) For the full text of the letter of reference from the Minister of Finance, see Volume 1, Part I, pp. xi-xii.
 - (4) Ibid., pp. 141-161.

moreover, consulted by the Minister prior to the budgetary measures of April 1977, whereby a further number of G.P.T. rates, in addition to those which came into effect on July 1, 1974, were instituted. Accordingly, the Board has interpreted the prime purpose of its brief as being the determination of rates to be applied under the M.F.N. and B.P. Schedules, and in addressing this objective it has not deliberately sought to maintain any margin of preference which might presently exist with respect to corresponding imports under the General Preferential Tariff. The Board has not recommended any changes to rates coming under the G.P.T. Schedule; however, implementation of certain of the Board's recommendations with respect to M.F.N. and B.P. rates of duty would have the effect of eliminating the present margin of G.P.T. preference, thereby making the G.P.T. rates, in these instances, redundant.

Another issue not specifically mentioned in the Minister's letter of reference is that of preferential treatment accorded to certain processed products (primarily canned fruits, preserves and juices) imported under the provisions of bilateral trade agreements with Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. This is an issue which is obviously germane to the present inquiry and the Board has, therefore, thought fit to include reference to these trade agreements in its findings and recommendations.

This volume is concerned with the tariff items specifically referred to the Board that relate to processed fruit and vegetable products. It also treats certain other items which the Board considers relevant to its study. The full list of items, including brief commodity descriptions,⁽¹⁾ is given below:

<u>TARIFF ITEM</u>	<u>COMMODITY DESCRIPTION</u>
3905-1	Potato, starch and flour
8315-1	Sweet potatoes, n.o.p.
8320-1	Potatoes, dried
8505-1	Mushrooms, preserved, n.o.p.
8507-1	Mushrooms, dried
8901-1	Asparagus, canned
8902-1	Beans, baked, canned
8903-1	Corn, canned
8904-1	Peas, canned
8905-1	Tomatoes, canned
8905-2	Tomato paste, canned
8906-1	Vegetables, canned, n.o.p.
9001-1	Asparagus, frozen
9002-1	Brussels sprouts, frozen
9003-1	Sweet potatoes, frozen
9004-1	Vegetables, frozen, n.o.p.
9010-1	Vegetables, dried, n.o.p.
9015-1	Vegetables, pickled, n.o.p.
9020-1	Vegetables juices, n.o.p.
9021-1	Tomato juice

(1) Complete descriptions and rates of duty are set out in Appendix A.

<u>TARIFF ITEM</u>	<u>COMMODITY DESCRIPTION</u>
9025-1	Vegetable pastes, n.o.p.
9030-1	Potatoes, pre-cooked without admixture
9032-1	Potatoes, pre-cooked with admixture
9035-1	Vegetable materials for use as flavourings
9040-1	Dried herbs in a crude state
9045-1	Okra, sliced and salted
9100-1	Soups, n.o.p.
9905-1	Plums or prunes, dried, unpitted
9910-1	Fruits, dried, n.o.p.
*9910-2	Fruits, tropical, dried
9911-1	Dehydrated papaya
9945-1	Apricots, nectarines, pears, peaches, dried
10405-1	Fruit pulp, other than grape, un- sweetened
10405-2	Pineapple pulp
10500-1	Fruit pulp, n.o.p. and fruits, crushed
*10500-4	Passion fruit pulp
10501-1	Citrus fruit pulp
10520-1	Cherries, sulphured or in brine
+10525-1	Fruits and nuts, pickled, n.o.p.
10525-2	Melons, pickled, n.o.p.
10525-3	Pineapples, pickled, n.o.p.
*10525-5	Fruits, tropical, pickled, n.o.p.
*10525-6	Nuts, pickled or preserved
10530-1	Jellies, jams, marmalades, mincemeats
10535-1	Fruits and peels, crystallized, glacé
*10535-2	Pineapples, crystallized, glacé
10550-1	Zucca melons, peeled or sliced, sulphured or in brine
10555-1	Pineapples, mint flavoured
10601-1	Apricots, canned
10602-1	Cherries, canned
10603-1	Peaches, canned
10604-1	Pears, canned
10605-1	Pineapples, canned
10606-1	Prunes, canned
10607-1	Mixtures, peaches, pears or apricots, canned
10608-1	Fruits, canned, n.o.p.
*10608-3	Grapefruit segments, canned
10701-1	Blueberries, frozen
10702-1	Cherries, frozen
10703-1	Peaches, frozen
10704-1	Fruits, frozen, n.o.p.
14800-1	Cider, not clarified or refined
14900-1	Cider, clarified or refined
15202-1	Orange juice
*15202-2	Unsweetened orange juice concentrate
+15205-1	Pineapple juice
+15206-1	Grapefruit juice
+15207-1	Blended orange and grapefruit juice

<u>TARIFF ITEM</u>	<u>COMMODITY DESCRIPTION</u>
15208-1	Fruit juices, n.o.p. (a)
*15208-2	Fruit juices, n.o.p.
15210-1	Unsweetened citrus juice concentrate
+15215-1	Dehydrated citrus fruit juices
15305-1	Grape juice in containers of more than 1 gallon
71105-1	Aqueous extracts of dried prunes

* General Preferential Tariff item.

+ Provision for General Preferential Tariff rate.

(a) Not including apple, cranberry, prune, grape and blended juices.

The first and last items in the above list - namely 3905-1, "Potato starch and potato flour," and 71105-1, "Beverages consisting of aqueous extracts of dried prunes," - represent additions to the items referred by the Minister and are included for study as a result of written representations made to the Board prior to the public sittings. Further, following upon verbal representation, the Board also included tariff item 15209-1, "Fruit syrups, n.o.p." Other additions relate to new tariff items broken out from items originally referred. Apart from the G.P.T. items, to which reference has already been made, these include 9911-1, "Dehydrated papaya for use in Canadian manufactures," broken out from tariff item 9910-1, and 15210-1, "Unsweetened citrus juice concentrates, for use in the manufacture of citrus juices,"⁽¹⁾ which have been broken out from items 15202-1 and 15206-1 respectively. Furthermore, even though temporary tariff item 10501-1, "Citrus fruit pulp for use in the manufacture of citrus fruit juices," was established just prior to the date of the letter of reference, its relevance to the referred items relating to fruit pulp and citrus fruit juices convinced the Board that it should also come within the framework of its deliberations.

The Board's recommendations implicitly involved certain tariff provisions relating to trade agreements, in existence in 1973, not specifically included in the Minister's letter. These are:

- 10500-2 Australian Trade Agreement - passion fruit pulp, sweetened
- 10500-3 New Zealand Trade Agreement - passion fruit pulp, with sugar or not
- 10525-4 GATT - papayas, pickled
- 10608-2 Union of South Africa Trade Agreement - specified canned fruits

The Board, however, has made no recommendations with respect to the provision in tariff item 15209-2, under the Australian Trade Agreement, for certain specified tropical fruit syrups nor for toheroa soup, covered in an extract from tariff item 9100-1 under the New Zealand Trade Agreement.

The study of the relevant tariff items has been confined to commodities of which fruits and/or vegetables are the principal raw material components. The Board was of the opinion that an extension

(1) The products named in tariff item 15212-1, introduced on May 12, 1977, although possibly relevant, were not drawn to the Board's attention and have not been considered.

of the scope of the Reference into areas other than those of fruit and vegetable growing and processing was not warranted. Consequently, and as examples, the sauces entering under tariff item 9020-1, being primarily vegetable oil products, were not studied. Similarly, most of the meat products entering under tariff item 9025-1, as well as the bottled olives and nuts classified under tariff item 10525-1, were also excluded from consideration.

PUBLIC SITTINGS

The public sittings relative to this Reference were held in the Government Conference Centre in Ottawa from January 29 to February 15, 1974. In advance of the sittings, members of the fruit and vegetable growing and processing industries and other interested persons were invited to submit proposals concerning the wording and the rates of duty of the relevant tariff items and the recommendations the Board should make to the Minister. Briefs containing relevant facts, opinions and arguments in support of those views were also invited. Copies of proposals and briefs were circulated to interested parties and were available on request. The names of organizations which appeared before the Board and which presented written submissions, and the major proposals made by them with respect to processed fruits and vegetables, can be found in Chapter II.

SOURCES OF STATISTICAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

There are a large number of published sources of data and information concerning the fruit and vegetable processing industry in Canada and abroad. A list of the ones consulted by the Board is attached in Appendix B. Published material, of course, does not provide intelligence related to individual firms, establishments or plants. With respect to unit costs of production for particular products, a significant element in determining the level of tariff protection, the Board carried out a survey of domestic processors. In this manner, factory production costs of some 30 major products were obtained. A more general survey, undertaken by Agriculture Canada, supplied data with regard to foreign ownership and control, number of plants, products produced in each plant, goods imported and exported, etc.⁽¹⁾ Many firms in the industry also authorized access by the Board to the confidential information submitted by them to Statistics Canada.

The Board was, in general, not able to obtain data on the factory cost of processing fruit and vegetable products in the United States and other countries which supply the Canadian market. In a few isolated instances such data were found for the United States. However, with respect to the United States, information was available concerning the cost to processors of the various inputs such as raw product, labour, containers and overheads. By relating the latter to input costs and factory production costs in the Canadian industry, the Board was able to arrive at an estimate of the disadvantage of Canadian processors.⁽²⁾ With the assistance of the Trade Commissioner Service of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce some input costs for Australia and South Africa were obtained as well.

(1) The survey questionnaires are included in this report in Appendix C.

(2) The relevant methodology is explained in detail in Chapter IV.

A comment should be made with respect to the relevancy of the data available to and used by the Board in its report. The tariff items referred to the Board and the products deemed to be within the scope of this Reference do not cover all processed fruit and vegetable products classified as such for the purpose of recording foreign trade, nor do they encompass the entire output of the "Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries" as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification. In the overview of the processing industry, Chapter III of this report, imports, exports, shipments (or production) and domestic disappearance, wherever possible refer to relevant products only. However, in discussing employment, wages and salaries, value added, productivity, unit labour costs, and profits, indicators which are indivisible as to relevant and non-relevant products and activity, reference is made to the whole of S.I.C. 103, "Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries." While this includes activity related to products outside the scope of this inquiry, the overriding proportion of the total activity of this industry concerns commodities covered by this study. Moreover, while a portion of relevant goods is produced in industries other than S.I.C. 103, the Board is confident that the statistics for this industry are representative.

The Board was also confronted by a problem of where to concentrate its investigative efforts. An examination of the industry's output and imports indicates that there are hundreds of processed fruit and vegetable products, which differ with respect to raw product, other ingredients, form of preservation, and container. In view of the time period and resources available, it was clear that not all these individual commodities could be studied. The Board felt that it was, however, necessary to cover the bulk of the output of the domestic processing industry and of the fruits and vegetables grown in Canada for processing. Consequently 55 products, generally the more important commodities in each of the referred tariff items, were selected for study. While the Board's recommendations are, thus, based only on its findings for these selected products, it is felt that they are applicable to all processed fruit and vegetable products falling within the scope of this Reference.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

Following the introductory comments, Chapter II summarizes the presentations and proposals brought before the Board dealing with processed fruits and vegetables. A general overview of the domestic processing industry is presented in Chapter III, in which the Board describes developments in domestic consumption, import penetration, exports and production, and appraises the industry from the viewpoint of productivity, unit labour costs, and profitability.

Chapter IV establishes the disadvantage/advantage of Canadian processors with respect to the major processing inputs. Thus, primarily compared to the United States, cost differentials are examined for some 30 individual fruits and vegetables, for containers, both metal and glass, for packaging materials, for labour costs and productivity, and for overhead costs. The discussion also deals with the incidence of these differences in terms of the tariff and the impact of transportation costs.

While the Board arrived at its tariff recommendations solely on the basis of the circumstances of the individual products or groups of products, it was also governed, in a broad manner, by a number of more general issues and considerations. These are presented in Chapter V. Here the Board discusses its approach to the British Preferential Tariff and, related to this, the provisions of the respective trade agreements between Canada and Australia, South Africa and New Zealand dealing with processed fruits and vegetables. The form in which protection should be provided is discussed, as well as the practicability and desirability of using the tariff as an instrument against low-cost imports.

In Chapter VI, the Board presents the specific findings and conclusions on which it based its tariff recommendations. The large number of individual products studied are combined into nine summary reports; for canned vegetables, frozen vegetables, dried vegetables, pickled vegetables, potato products, canned fruits, frozen fruits, fruit juices, and miscellaneous products. Each summary report, or section, contains market, cost and tariff considerations, in addition to the conclusions and recommendations.

The impact of the Board's recommendations with respect to the cost to Canadian consumers, the average level of protection provided to Canadian processors and average rate of duty on imports is evaluated in Chapter VII. The last chapter will contain the recommended schedule as it was submitted to the Minister of Finance in the Board's interim report.

Statistical data is presented in a separate appendix.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Board wishes to thank those members of the industry who completed the survey questionnaires, and who gave freely of their time when called upon for information, data and consultation by the research staff. It also wishes to express its appreciation to the various associations, federal and provincial government departments and others, who, through their participation at the public sittings and elsewhere, greatly assisted the Board in its task.

CHAPTER II: REPRESENTATIONS AND PROPOSALS

The following organizations, associations and government bodies were represented at the public sittings and/or made representations to the Board with respect to the tariff on processed fruits and vegetables and related issues:

- Australian Apple and Pear Board, Melbourne, Australia
- *Australian Canned Fruits Board, Melbourne, Australia
- Australian High Commission, Ottawa, Ont.
- B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board
- B.C. Fruit Growers' Association
- B.C. Tree Fruits Limited, Kelowna, B.C.
- British High Commission, Ottawa, Ont.
- Canada, Federal Department of Agriculture
- Canada, Federal Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs
- Canada, Federal Food Prices Review Board
- Canada, Federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
- Canada, Federal Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise
- *Canada Starch Company Limited, The, Montreal, Que.
- Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
- *Canadian Cannery Limited, Hamilton, Ont.
- Canadian Federation of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.
- *Canadian Food Processors Association, Ottawa, Ont.
- *Canadian Horticultural Council, The, Ottawa, Ont.
- *Canadian Importers Association Inc., Toronto, Ont.
- Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ont.
- *Canadian Mushroom Growers Association
- Canadian Press, Ottawa, Ont.
- *Canadian Wine Institute, Toronto, Ont.
- Catelli Foods Ltd., Montreal, Que.
- *Chambers, MacKelvie & Associates Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.
- *Coca-Cola Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
- *Consumers' Association of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.
- Country Guide
- *Florida Cannery Association, Winter Haven, Fla., U.S.A.
- Florida, State of, Department of Citrus
- *Florida Citrus Commission, Lakeland, Fla., U.S.A.
- Irish Export Board
- Kirkland & Ross Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
- *Libby, McNeill & Libby of Canada Ltd., Don Mills, Ont.
- *Lipton, Thomas J., Limited, Toronto, Ont.
- Metcalfe Foods of Canada Limited, Deseronto, Ont.
- *Minute Maid Corporation (Canada) Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
- *National Farmers Union
- New Brunswick, Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- New Brunswick, Provincial Department of Economic Growth
- New Brunswick Federation of Agriculture
- Newfoundland, Provincial Department of Forestry and Agriculture

New Zealand High Commission, Ottawa, Ont.
 *Northwest Horticultural Council, Yakima, Wash., U.S.A.
 Ontario Asparagus Board
 Ontario Federation of Agriculture
 Ontario Food Council
 Ontario Grape Marketing Board
 Ontario Tender Fruit Growers' Marketing Board
 *Powell Foods (1973) Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.
 Provincial Food Brokers (1971) Ltd.
 *Quebec, Provincial Department of Industry and Commerce
 *Quebec Wine Producers Association, Dorval, Que.
 Scotian Gold Co-operative Limited, Kentville, N.S.
 *Sunkist Growers Inc., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
 *Sunland Marketing Inc., Menlo Park, Calif., U.S.A.
 Sunny Orange Canada (1966) Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
 *Sunsweet Growers Inc., Menlo Park, Calif., U.S.A.
 South Africa, Embassy of, Ottawa, Ont.
 *Taiwan Mushroom Packers United Export Association,
 Taipei, Taiwan
 United States Department of Agriculture
 United States, Embassy of, Ottawa, Ont.
 *Valley Co-operative Ltd., Grand Falls, N.B.
 Les Vins Chantecler Limitée, Montreal, Que.

* Presented written submissions.

PROPOSALS

The main points and arguments represented to the Board are summarized below. The full details are contained in the individual submissions and in the Transcript, available from the Board.

Canadian Food Processors Association (CFPA)

On the ground that fruits and vegetables, packaging materials and other processing inputs are usually more costly in Canada than in the United States, the Canadian Food Processors Association argues that domestic processors should be afforded a level of protection at least equivalent to that enjoyed by their counterparts in the United States. In this regard, an essential element is seen to comprise the conversion of specific duties to ad valorem rates, thereby rectifying recent widening disparities in protection resulting from inflation.

The individual rates of duty recommended by the CFPA are presented in Appendix D. The proposed rates on final products range, in general, from 15 p.c. to 22½ p.c. M.F.N., with the highest levels of protection being sought in relation to canned fruits (mostly 20 p.c.) and certain frozen vegetables (up to 22½ p.c.). Complementing proposals for lowering or eliminating rates of duty on imported raw produce,⁽¹⁾ free entry or a duty rate of 7½ p.c. M.F.N. is recommended in respect of semi-processed fruits and vegetables imported for further processing.

As might be inferred from these proposals, the Association's brief indicates particular concern over developments affecting the tender fruit processing industry. In this connection, attention is drawn to the competitive disadvantages suffered by domestic processors

(1) See Reference No. 152, Volume 1, Part I, p. 105.

in comparison with processors in Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, whose canned fruits have access to the Canadian market at very low or zero rates of duty under the provisions of bilateral trade agreements. At the same time, the Association expresses the fear that, consequent upon Britain's entry into the European Economic Community, fresh produce from Europe will be processed in the United Kingdom for subsequent export to Canada at preferential rates of duty. Accordingly, it is proposed that the British Preferential Tariff should be "eliminated" and that the bilateral trade agreements with the above-mentioned Commonwealth countries should be renegotiated so that Canadian processed fruits and vegetables will have tariff protection at least equivalent to that afforded to American processors under the United States tariff.

Further, the CFPA proposes that in the event of a surtax being imposed on imports of fresh fruits or vegetables entering Canada at "distress" prices, a similar surtax should be levied on imports of corresponding processed products.⁽¹⁾ The Board's recommendations with respect to such surtax action have already been published in Volume 1.⁽²⁾ Subsequent to the release of these recommendations, the CFPA has represented that the automatic surtax mechanism proposed by the Board as a means of controlling the importation of a select number of highly price-volatile fresh and semi-processed products in conditions of excess supply,⁽³⁾ should also be used to restrict the entry of certain low-cost processed products from countries with structural cost advantages pertaining thereto, - e.g., canned mushrooms from Taiwan, canned apples from the Peoples Republic of China, and canned whole-peeled tomatoes from Italy and Spain.

Canadian Horticultural Council, The (CHC)

The submission of The Canadian Horticultural Council, representing the position of domestic growers, clearly denotes a partial identity of interest with the secondary processing sector. Thus, the Council comments: "Raw produce prices are directly related to the returns received by processors and it is, therefore, of direct concern to members of the Council that the processing section of our economy be adequately protected from competition from countries abroad." In fact, it is noteworthy that the rates of duty recommended by the CHC in relation to processed products are generally higher than those proposed by the Canadian Food Processors Association. Whereas a comparatively small number of processed commodities of exotic origin are recommended by the growers' organization for entry at zero or nominal rates of duty, most processed fruit and vegetable products are put forward in the Council's submission for M.F.N. rates of 20 p.c. or more (see Appendix D).

In part, this difference between the recommendations of the two principal organizations stems from the more strongly protectionist attitude of the growers with respect to imports of fresh produce and from the Council's view that "tariffs on processed produce must basically reflect tariffs on fresh produce." Moreover, while it is obviously to the advantage of processors to obtain supplies of produce in semi-processed - as well as fresh - form at the lowest possible cost (including tariff), the Council feels that comparatively high

(1) The imposition of such a surtax is permitted under sections 8(2) to 8(4) of the existing Customs Tariff.

(2) Reference No. 152, Volume 1, Part I, pp. 141-161.

(3) The Board's proposal is for the automatic imposition of a surtax when the value for duty of an import of a pertinent commodity is below a previously posted surtax base value amounting to 85 per cent of the average unit values for duty declared on corresponding imports during the preceding three years.

duties should be imposed upon imports of processed products used for further manufacture where these have "displaced potential Canadian fresh fruit and vegetable production."

The generally higher tariffs proposed by the CHC would not entail a wholesale conversion to ad valorem rates, where these do not apply. Instead, the Council's preference, as in the case of fresh fruits and vegetables, is to step up existing specific rates of duty and provide them with an ad valorem floor.

In other major matters, the Council's stated position apparently accords closely with that represented by the Canadian Food Processors Association. Thus, the Council recommends that the bi-lateral trade agreements with other Commonwealth countries should be renegotiated and that M.F.N. rates of duty should be applied to imports of processed fruits and vegetables from the United Kingdom and Ireland. The Council further urges that provisions for the application of surtax on imports or the threat of imports of fresh fruits and vegetables into Canada at very low prices "should be complemented by suitable parallel action on processed fruits and vegetables."

Other Representations

Products in General

Among other organizations making representations of a general nature, the Consumers' Association of Canada expresses the belief that it is in the long-term interests of all Canadians to have the lowest possible tariff protection required to maintain viable fruit and vegetable producing and processing industries in Canada and to provide domestic consumers with fresh and processed horticultural produce at reasonable prices. In this connection, the Association feels that tariffs could be lower on at least some processed fruit and vegetable imports. Especially singled out in this regard are products such as olives and orange juice which are not grown domestically, but which are imported in a processed or semi-processed condition for packaging in Canada.

In similar vein, the Canadian Importers Association Inc. submits that unless there are compelling reasons to the contrary, the Board should not recommend increases in customs duties on imports of any of the commodities encompassed by this Reference. Further, the Association feels that pertinent M.F.N. duty rates should be reduced, where appropriate, to a maximum of 15 p.c.

Canned Products

With respect to particular commodities and groups of commodities, the representations of the CFPA regarding low-cost imports of canned produce (notably mushrooms, whole-peeled tomatoes and apples) from low-wage economies in Asia and southern Europe, are taken up by the Canadian Mushroom Growers Association and Canadian Cannery Limited in individual submissions to the Board. An opposite viewpoint, with reference to canned mushrooms, is contained in a brief submitted

by the Taiwan Mushroom Packers United Export Association, which points to a doubling in the output of the domestic industry between 1964 and 1972 in spite of a marked expansion in imports.

With reference to canned tree fruits, the submission of Canadian Cannery Limited proposes that imports of such products from Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa should be subject to M.F.N. rates of duty. By way of response, the Australian Canned Fruits Board states that the Canadian canned fruits industry is protected against imports from Australia through the incidence of high marine freight and insurance costs. The Australian submission also argues that many canned fruits sold in Canada with a Canadian label are in reality U.S. products distributed by Canadian manufacturing subsidiaries. Finally, it is noted that Canadian output of canned fruits is so small in relation to domestic consumption that any increases in customs duty would likely only penalize Canadian consumers without providing a significant stimulus to domestic production.

Fruit Juices

Increased protection for Canadian processors of reconstituted citrus fruit juices is recommended by the Canadian Food Processors Association and Canadian Cannery Limited. This request is, in part, prompted by the consideration that the reconstitution of such juices can be undertaken during the off-season for processing Canadian produce, resulting in greater labour force stability and overall efficiency in the domestic processing industry. A M.F.N. level of 10 p.c. is suggested. Complementing this proposal, the CFFPA suggests that a separate tariff item should be established for citrus concentrates and that commodities classified under this item should be allowed to enter free of duty.⁽¹⁾

A different viewpoint is expressed by various interests associated with the United States citrus processing industry. Thus, the Florida Citrus Commission recommends permanent elimination of all duties on citrus fruit juices and questions the imposition of duties on processed citrus products. The Commission submits that even if citrus juices were to be admitted free of duty, Canadian processors engaged in the reconstitution of the concentrated products would still possess a comparative advantage over the processors of the single-strength (unreconstituted) juices on account of the lower costs of inward freight. In support of this position, Libby, McNeill & Libby of Canada Ltd., an importer and distributor of single-strength citrus juices from the United States, claims that such protection is unnecessary inasmuch as the "pure single-strength juices imported in their finished form are entirely different products which in no way can be produced or made by Canadian processors or manufacturers." Likewise, Sunkist Growers Inc., a Californian co-operative association engaged in the promotion, marketing and distribution of fresh and processed citrus fruits, claims that the juices of these fruits are not competitive with the juices of deciduous fruits (notably, apples) grown in Canada, "Because the consumer uses of these products are different." Similarly, Minute Maid Corporation (Canada) Ltd. represents that all citrus products should be admitted into Canada without the payment of duty because "Tariffs imposed on the importation of citrus products are a simple burden to the Canadian consumer, and do not serve in any way to protect or nurture any domestic citrus industry."

(1) Such a tariff item (15210-1) was established as a temporary measure on April 9, 1974.

A parallel production and marketing situation exists with respect to prune juice, which is also obtained from produce not indigenous to Canada and is imported in single-strength or concentrated form. In either guise, the commodity is described under tariff item 71105-1 as "aqueous extracts of dried prunes" and carries a low (5 p.c.) M.F.N. rate of duty. Sunsweet Growers Inc. of California, a farmer-owned co-operative, asks for this item to be left unchanged and, in particular, urges that the rate of duty on single-strength prune juice, as opposed to concentrate, should not be increased. From the Canadian side, Powell Foods (1973) Limited, a subsidiary of Cadbury Schweppes Powell Limited, indicated an interest in prune juice concentrate and, on the ground that this product "is not produced in Canada in sufficient quantity and is unlikely to be in the foreseeable future," recommended the removal of the existing duty. The CHC recommended a doubling of the present level of protection, while the CFPA proposed no change.

Several other submissions to the Board propose duty-free entry for grape juice and grape juice concentrate shipped in bulk containers. Among the interested bodies, the Quebec Wine Producers Association notes that although the prevailing duty on grape juice is presumably intended to protect Canadian grape growers, there are deficiencies in the domestic supply of grapes suitable for winemaking while perishable wine-type grapes are imported free of duty. In the Association's view, the existing duty on grape juice and grape juice concentrate (which are perishable products and can be handled throughout the year) is unnecessary and serves to reduce the viability and profitability of the Canadian wine industry. However, the Association is apparently not in favour of relieving home winemakers from the payment of duty. Basically, the same arguments for duty-free entry are presented in the submission of the Canadian Wine Institute, which also points out that, reflecting changes in consumer preference, a large and growing volume of wine bottled in Canada is produced from imported grape juice.

This latter point is taken up and developed by the Quebec Department of Industry and Commerce with particular reference to the Quebec wine trade. In this regard, the Department's submission stresses the growing consumption of table wines in the province and points to the heavy dependence of the Quebec wine industry upon the juice of *Vitis Vinifera* grapes, which is not available on the Canadian market. Because of this dependence, and reflecting the underlying structure of customs and excise duties, Quebec wines allegedly carry a heavier burden of taxation than do the imported wines with which they directly compete. Thus, the department concludes that "Quebec wine producers and consumers are penalized by the present taxation structure" and that "the only way of remedying this situation" would be to remove import duties from grape juices and concentrates imported for winemaking and also to make provision for the duty-free entry of mixture wine.

Other Products

On the assumption that the costs of inputs will not be adversely affected by the Board's recommendations, Thomas J. Lipton Limited, whose recipe products include soup mixes, proposes that the

tariff on competing imports should be retained at its existing level. With respect to the ingredients used in soup mixes, the company proposes that dehydrated vegetables and tomato paste, which are not available from Canadian sources, should be permitted entry free of duty. In addition, the company urges that provisions should be made for the remission of duties in the event of deficiencies in the domestic production of other processed vegetables required in the preparation of soup mixes. These proposals for the removal or elimination of duties on processing materials are in line with the general position taken by the Canadian Food Processors Association; they are also similar in principle to the proposals made by Powell Foods (1973) Limited with respect to certain other products, notably, prune juice concentrate (already discussed),⁽¹⁾ pepper sauce and pasteurized gooseberries.

The need for increased protection against competing imports, rather than a desire for lower raw material costs, is the main concern expressed in submissions made by the Canada Starch Company Limited and Valley Co-operative Ltd., New Brunswick. Both of these companies produced potato starch, which presently carries a M.F.N. rate of duty of 2 cents per pound. This is represented as inadequate in the face of "floods of lower-priced distress potato starch from other parts of the world," according to one producer and the penetration of the Canadian market by subsidized exports from the Netherlands, according to the other.

(1) Supra, p. 14.

CHAPTER III: OVERVIEW

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A viable domestic fruit and vegetable processing industry confers benefits upon both Canadian growers and consumers. It transforms seasonal surpluses of perishable and semi-perishable fresh fruits and vegetables into storable products available all year round. The wider market outlets which can be served by canned, frozen, dried or otherwise preserved produce, both in terms of season and distance, reduce the grower's dependence upon the seasonal demand of local markets and assures him of a larger return during years of plenty. A Canadian processing industry is therefore essential for the viability of domestic growers. Without it they would be deprived of an alternate market for much of their output, and the level of production of fruits and vegetables would probably be forced well below present levels.

Access to relatively inexpensive processed fruit and vegetable products provide the consumer with greater diversity as well as nutritional benefits, while providing the housewife with greater flexibility and opportunity in utilizing her time. In this context consumers in Canada may at first glance, seem to have a much smaller stake than growers with respect to sustaining a domestic processing industry. There are, however, benefits in that an efficient, viable Canadian processing industry can do much to provide stability in retail prices; not to mention the longer term benefits accruing as a result of the availability of domestic sourcing rather than being completely dependent upon foreign sources of supply.

The fruit and vegetable processing industry also makes a significant contribution to domestic economic activity. Employment in this industry in Canada has recently averaged around 20 thousand per year. While this is a relatively small proportion of total manufacturing employment, a number of localities are heavily dependent upon processing establishments for work. Moreover, fruit and vegetable processing is the largest industrial user of metal cans, ranks third in terms of glass containers and purchases a substantial volume of packaging materials such as cartons, boxes and labels. It is second as an industrial consumer of refined sugar, and also uses large volumes of meat, poultry and cooking oils. It is apparent that the Canadian content of its output is high.

As with all Canadian manufactures, input costs of fruit and vegetable processing have risen greatly during the period under study, especially since 1972. By 1975, unit input costs of fruits and vegetables and all other materials and supplies combined were nearly one and a half times greater than in 1961. Average annual wages and salaries per employee rose by even more. The impact of higher labour costs on final output cost was cushioned by increased productivity, but only in part, as the escalation in labour costs exceeded productivity gains.

During the period under study input costs and final production costs have also risen substantially in the United States fruit and vegetable processing industry, the main source of foreign competition. However, it would appear that cost inflation in the U.S. was less than in Canada for both non-labour and labour components. With respect to the latter it is evident that while the productivity gap in favour of the U.S. industry has narrowed, the wage differential has narrowed even more, and in terms of national averages, may, in fact have disappeared. What emerges is that the Canadian fruit and vegetable processing industry has higher unit production costs than its competitor to the south, and that for certain processing sectors this disadvantage increased during the 1970s.

Productivity in the Canadian processing industry, as measured by value added per employee, has increased substantially since 1961, in fact somewhat more so than in the case of the U.S. industry. In part the increase in value added has resulted from efforts to reduce the seasonal nature of the industry's output: there is more off-season processing, frequently of imported semi-processed fruits and vegetables, such as tomato paste and concentrated fruit juices, which leads to more efficient utilization of capital and labour. There has also been a significant rationalization of the industry during the period under review. In particular, the number of single-product plants, employing less than 50 people and operating only a few weeks each year, has diminished greatly. Moreover, the number of large plants at the upper end of the scale, comprising in total considerably more than half of the industry's present output and employment has grown, and this has also had a salutary impact on industry productivity.

In spite of these considerations, productivity has continued to lag behind that realized by the U.S. fruit and vegetable processing industry. There are, as there were in the past, a number of reasons for this situation. The average size of establishment in the Canadian industry, in terms of number of employees, continues to be smaller than in the U.S. industry, and further progress towards rationalization and consolidation is necessary, especially in the tender tree fruit sector. The Canadian industry also continues to be characterized by smaller firms, as well as by smaller establishments, with resulting less efficient resource utilization, notably in the areas of financing, marketing and promotion. That is not to say that a Canadian undertaking of some size can attain the same level of efficiency and productivity as a similar-sized operation in the United States: it probably cannot. One permanent liability for the domestic industry is the shorter processing period imposed by climate, with resulting inefficiencies expressed in higher overhead cost, including inventory financing.

The preceding comments on costs and productivity differentials do not apply with equal force to all regions of Canada where the processing industry is located, nor to all of its segments. Cost pressures with respect to fresh horticultural produce and labour have particularly affected processors in British Columbia. Consequently, the industry in this region, probably more than any other, has moved out of line with the cost structure of its competitors, particularly those in Washington/Oregon, where cost increases have been much more moderate. The circumstances which, among others, have contributed to the problems of the British Columbia fruit and vegetable processing industry are its location in a labour market dominated by capital-intensive, high productivity, high-wage resource-based industries, as well as the presence of well organized growers, and of predominantly small processing establishments and firms. In recent years processors in other regions have also experienced a deterioration in their cost position relative to their main competitors in the United States although probably less so than those in British Columbia. The cost position of the fruit processing industry has especially deteriorated. Domestic fruit costs are substantially higher than those of processors in California, other Pacific Coast States, and in Australia and South Africa. Furthermore, the scale of operations of domestic fruit processors compares unfavourably, and may actually have decreased, particularly with reference to tender tree fruits. Domestic vegetable processors, who have also encountered rising input costs, benefit from larger establishments and improved efficiency and have been better able to maintain their cost position against foreign suppliers.

Because of its generally higher production costs the Canadian fruit and vegetable processing industry sells only a small proportion of its output abroad - in 1975 less than 5 per cent - and is oriented

primarily to the domestic market. Its export sales tend to be confined to a narrow range of products, based on some natural raw product advantage, such as frozen blueberries, or preferential access to foreign markets, as was once the case with exports to the United Kingdom. Thus, expansion of the industry has been dependent almost entirely upon the growth of the domestic market and the ability of Canadian processors to compete with imports.

The competitive position of the industry came under increasing pressure during the early 1970s because of rapidly rising costs, aggravated by the upward movement of the Canadian dollar. Furthermore the level of protection provided by specific duties declined as costs and prices rose. This led to significant weakening in the industry's ability to compete, which was reflected in its market performance. Hence the decline in import penetration, which was apparent during the second half of the 1960s, and was reversed in the 1970s. Foreign suppliers had a firmer foothold in the Canadian market in 1975 than in 1961.

Import penetration has been particularly severe for fruit processors. In 1975 only about 60 per cent of all domestically-consumed processed fruits were of Canadian origin. This percentage was even smaller for peaches and strawberries. Foreign processed vegetables play a much smaller role in the domestic market, accounting in 1975 for less than 11 per cent. However it was in this area that imports have been increasing most rapidly.

Foreign processors, especially during the 1970s, have captured an increasing portion of the growth in domestic consumption and this has had a moderating effect on the rate of expansion of the domestic industry. Nevertheless the Canadian industry has benefited substantially from increased domestic consumption. Canadian fruit and vegetable processors have experienced a period of overall growth since 1960 which compares favourably with their performance during the preceding 15 years and surpasses that achieved by Canadian manufacturing as a whole. To be sure the expansion slowed down during the latter part of this period and participation in this growth varied among the industry's various segments. The much larger vegetable processing sector did much better than fruit processing. Frozen vegetable production increased rapidly, favoured by an increasing consumer preference for convenience foods, as did production of soups, pickles and sauces. Only vegetable canning had a comparatively lacklustre performance, losing ground to other vegetable processing sectors and to foreign producers, particularly to those located in low-wage countries.

Processing of domestically grown fruits has diminished substantially, as evidenced by the decline in fruit canning. Consumers are eating more imported fruit, both fresh and processed, and processors are purchasing increasing volumes of imported semi-processed fruit. The only strong processing segment is fruit juice, which in the case of reconstituted citrus juices is entirely based on imported concentrates, not home-grown fruit.

Financial viability of the firms engaged primarily in fruit and vegetable processing has been comparable to that of other food industries and manufacturing as a whole. Moreover, profits and profitability appear to have improved in the three years preceding 1976 and compare favourably with that achieved by U.S. firms which have subsidiary operations in Canada. The larger Canadian companies were generally more profitable than the smaller concerns, which had a high incidence of losses. Foreign-owned operations, usually of a larger scale were more profitable than Canadian-owned enterprises.

GENERAL FRAMEWORK OF INDUSTRY

Purposes of Processing

Most agricultural activity is restricted or characterized by its seasonality. Short growing seasons, coupled with even shorter marketing periods for many crops, mean that large quantities of fresh produce often become available for a very limited period of time. Usually the supply available during the marketing period is much greater than can be consumed in that time, tending towards instability of prices. Storage of produce in fresh form for any significant period is often not feasible due to the inherent physical properties of the crop, hence alteration of these properties through processing has proved an invaluable asset in the preservation of produce for year-round consumption.

Processing can greatly alleviate supply problems by converting excesses of fruits, vegetables and other agricultural produce to forms which may be offered on the market at reasonable prices throughout the year. This has done much to add diversity as well as nutritional benefits to the consumer's diet. Processed products are also readily transportable. Thus the Canadian consumer can, in mid winter, breakfast on tomatoes from Italy, mushrooms from Taiwan, and orange juice from the southern United States. Moreover, as more and more women have entered the labour force in recent years, the need for meals which take a minimum preparation time has become greater. Pre-prepared convenience foods, which simply require reheating or perhaps the addition of water, have helped to reduce the time spent in the kitchen. Perhaps the best evidence of their popularity is that processed vegetable consumption increased from an average of 110.2 pounds per capita in 1961-65 to 157.3 pounds per capita in 1971-74. By comparison, fresh vegetable consumption in per capita terms fell from the 1961-65 average of 230.4 pounds to a 193.9 pound average in the 1971-74 period.⁽¹⁾

Method of Processing

There are several basic methods of processing fruits and vegetables. These include canning, freezing, drying, pickling, and fermenting. Canning generally refers to the heat processing of products in hermetically sealed containers, both cans or glass jars. Vegetables are usually packed in water with or without added sugar or salt. A packing medium of water or a sugar syrup solution is generally used for canned fruits. Solid pack is a type of canned product with a minimum of free liquid.

Produce is not sterilized by freezing, but the creation of an environment of intense cold inhibits the growth of spoilage organisms thus preserving the product for some time. Various freezing methods can be employed. The IQF (Individually Quick Frozen) technique is the most common, although some products are frozen in bulk over a longer period of time. Produce direct from the field may be quick

(1) Tariff Board, Reference 152, Volume 1, Part I, Appendix Table 40, p. 268.

frozen and stored in bulk to be further processed or packaged at a later date. Freezing has become a popular method for storing concentrated fruit juices. Vegetables are generally blanched before freezing; sugar and/or preservatives may be added to fruit to prevent discolouration and breakdown.

Drying refers to the removal of moisture from the products, to the point where the dissolved solids are greater than 70 per cent by weight, in order to lower their susceptibility to spoilage. This method also reduces the weight of the product, thus facilitating transportation. Evaporation, desiccation and dehydration are all forms of moisture removal for preservation. While many fruits are commonly preserved through drying, notably prune plums, grapes, and apricots. The potato is the main vegetable dehydrated.

Pickling and fermentation are two of the earliest forms of food preservation and have retained a considerable degree of popularity to the present day. Pickling, which could be considered a form of canning, preserves produce by the addition of salt and water, which form a brine and steep the product. The features of the process of fermentation are an effervescence with the evolution of heat in the produce, resulting in the alteration of its properties. Various bacteria convert sugars into alcohol, acetic acid or lactic acid which preserves the product.

While these basic methods of preserving have remained unchanged, technological improvements have occurred within each method affecting the quality, convenience and cost of the final product. Some of these changes use more than one basic method in combination, or shorten the time required to preserve the product. Improved methods include vacuum concentration and essence recovery, vacuum drying and vacuum puff drying, drum drying, freeze drying, foam mat drying, irradiation, dehydrofreezing and dehydrocanning, cryogenic freezing, aseptic canning and packaging, and microwave cooking. Overall, canning is the most important method of preservation of the referred commodities, followed by freezing, and drying, respectively.

Marketing Channels

The acquisition of fresh produce for processing has already been discussed by the Board in earlier volumes of this report. In summary, it may be stated that potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, peas and cucumbers, in that order, are the major domestically grown vegetables processed in Canada. Similarly, among the fruits, apples, pears and peaches rank highest and among small fruits, grapes, blueberries and strawberries.

Importation of raw product for processing is usually done only in order to compensate for shortages in domestic production. Such imports are relatively small in volume and must be authorized by the Department of Agriculture. Potatoes are the main vegetable imported for processing. Apples, pears, plums and sweet cherries, in that order are the major tree fruits imported for processing and similarly grapes, strawberries and cranberries the major small fruits.⁽¹⁾ While some processors do grow part of their total requirements, domestically

(1) Ibid., pp. 236, 252, 294 and 308.

produced fruits and vegetables are often purchased through contracts with individual growers or on the open market. Imports for processing are generally purchased on the open market.

Processors can sell their finished products through a number of channels. According to a survey conducted by the Department of Agriculture in 1974 in conjunction with the Tariff Board,⁽¹⁾ three channels in particular seem to predominate. These are sales through brokers, wholesalers, and retailers, respectively. Each of these distribution channels seem to be approximately of equal importance. Sales to other processors and to the food service industry are also made, but represent a lower percentage of total sales. Some firms protect themselves by selling part of their production through all of the marketing channels. By selling through several channels, processors have access to most, if not all, retail markets. Despite an apparent advantage in selling through several channels, a number of firms do market exclusively through brokers, wholesalers, or retailers.

Choice of marketing channels appears to depend partly upon whether the processor is a large national brand firm or a smaller firm. Smaller firms process much of their output on a contract basis for major brands and major food chain outlets. Some smaller processors do market their own labels but not usually through major food chains. In some instances packing for major retail food chains would appear to have provided small processors with an opportunity to continue processing and not bear market development costs.

A number of firms pack under contract arrangements with large chain store operations. They apply the store label and in some cases this product competes with their own label within the same stores. Although little supporting information was available, it is believed that the chain store brands have been increasing their share of the market at the expense of national packer and independent brands. The latter owe their continuing sales to customer loyalty and/or effective advertising but are generally priced above the competing chain store brand. When customers have become more cost-conscious they have tended to buy the lower-priced product. Any quality differences are a matter of degree since grade standards are established by the federal government for all canned products.

The effect of direct contracting by retail firms has been to increase their bargaining power, thus forcing the market to become more price-competitive. Once these stores have obtained a sufficiently large share of the market they are in a position to discourage sales of other brands, should they wish, through higher margins, less desirable shelf space, or by refusing to carry competing products. Partly to counteract the increasing power of the retailers, large firms with national brands have diversified into a wide range of products. Of the 25 largest food processing companies in the United States in 1972, six were originally canning operations.⁽²⁾ Such diversification has assured shelf space for all their products at the retail level, and has provided economies of scale in such areas as promotion, marketing and transportation, as well as broadening company earning power. Furthermore, in many cases, diversification has allowed manufacturing to become less seasonal and has permitted companies to provide year-

(1) Henceforth referred to as the Department of Agriculture survey.

(2) Havighorst, Carl R., "Planning Ahead Using Patterns for Growth," Food Engineering, January 1974, pp. 55-63.

round employment. For example, some companies process raw products during the growing season and later use these products in combination with others to manufacture convenience foods.

The subcontracting of packing operations or the marketing of products packed by other firms may occur for a number of reasons. If sales exceed physical capacity, a processor may contract with other enterprises to pack the deficit. Some firms wishing to maintain a full line of products may contract to have certain items packed for them. Other processors may on some occasions have their packing facilities tied up with a particular crop when another crop is ready for processing. Instead of switching crops, it may be more profitable to hire some other firm to pack one of the products needed to complete the line. From the Department of Agriculture survey results, it is evident that while some firms contract out as a matter of course, almost half do not normally do so. It also appears that, in many cases, subcontracting arrangements are made for a relatively small volume of product. However, the widespread existence of such arrangements would seem to indicate a fair degree of co-operation within the industry in order to utilize existing processing capacity.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

Official Agencies

Under the British North America Act, 1867, responsibility for regulating the production and processing of fruit and vegetable products is shared between the ten provincial governments and the federal government. The federal Departments of Agriculture, National Health and Welfare and Consumer and Corporate Affairs administer regulations concerning processed fruit and vegetable products transported interprovincially and internationally. In addition, the National Farm Products Marketing Council was established in 1972 to supervise and work in conjunction with the provincial marketing boards or councils and to advise the federal Minister of Agriculture on the activities of these organizations.

At the primary agricultural level, the provincial boards or councils can establish commodity marketing boards within the province - each marketing board having a specific marketing plan. Once a commodity board is in operation, the role of the provincial board or council is to supervise the commodity board.

A marketing board is a compulsory, horizontal marketing organization for specified primary and processed natural products. The horizontal aspect enables a board to influence the output of participating farms by establishing the aggregate supply of a particular commodity from all producers. The basic objectives of marketing boards are to maintain or increase producers' incomes and to centralize and standardize marketing. There are over 80 agriculturally oriented marketing boards in Canada. The extent to which marketing boards are successful in achieving their objectives will depend on the powers accorded, the nature of the commodity to be marketed, etc. Most boards dealing with fruits and vegetables produce work as negotiating committees for the producers. They negotiate minimum selling prices with processors or merchants. These boards operate in the areas

where there is a high degree of specialization and where the produce is sold to a small number of processors. The boards, negotiating as a united front for the growers, are generally able to realize higher grower returns than would be the case if each grower were to bargain on an individual basis.⁽¹⁾

Regulations

Although some general discussion of federal and provincial regulations has occurred in earlier volumes of this report, some further details might prove helpful. Imports of processed and semi-processed products may enter Canada provided they conform to minimum Canadian requirements. The Department of National Health and Welfare under the authority of the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations ensures that domestic or imported processed food is fit for human consumption. Products must also conform to the regulations as to size, labelling, etc., established by the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs under the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act. These regulations are enforced at the retail level by that department; in the earlier stages, for products also falling under the Canadian Agricultural Products Standards Act (CAPS), they are administered by the Department of Agriculture in conjunction with its own regulations under CAPS. This latter Act is the most important with respect to the regulation of the processing of fruits and vegetables in Canada and the sale of processed products for domestic consumption or for export.

Under regulations stemming from CAPS⁽²⁾, processors of fruit and vegetable products moving in interprovincial or international trade must be licensed by the Department of Agriculture. Frequent inspections of registered plants and the products produced therein are carried out by departmental staff to ensure that prescribed sanitation regulations and grade requirements are being met. These inspections are concerned with the conditions of buildings and equipment, hygiene, processing procedures, and any other requirements specified in the Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations.

Grade standards are provided for 28 individual fruits and 37 individual vegetables in canned, frozen and dehydrated forms. In addition, standards of identity for 33 products are established. Products destined for export are grade certified while imports are examined to ensure compliance with grade and identity standards, as well as packaging and labelling requirements. Three product quality levels - viz: Fancy, Choice and Standard - are packed by fruit and vegetable processors. Occasionally a substandard grade - which is not nutritionally inferior but may lack good appearance - is packed.

When the product is packed in Canada, the product grade includes the word "Canada," e.g., Canada Fancy, Canada Choice. Thus, when the grade is specified in this manner, it automatically means the product was packed in Canada.

For products being imported from another country, the appropriate grade of the above three must be specified, but without the word "Canada," e.g., Fancy Grade, Choice Grade. The country of origin of the imported product must also be shown on the label, either in a separate statement, or in some instances, the foreign address of the packer is sufficient. Usually when the product is packed for a particular Canadian supplier this information is also given on the label.

(1) Hiscocks, G.A., Bennett T.A., "Marketing Board and Pricing in Canada," Canadian Farm Economics, Vol. 9, No. 3, June 1974, pp. 15-22.

(2) Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations and Produce Licensing Regulations.

Product Identification

All imported fruit and vegetable products must be labelled, with the exceptions, principally, of products being admitted in bulk containers for further processing or subsequent later repackaging. Special authorization is required for each such shipment and the product is closely monitored until packaged in final form.

The minimum information which must appear on the label of a processed product according to the Regulations of the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act is as follows: (a) the net quantity of the pre-packed product; (b) the common or generic name of ingredients in order of quantity; and (c) the name and address of the persons responsible for the product.

In addition, specific information is required for certain products, e.g., strength of syrup for canned or frozen fruits packed in syrup, style of pack for canned or frozen green or wax beans. All these requirements are contained in the CAPS regulations, which also indicate the size of type and the place on the label where the mandatory information is to be placed. On July 27, 1976, an amendment was made to the Act requiring that product information be given in both official languages. Also, as of March 1, 1976, content information on pre-packaged foods must be given in metric as well as imperial units of measure. Eventually, metric units only will be recognized. Imported products are required to conform to the same labelling specifications as domestic products. Canada is a member of the FAO Codex Alimentarius Committee on Food Labelling which is trying, wherever feasible, to standardize food standards on a world-wide basis.

For Canadian produce being exported, the Canadian authorities do not require that the product be labelled according to Canadian regulations pertaining to grade, size, etc. In this case, the exporter must comply with the requirements of the importing country and the foreign country will do the policing of the labelling requirements. The only stipulation made by the Canadian authorities is that the product not be misrepresented in any manner by the label specifications.

With regard to container size, there are differences in the acceptable sizes between countries. For example, the 16 ounce is a common size in the United States but it is not acceptable in Canada; the comparable size is 14 ounce. On the other hand, the 28-ounce size is standard in both countries. As a result of the differences in container size, a foreign packer to some extent would have to anticipate the volume of exports to Canada in order to have the product packed in acceptable containers prior to the actual orders being received. For some products not produced or packed in Canada, there may be no Canadian grades established. In such cases, the foreign grade is usually accepted. As from January 1, 1981, only standard metric size containers will be acceptable in the Canadian market, and regulations in this regard will apply equally to domestic and imported produce.

THE DOMESTIC MARKET AND THE COST OF DUTY

Measured at f.o.b. plant prices, the Canadian market for processed fruit and vegetable products in 1975 was \$1.2 billion. Compared to 1961 this represented an increase of 195.9 per cent, for an annual average compound rate of growth of 8.1 per cent. Much of this growth reflects higher commodity prices; in volume terms the growth of the domestic market for processed fruits and vegetables was more moderate, namely 51.9 per cent or 3.0 per cent per year. Consumption of these commodities has generally expanded in line with that of all foods and non-alcoholic beverages, but at lower rates than total consumer spending on both goods and services. Thus, like most foods, the share of the consumer's dollar spent on processed fruits and vegetables has tended to decline.

The domestic market for fruit products, at \$369.7 million in 1975, is much smaller than that for vegetable products at \$837.7 million, (Appendix Table 28). Besides being the smaller market, it has also grown less in value terms comparing the annual average for 1971-75 with that for 1961-65 by 88.3 per cent as compared with 112.5 per cent. Moreover, the slower growth rate for fruit products becomes even more pronounced if citrus fruit juices, made from non-indigenous fruits, are excluded.

The principal reason for the difference in market growth is that fruits are consumed in both fresh and processed form, while vegetables, except in the case of salad vegetables such as lettuce and celery, are usually consumed in the processed form only. The choice for the consumer for vegetables is between buying fresh, for home cooking, and purchasing the factory-processed product; the housewife, with rising disposable income and in ever larger number holding an outside job, has increasingly chosen the latter. Fresh market sales of vegetables dropped from an average of 4.3 billion pounds per annum during 1961-65 to 4.1 billion pounds in 1971-74, while the volume of factory-processed vegetables rose from 2.1 to 3.4 billion pounds, fresh equivalent weight.

The choice for fruits is between fresh consumption and consumption in the processed form, and for the latter between the home and the factory processed product. The consumer who does not wish to can, freeze or otherwise preserve fruit at home, is, therefore, not confined to purchasing the already processed commodity but can choose consumption in the fresh form. Evidence is that the consumption of processed fruits has increased but that fresh fruit consumption has grown even more. Processed consumption, in fresh equivalent weight, rose from an annual level of 862 million pounds during 1961-65 to 979 million in 1974, or by 14 per cent, while fresh market sales rose from 1,089 to 1,406 million pounds, or by 29 per cent.⁽¹⁾ Thus, the entire increase in vegetable consumption accrued to the processed product, while for fruits the processed product benefited in part only.

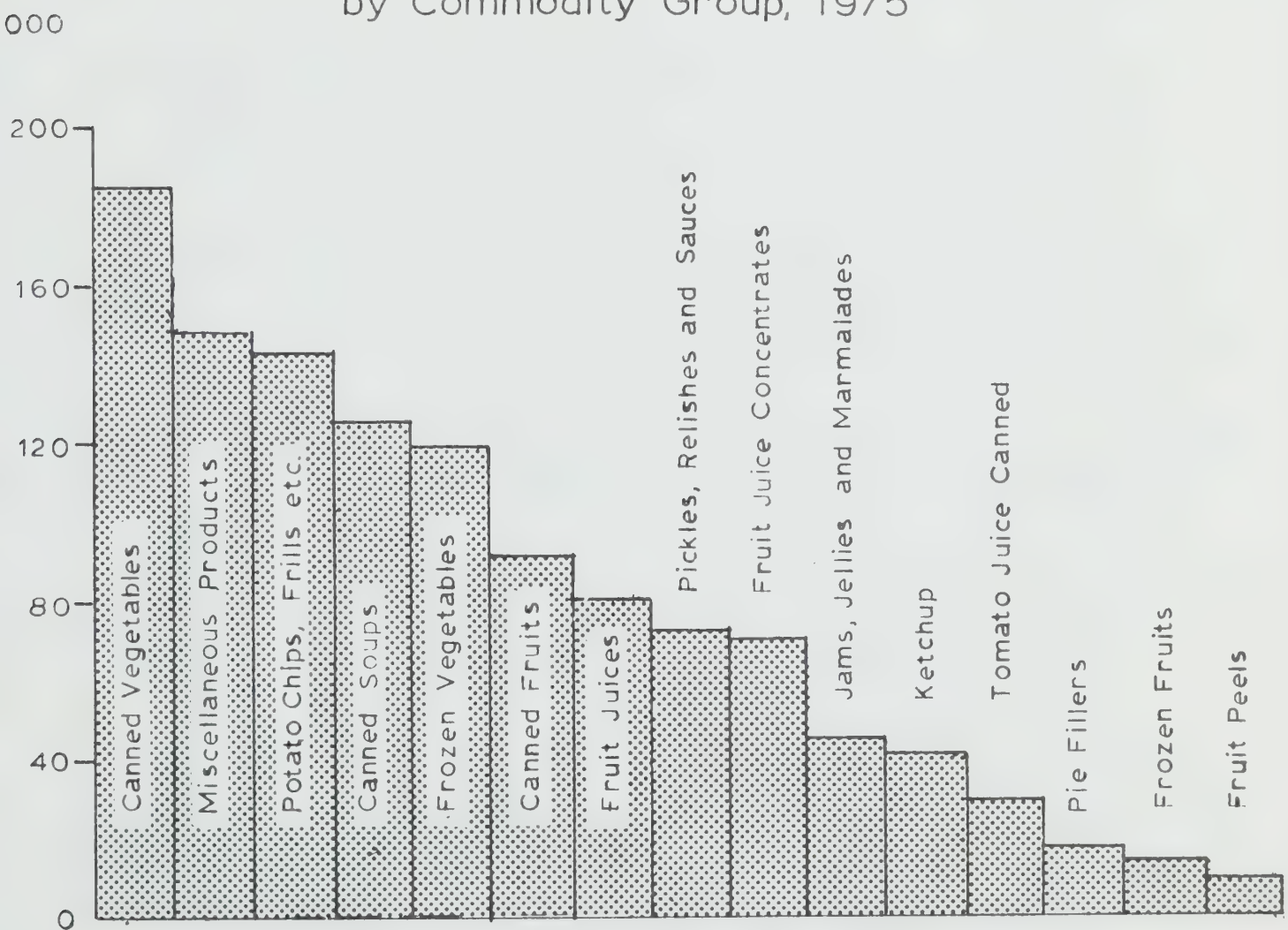
Factory vegetable processing has also benefited from the introduction of new products, involving new processes, which simply cannot be produced at the home level. If the consumer wanted these products, they could only be purchased, and any shift from an old product, which could be produced at home, to such a new product would accrue entirely to factory processing. Products of this kind are freeze-dried vegetables, dried soup mixes, frozen french fries, potato chips, dried

(1) Tariff Board Report, Reference 152, Volume 1, Part I, Tables 22 and 34, pp. 59 and 88.

potato granules, etc. It is the strong demand for these "convenience foods" that has boosted domestic consumption of processed vegetables. This stimulus has generally been lacking with respect to overall consumption of processed fruits.

Considering the various segments of the domestic market for processed fruits and vegetables, it is evident, from Chart I and Appendix Table 1, that canned vegetables constitutes the largest sub-market, with a value at f.o.b. plant prices, in excess of \$180 million in 1975, or in excess of 15 per cent of the total. The market for potato chips and frills was \$142.8 million; the estimate for all potato products is about \$230 million, indicative of the size and importance of this market. The relatively large market for canned soups, \$125.2 million, is also noteworthy. On the other end of the scale, attention is drawn to the small domestic market for frozen fruits, \$14.5 million.

Chart I
Value of Domestic Market
by Commodity Group, 1975



Source: Appendix Table 1

In terms of growth, comparing the averages for 1971-75 and 1961-65, the market for frozen vegetables stands out most. In value terms, it more than quadrupled, in large part due to the rise in

Canadian consumption of frozen potato products, (Appendix Table 2). In addition to generally favourable developments such as higher income, improved freezing techniques have resulted in a product which compares favourably with the canned product. Furthermore, from the viewpoint of value obtained, the consumer probably is better off, getting more vegetables (less preserving medium) and less container and processing labour.⁽¹⁾ The share of frozen vegetables rose from 4.3 per cent during 1961-65 to 9.5 per cent during 1971-75, while canned vegetables, still a much larger market, declined from 17.7 to 15.7 per cent.

Another growth sector is fruit juices and juice concentrates, including cider. This group of products represented, during 1971-74, 12.5 per cent of the overall market, compared to 8.8 per cent during 1961-65. Here greater affluence, combined with a younger population and nutritional considerations, has also stimulated consumption. Another market segment with a rate of growth surpassing that of all processed fruits and vegetables was potato chips and frills, whose proportion rose from 7.6 to 11.4 per cent. The growth for soups was, however, well below average. The Canadian market for pickles, relishes and sauces, including ketchup, expanded at close to the rate for all relevant fruit and vegetable products, and made up 9.4 per cent of the total during 1971-75. The smallest growth was experienced in the market for jams, jellies and marmalades.

The Cost of the Duty

A pertinent question related to consumption is the cost of the duty to the consumer. For imported goods, it is likely that the entire cost of duties paid is borne by the consumer. With respect to processed fruits and vegetables produced domestically the burden on the consumer will depend on the extent to which domestic processors price up to the full level of tariff protection provided. The investigations of the Board did not provide any insight on this issue, but it was assumed, for the purpose of calculating the cost of the duty, that processors generally price up to the duty. The calculations are based on the present permanent statutory rates, not the temporary reductions currently in effect. With respect to imports, the cost of the duty takes into account both B.P. and M.F.N. rates, while for production it is based on M.F.N. rates only.

As can be seen in table 1, the cost of the duty for imported processed fruits and vegetables was \$18.9 million.⁽²⁾ On domestically produced goods the cost to the consumer was \$110.7 million assuming full pricing up to the tariff by Canadian processors. Thus, the cost of the duty, on total consumption at f.o.b. plant prices was about \$130 million.⁽³⁾ For imported goods, duties paid averaged 7.9 per cent of the f.o.b. value, while for goods both produced and consumed domestically, the cost of the duty was equivalent to an average of 13.3 per cent. The combined rate, thus calculated, averaged 12.1 per cent. As one would expect, the cost to the consumer is much higher for processed vegetables, \$104.3 million, than for processed fruits, \$25.3 million, because total consumption of the former exceeds that of the latter by a wide margin. However, the average rate of duty for vegetable products is also higher than for fruit products, in fact twice as high, 14.8 per cent as against 6.9 per cent.

(1) Refrigeration and freezer capacity at various distribution levels and in the home of course add costs for the frozen that are not incurred for the canned product.

(2) Calculated on the basis of 1975 import volumes and values.

(3) It should be noted that the absolute amount of duty cost to consumers is greater. This is because, among other things, wholesalers and retailers mark up from a duty-paid price. If these mark-ups constitute 30 per cent, then the cost to consumers would be \$168.5 million. However, the average rate would remain the same at each trading level, i.e., 12.1 per cent.

Table 1: Processed Fruits and Vegetables: Estimated Cost of Duty to the Canadian Consumer^(a)

	Cost of Duty on Imports		Cost of Duty on Domestically Produced Goods		Total Estimated Cost	
	Cost of Duty	Average Rate	Cost of Duty	Average Rate	Cost of Duty	Average Rate
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Canned vegetables	4,737	9.1	12,818	8.9	17,555	9.0
Frozen vegetables	1,078	17.4	16,707	17.6	17,785	17.6
Vegetable products, n.o.p.	5,712	14.9	63,272	17.1	68,984	16.9
Total Vegetables	11,527	11.9	92,797	15.2	104,324	14.8
Canned fruits	2,856	5.7	3,274	6.1	6,130	5.9
Frozen fruits	608	6.7	511	6.5	1,119	6.6
Juices and cider	2,669	4.1	10,005	8.6	12,674	7.0
Fruit products, n.o.p.	1,259	6.9	4,129	8.7	5,388	8.2
Total Fruits	7,392	5.2	17,919	7.9	25,311	6.9
Total	18,919	7.9	110,716	13.3	129,635	12.1

(a) Based on 1975 values of imports, exports and factory shipments.

Source: Tariff Board

The cost of the duty on domestically produced goods, at f.o.b. plant prices, is at the same time a measure of the benefit to Canadian processors from tariff protection. From this viewpoint it is evident that the average level of protection of 15.2 per cent for vegetable processors is much higher than that for fruit processors at 7.9 per cent. The average level of protection for frozen vegetables and other vegetable products, 17.6 and 17.1 per cent respectively, stand out in particular; the average rate of duty for canned vegetables was 8.9 per cent. Among fruit products, the miscellaneous group enjoyed the highest level of protection, primarily due to the jams, jellies and marmalades.

Attention should also be drawn to the difference between the average rate of duty on imports and the average cost of the duty on domestically produced goods, 7.9 as against 13.3 per cent. This difference, resulting from aggregation, comes about because products with higher levels of duty, e.g. frozen vegetables, are more important in production than in imports.

It should be noted that the entire benefit of the duty on processed fruits and vegetables is not retained by the processor. A substantial portion of it is in fact "paid out" by the processor in the form of higher prices for his inputs, as a result of tariff protection. The Board estimates that at full pricing up, protection on industry inputs cost processors in 1975 about \$70 million. Thus, of the \$111 million of protection received by the industry on its sales, the actual net benefit would be some \$41 million. Relative to the value added, or net output, of the industry of \$388 million in 1975, this suggests a level of net effective protection at present of 10.6 per cent.

THE INDUSTRY: PRODUCTION AND STRUCTURE

This section presents a brief overview of production of the referred commodities, and a description of the industry in terms of number and size of establishments, location, and ownership. As noted in the Introduction to Volume 2, the industry is discussed in terms of S.I.C. 103, Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries, while the discussion of production is restricted to the processed fruits and vegetables falling within the scope of this study.

Production

Canadian output of referred processed fruits and vegetables totalled 2.86 billion pounds in 1975, valued at \$1,015 million,⁽¹⁾ (Appendix Tables 3 and 4). The volume of processed fruits amounted to 650 million pounds, product weight, worth \$237 million, about 23 per cent of the total, and processed vegetables accounted for the other 2.2 billion pounds and \$778 million.

Canned vegetables and frozen vegetables are the two largest commodity groups in volume terms, they accounted together for 38 per cent of total processed fruit and vegetable production. Canned corn, peas, tomatoes, snap beans and mushrooms, and frozen french fries are the more prominent individual commodities. Canned soups, of all kinds, is the third-largest group, followed by single strength fruit juices and pickles, relishes and sauces. Canned fruit, frozen fruit, and jams, jellies and marmalades are relatively small production categories accounting for 4.0, 1.2 and 2.2 per cent of total volume output respectively. The order of importance of the various commodity groups is approximately the same on the basis of value, with the exception of potato chips and frills, which ranks higher in terms of value because of the high average unit value of this product.

Growth in volume of production has been confined to processed vegetables. Domestic output of processed fruits actually declined, canned fruit by 24 per cent and jams, jellies and marmalades by 50 per cent. And although domestic production of frozen fruits and pie fillers in 1975 was higher than in 1961, it was well below the levels attained during the mid 1960s. Fruit juices was the only growth area in the fruit sector. The major underlying factors were a relatively slow growth in domestic consumption and a high and increasing level of import penetration.

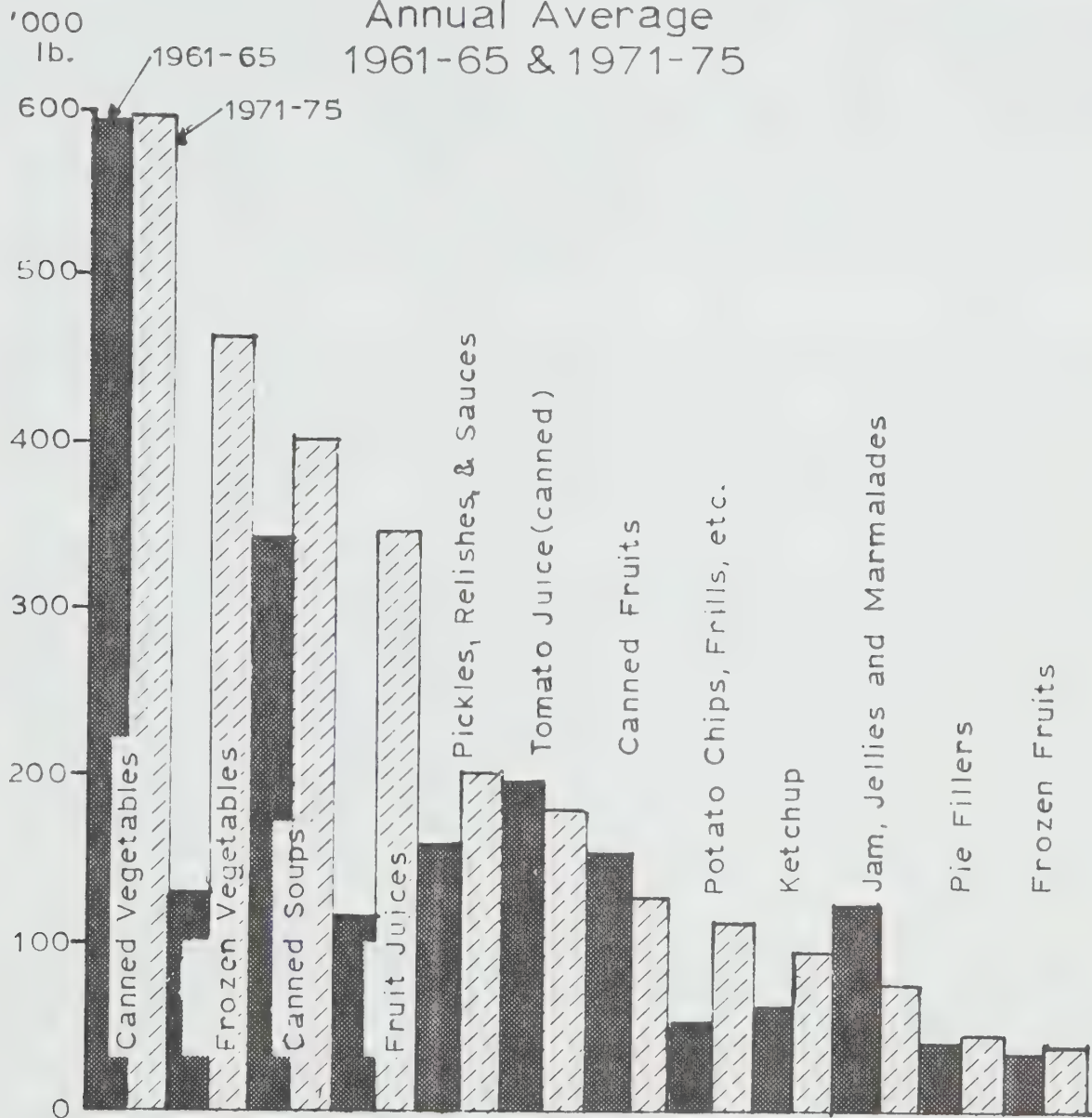
Among vegetable products the areas of greatest growth were frozen vegetables led by frozen french fried potatoes, and potato chips and frills, pointing up the significant expansion in domestic consumption of these convenience foods, accompanied by a very high degree of domestic self-sufficiency. Similar factors have also boosted output of ketchup and of pickles and relishes and, sauces (tomato). Slow or little growth in domestic demand, accompanied by increasing import competition, especially of canned tomatoes, asparagus and mushrooms, has resulted in only marginally higher domestic output of canned vegetables. For all processed fruits and vegetables combined, domestic production rose by 55 per cent from 1.88 billion pounds in 1961 to 2.9 billion in 1975. In value terms, boosted by rising product prices, output nearly tripled.

(1) The value of \$1,015 million of referred products compares with \$1,150 million of all fruit and vegetable products produced domestically, of which \$982 million are accounted for by S.I.C. 103. The latter produced \$850 million of products under study in this report.

Processors

It is estimated that in 1975 there were 212 firms engaged in processing fruits and vegetables. These firms operated 270 plants in

Chart II
Volume of Shipments
of Selected Products
Annual Average
1961-65 & 1971-75



Source: Appendix Table 4

that year, with a total employment estimated at 22,336. Of these, 190 firms, operating 246 plants, with an employment of 19,519, were in the "Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries," S.I.C. 103.

Plants and Plant Size

It is evident that the number of plants engaged in the production of fruit and vegetable products has declined sharply as a result of rationalization and consolidation. By 1975, there were 246 plants compared to 335 in 1961. This reduction occurred in every region in Canada, except the Maritimes. Although the Board lacks complete data

in this regard, it seems that the drop in the number of establishments has occurred largely in vegetable canning and in the canning and freezing of fruits. It appears, for example, that there were 67 plants freezing fruits in 1961 and only 41 in 1973. Also, in that year, there were 24 fruit canning establishments compared with 52 in 1961.⁽¹⁾ Indications are that this process has continued since 1973. With respect to these activities, rationalization occurred simultaneously with a decline in domestic output, whereas for other areas of processing, e.g. vegetable freezing, scale and efficiency could be achieved as production expanded.

As expected, the decline in the number of processing plants took place entirely in the smaller establishments, (Appendix Table 5.) Plants employing less than 50 people declined by 98, from 246 to 148. The number of larger plants increased, though only by 9, from 89 to 98. The largest increase occurred in establishments with 200 or more employees. This group with 22, or 9 per cent, of all establishments in S.I.C. 103, accounted for nearly half of industry shipments and close to 45 per cent of its employment in 1975. Only one-eighth of output and employment was provided by the 60 per cent of the plants with less than 50 employees.

The average plant in the industry has considerably increased in size when measured in dollar terms. Each plant shipped, on average, less than \$1 million in 1961, compared with \$4.0 million in 1975. This is not at all surprising because of rising prices. In real terms the increase in plant size has been much smaller though still substantial, e.g. from 50 employees in 1961 to 75 in 1975.

Evidence suggests that rationalization, with fewer but larger plants, has not, as in many industries, been accompanied by increasing specialization, but rather by greater diversification. Especially in canning and freezing, efficiency and scale is acquired by adding products and extending the processing season. Thus the industry is increasingly characterized by multiproduct plants. The single product plant, in operation for only two weeks, is relatively inefficient, and it has been especially such operations that have tended to drop out. Of all such plants in 1961, 126 or 75 per cent, were no longer operating in 1975. There are still a number of such establishments in existence, notably in tomato canning.

Most products, moreover, are produced by several or more firms, that is, there are few, if any, single-producer products. The Board's survey of the industry in 1974 indicated 53 plants that canned tomatoes, 33 for canned peas, 30 for pickles, 24 for canned corn, 22 for baked beans.⁽²⁾ Twelve or more plants froze each of the following vegetables: peas, green beans, corn, carrots, and potatoes. Jams and jellies, apple juice, other fruit juices, and pie fillings were each produced by fourteen or more plants. With respect to frozen fruits, there were 25 plants freezing blueberries and at least 10 for strawberries, apples, cherries (RSP) and raspberries, (Appendix Tables 6(a) and 6(b)).

Ownership and Country of Control

The preponderant form of ownership in the fruit and vegetable processing industry is corporate. Of the 190 firms in S.I.C. 103, in 1974, 23 were individually owned, and 167 were under corporate management.

(1) These figures do not suggest that there were 65 fruit canning and freezing establishments; many both freeze and can, and thus there would be considerable double-counting.

(2) As mentioned earlier, the figures are not additive, since many plants engage in two or more of these activities.

The 167 corporations operated 222 of the 245 plants in that year, and accounted for practically all of the industry's employment and value of shipments. Corporate ownership has, of course, been the norm for some time, but it has been increasing, as individual ownership has declined. In 1961, there were 95 plants owned individually or in partnership, (Appendix Table 7). Even then, their economic significance was small, with 3.6 per cent of all employees and 1.8 per cent of all sales.

The proportion of the firms in the industry controlled by foreign corporations is relatively small; they operated 64 establishments, or about a quarter of the total in 1970,⁽¹⁾ several of these operating more than one plant. The size of their operations is, however, considerably larger than for Canadian-owned firms and hence their importance is substantially greater in terms of employment and value added, in 1970, 55.6 and 60.3 per cent respectively. Foreign control was especially evident in canning and preserving, S.I.C. 1031. Freezing, S.I.C. 1032, was far more than 72.5 per cent Canadian-owned, (Appendix Table 8).

Location

Perishability and bulk dictate that at least the initial processing of most fruits and vegetables takes place close to where they are grown. However, because most processed fruits and vegetables are still relatively bulky and costly to transport in their final consumer pack, proximity to markets is also an important consideration. In the case of processing activities based on semi-processed fruits and vegetables, such as imported fruit juice concentrates and tomato paste, market is the prime determinant. Inasmuch as the bulk of vegetable production other than potatoes is located in Ontario and Quebec, it is not surprising that processing of these vegetables is concentrated in these two provinces. Vegetable processing in other regions is more confined, more specialized and to a considerable extent based on potatoes, which are grown more widely than most other vegetables. In the same vein, fruit processing takes place mostly in Ontario and British Columbia. Add the fact that the two central provinces comprise two-thirds of the Canadian population and market for fruit and vegetable products, and it is apparent that the processing industry is principally located in the central region.

Of the 246 plants in "Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries," 185 or 75.2 per cent were situated in this region, 122 or nearly half in Ontario and 63, about a quarter, in Quebec. British Columbia and the Maritimes each accounted for about 10 per cent of the establishments, and the Prairie region for the remaining 5 per cent, (Appendix Table 9). The regional and provincial distribution on the basis of value of shipments is roughly similar, but with some significant differences. Quebec, with plants well below the average size of the industry as a whole, \$2.4 million as against \$4 million, produced 15.3 per cent of total industry shipments in 1975 with 25 per cent of the plants. Ontario with larger than average size plants, \$4.9 million, accounted for 60 per cent of industry output in half of all processing establishments. The proportion of establishments and output for the other three regions is about the same.

(1) 1970 is the latest year for which this information was available.

During the period under review it is evident that in relative terms fruit and vegetable processing has expanded the most in the Maritimes, and the least in Quebec and British Columbia. The Maritimes was the only region with an increase in processing plants, entirely in the vegetable sector. That area, and possibly the Prairie region, were the only regions to expand their share of the value of total industry output, in large part due to greater potato processing. All other regions experienced a substantial decrease in number of processing plants and a reduction in the share of the value of goods produced. The relative decline for Ontario and British Columbia is attributable primarily to the contraction in fruit processing. British Columbia appears to have been affected the most; its proportion of industry output dropped from 11.5 per cent in 1961 to 8.7 per cent in 1975.

PROCESSING INPUTS

In addition to employing some 19,500 people itself, fruit and vegetable processing contributes significantly to output and employment in other areas of the Canadian economy. The industry uses vast volumes, and a large proportion, of fresh fruits and vegetables and other field crops, such as dry beans, produced by Canadian growers. Moreover, it purchases large quantities of metal cans and glass containers, packaging materials, and supplies such as sugar, meats and cooking oils. The purpose of this section is to examine the magnitude of these various inputs in some detail, and to outline in this manner the overall cost structure of the industry.

Fruits and Vegetables

Close to 3.2 billion pounds of fresh vegetables and 537 million pounds of fresh fruits were purchased for processing in 1974, for a combined value of \$199 million. A small portion of these fresh purchases, nearly 5.5 per cent of the vegetables and a little more than 5 per cent of the fruits, was imported, so that the bulk of these acquirements was grown domestically. The "Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industry," S.I.C. 103, accounted for the bulk of these acquirements, 3.2 billion of the total of 3.7 billion pounds. The other 0.5 billion pounds were grapes primarily used by wineries, S.I.C. 1094, and potatoes used by processors reporting under S.I.C. 1089 "Miscellaneous Food Preparations."

On average during the period 1971-74, 40 and 49 per cent respectively of the total farm output of fruits and of vegetables were processed. Processing, evidently, is a very important outlet for Canadian fruit and vegetable growers. Moreover, its importance for the latter has increased considerably since the early sixties. At that time processors used 1.8 billion pounds of domestic fresh vegetables, representing 33.6 per cent of total farm output. The volume and proportion of fresh fruits processed has, however, changed little.

Of all vegetables processed in 1974, potatoes rank first with 1.4 billion pounds, followed by tomatoes and sweet corn with 694 and 432 million pounds respectively, see Table 2. These three vegetables combined accounted for close to four-fifths of all fresh vegetables purchased by domestic processors. Although the processing industry has increased its acquirements of each major vegetable over the period under study, the growth in vegetable processing was largely attributable to greater processing of potatoes.

Table 2: Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries: Total Volume of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Purchased by Processors, Canada, 1974

<u>Vegetables</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>% of</u>	<u>Fruits</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>% of</u>
	'000 lb.	Total		'000 lb.	Total
Potatoes	1,432,972	45.1	Apples	258,100	48.1
Tomatoes	694,438	21.8	Grapes	140,667	26.2
Corn	432,194	13.6	Pears	42,365	7.9
Peas, green	171,406	5.4	Peaches	24,986	4.7
Carrots	108,000	3.4	Strawberries	14,369	2.7
Cucumbers	97,500	3.1	Raspberries and loganberries	12,770	2.4
Beans, snap	87,314	2.7	Blueberries	12,476	2.3
Beets	40,200	1.3	Cherries, sour	11,795	2.2
Mushrooms	20,372	0.6	Cherries, sweet	8,334	1.6
Cabbage	20,000	0.6	Plums and prunes	4,698	0.9
Asparagus	11,586	0.4	Apricots	2,892	0.5
Onions	10,000	0.3	Other fruits	<u>3,225</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Celery	8,307	0.3			
Cauliflower	6,780	0.2			
Other vegetables	<u>38,913</u>	<u>1.2</u>			
Total	3,179,982	100.0		536,677	100.0

Source: Tariff Board Report, Reference 152, Vol. 1, Part II and III.

Close to half of the fresh fruit purchased by processors consisted of apples. Grapes, next in importance, accounted for 26.2 per cent. It is evident, therefore, that in 1974 tree fruits other than apples, and small fruits other than grapes, represented only about 25 per cent of all fresh fruit purchased. Moreover, with the exception of grapes and blueberries, the volume of all fruits processed domestically has declined during the period under review.

The importance for Canadian growers of a domestic processing industry goes much beyond the volume or proportion of output that is processed. Processing permits supplies surplus to the fresh market to be withheld, thus stabilizing grower prices. Processing, by extending the marketing period of especially fruits, otherwise non-storable or highly perishable products, is an integral aspect of orderly marketing. In this regard a processing industry is vital, even though the volume to be processed is small. The processor, on the other hand, cannot be viable unless he can obtain his raw product in sufficient volume and at competitive prices.

Processors of vegetables have, in general, not encountered a supply problem, though those in British Columbia are experiencing some difficulties in this respect. It is, however, questionable at this time whether the volumes of fresh fruits available for processing are adequate, particularly for canning. As indicated in Table 3, the volume of tender tree fruits, other than apples and sour cherries, available for processing has dropped substantially since 1961. Pears and peaches are the only two fruits still being canned in volume, though in rapidly declining quantities, as a result of import competition for the processed product. Further reduction in the availability of either of these two will have serious consequences for the continued existence of an independent fruit canning industry, whether in Ontario or British Columbia.

Table 3: Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Volume of Domestic and Imported Net Acquirements of Fresh Fruits, Average 1961-65 and 1971-74

	Average 1961-65 '000 lb.	Average 1971-74 '000 lb.
Tree Fruits		
Apples and crabapples	282,791	281,625
Tender Tree Fruits	137,912	90,900
Apricots	6,349	2,724
Cherries, sour	19,146	13,882
Cherries, sweet	4,158	4,135
Peaches	57,910	24,445
Pears	42,493	41,172
Plums	4,333	4,542
Prune plums	3,523	(c)
Small Fruits	120,886	176,763
Grapes	77,663	135,000
Other Small Fruits ^(d)	43,223	41,763
Strawberries	20,826	13,652
Raspberries	13,018	11,391
Blueberries	7,684	14,790
Blackberries	495 ^(a)	1,972 ^(b)
Gooseberries	36 ^(a)	(c)
Loganberries	1,141	601 ^(b)
Currants	161 ^(a)	(c)
All Other Fruits	<u>5,108</u>	<u>12,941</u>
Total Fresh Fruits	546,697	562,229

(a) Four-year average, omitting 1965.

(b) Three-year average, omitting 1974.

(c) Included in "All Other Fruits."

(d) Will not agree with sum of individual commodities below, as annual averages in some instances are based on less than five years.

Source: Statistics Canada.

The Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industry, S.I.C. 103, purchased 3.1 billion pounds of fresh fruits and vegetables in 1975, valued at \$153.6 million.⁽¹⁾ Freezers, S.I.C. 1032, used 1.2 billion pounds of vegetables in 1975, (Appendix Table 11), of which 80 per cent was potatoes, mostly for the production of frozen french fries. Corn and peas were the next two important vegetables for freezing. They purchased 32 million pounds of fruits, mainly small fruits such as

(1) Appendix Table 10 presents a more detailed breakdown of the materials used by the fruit and vegetable processing industry, from 1961 to 1975.

blueberries, raspberries and strawberries. Tomatoes and corn were the main components of the 1.5 billion pounds of vegetables processed in that year by canners and preservers, S.I.C. 1031. Of the 378 million pounds of fresh fruit purchased by canners and preservers in 1975, apples, at 283 million pounds, were by far the most important.

The fruit and vegetable processing industry also purchases significant quantities of dry beans and peas. The volume of beans, primarily for baked beans, represented 17.1 per cent of total Canadian farm production of this commodity in 1975. Canadian producers of dry green peas shipped 5.3 per cent of their output to this industry, mainly for soup.

In addition to these fresh and unprocessed farm products the processing industry also purchases a considerable volume of semi-processed fruits and vegetables, such as concentrated juices, tomato paste, pulp and purée, and fruits and vegetables in SO₂, brine or other liquid preservatives. In value terms these semi-processed fruits and vegetables cost processors \$55 million compared to \$154 million paid out for fresh farm produce. A portion of these semi-processed materials are purchased from processors within the industry; the bulk, however, is imported. All the tomato paste, pulp and purée, in excess of \$12 million in 1975, was imported, as this product is not produced domestically for sale.⁽¹⁾ Purchases by the industry of this semi-processed input, available on a year-round basis and thus ideal for off season processing, have more than quadrupled since 1961. Concentrated juices, mostly citrus, for reconstituting, are to a large extent imported as well; here also, the industry has greatly increased its purchases during the period under review. Acquirements of semi-processed fruits, frozen, in SO₂ or brine and pulp, \$9.8 million in 1975,⁽²⁾ have risen moderately, although, according to evidence gathered by the Board, the imported component has also expanded quite rapidly.

Other Materials

While fresh and semi-processed fruits and vegetables, as the name of the industry implies, are the main processing materials, totaling \$219 million in 1975, other materials comprise a very significant additional input. In 1975, such ingredients as sugar, meats, cooking oils, etc., cost processors \$182 million, although this amount was inflated by high sugar prices in that year.

The fruit and vegetable processing industry is one of the largest industrial users of sugar; it used 192 million pounds in 1975 or 9 per cent of all sugar produced in Canada, (Appendix Table 12). In this regard it ranks close to the soft drinks industry. The 57.5 million pounds of cooking oils purchased by the industry were equal to 16 per cent of domestic production. It should be noted, however, that a substantial portion of processors' cooking oil requirements was imported from the United States; oils are used primarily in potato processing, e.g., frozen french fries. Meat and poultry, 43 million pounds in 1975, are an important ingredient in such products as frozen TV dinners and canned hash. Sugar, meat and cooking oil purchases cost the industry \$58, \$30 and \$9 million respectively. All other materials, such as starch, flour and meal, agar-agar, peanuts, olives, shortening, spices, etc., used by the fruit and vegetable processing industry amounted to \$84 million.

(1) One processor produces tomato paste in considerable volumes, but entirely for its own use.

(2) This value does not include production for own use.

Supplies

In addition to \$401 million of materials, the fruit and vegetable processing industry also purchased \$212 million of supplies. Packaging and packaging materials are the most important categories, costing \$193 million in 1975.

Fruit and vegetable processors paid out \$109.3 million for metal cans. Accounting for about 23 per cent of the total value of domestic can production, this industry is the largest user of this product. It is, as well, the third largest industrial user of glass bottles and jars, after the soft drinks industry and distilling. The \$28 million of glass containers bought by processors comprised nearly 19 per cent of the total purchases of the five major users.⁽¹⁾ Manufacturers of corrugated boxes and folding and set-up boxes sold \$29 million or 4.4 per cent of their output to the fruit and vegetable processing industry. Purchases of labels, tags and printed wrappers amounted to \$9.5 million in 1975, close to 9 per cent of total production.

Employment and Wages

The fruit and vegetable processing industry employed 19,519 people in 1975, 15,607 in canning and preserving and 3,912 in freezing.⁽²⁾ This is a measure of the average employment throughout the year. Actually employment in the industry varies greatly due to the seasonal nature of much of its activity; in August 1975, employment averaged 30,303, while in March it was 14,156, or half as many.

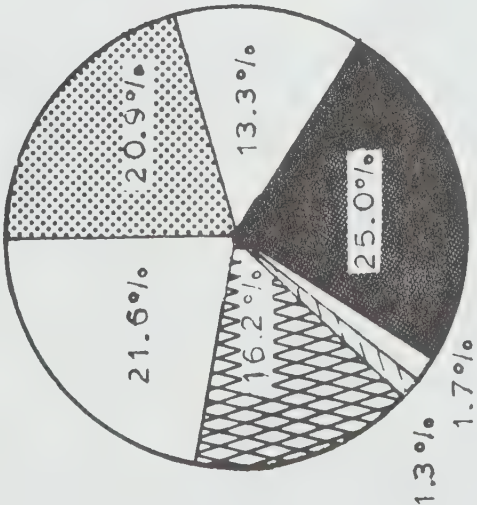
Employment in this industry amounted to some 8.9 per cent of all workers employed in the entire foods and beverages sector. The growth in employment since 1961, 11.4 per cent, has, over the period as a whole, been very modest, (Appendix Table 13). Peak employment occurred in 1966, with 20,558 people, and it is evident that employment has declined since that time. Of the 19,519 employees, 15,021 are production and related workers and 4,498 are administrative and office personnel. The Board estimates that in 1975, 18,314 man-years were involved with the production and selling of goods of the industry's own manufacture,⁽³⁾ while 1,205 were needed for marketing the goods purchased for resale.

Fruit and vegetable processors paid out \$168.7 million in wages and salaries in 1975. The wages of production and related workers amounted to \$115.5 million and the wages and salaries of administrative and office personnel totalled \$53.2 million. Wages and salaries related to goods of own manufacture are estimated to have amounted to \$154.1 million and the wages and salaries related to marketing goods purchased for resale to \$14.6 million.

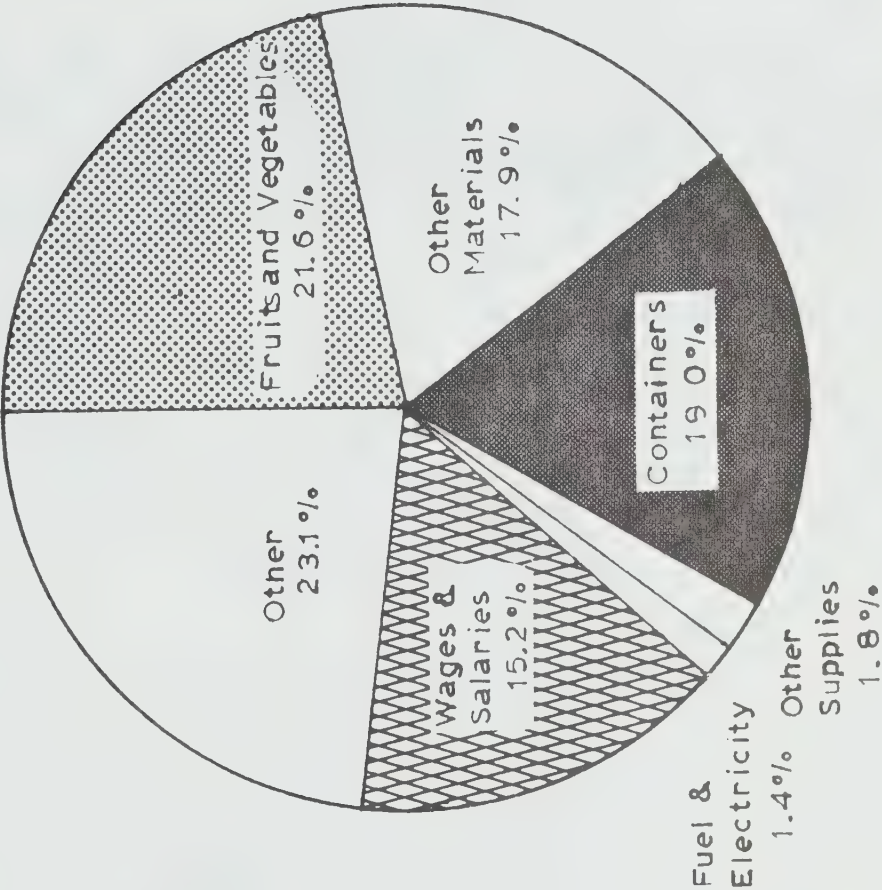
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- (1) Soft drinks, distilling, fruit and vegetable processing, breweries and miscellaneous foods. The value of total Canadian production of glass bottles and jars was unavailable.
 - (2) These figures refer to S.I.C. 103, "and include employment related to products not referred to the Board for study." On the other hand, employment in other industries producing relevant processed fruits and vegetables are excluded. It is estimated that an adjustment for these factors would result in an annual employment level of 20 thousand in 1975.
 - (3) The Board has assumed that the proportion of administrative and office personnel to be imputed to manufacturing corresponds to the proportion of shipments of goods of own manufacture to total industry shipments. Statistics Canada classifies all administrative and office workers to the industry's non-manufacturing activity, because of inadequate information provided by the industry. This group encompasses general administrative functions, such as personnel, accounting, public relations, sales and marketing dealing not only with goods purchased for resale but as well with products manufactured by the industry itself.

Chart III
Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries:
Main Components of Cost of Production,
1961 and 1975

1961: \$326.3 Million



1975: \$1,015.8 Million



Source: Appendix Tables 14 & 15.

Hourly-paid workers were, on average, paid \$3.67 per hour in 1975, a level 20.0 per cent below the average hourly wage for the foods and beverages sector and 24.3 per cent below that for all manufacturing. Although there are some manufacturing industries with lower average hourly earnings, e.g., clothing \$3.23 and leather products \$3.35, those paid in the fruit and vegetable processing industry rank close to the bottom. The average annual level of compensation for all employees, including administrative and office personnel, was \$8,642 in 1975.

The wages and salary bill of the industry has tripled during the period under review. Inasmuch as the number of employees, production workers and administrative and office personnel, and the number of man-hours worked increased by less than 13.5 per cent, the expansion in labour compensation is almost entirely due to higher hourly wages and annual salaries. This is amply illustrated by the data in Appendix Table 13.

Other Cost Elements

Other costs, mostly overhead, incurred by the industry are estimated at \$247.5 million in 1975.⁽¹⁾ Including profits, an estimated \$234.5 million were related to domestic processing and \$13.0 million to the marketing of goods purchased for resale, mostly imported goods. Profits, including taxes, in that year, were reported at \$73.5 million. Thus the remaining overhead costs, such as advertising, financing, depreciation, etc., totalled \$174.0 million.⁽²⁾

On several occasions processors raised the issue of the high financing requirements for inventories due to the seasonal nature of fruit and vegetable processing. In this regard it was found that seasonality does require higher stocks. The inventory/sales ratio for the fruit and vegetable processing industry in 1974, in the autumn when stocks peaked, was in excess of 4:1. By comparison, this ratio was about 1:1 for soft drink bottlers who experience little seasonality, and 1.8:1 for total foods and beverages. It is evident that the financing of these inventories increases the working capital requirements of processors. Moreover, and indicative of the same phenomenon, corporate returns for canners and preservers indicate that the value of stocks accounted for two-thirds of all current assets in 1974, as compared with only two-fifths for bottlers of soft drinks.

Total Manufacturing Costs

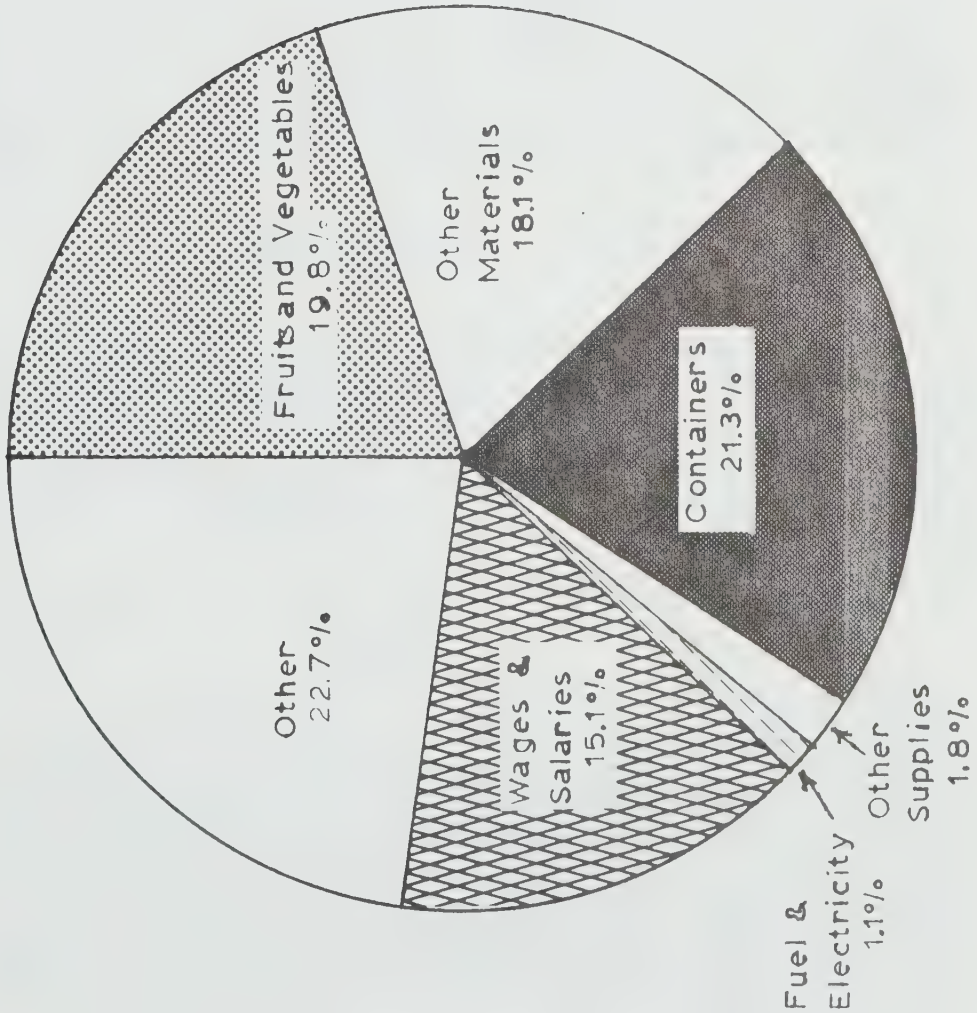
The total cost of processing and marketing all products of its own manufacture in 1975, as itemized in Table 4 was \$1 billion. The percentage distribution indicates that for the average product of this industry, fresh or semi-processed fruits or vegetables accounted for 21.6 per cent of the total cost, sugar and other ingredients 17.9 per cent, containers and other packaging materials 19.0 per cent, wages and salaries 15.2 per cent, and overheads, including profit, 23.1 per cent. While production costs have increased greatly since 1961, as indicated by the areas of the circles in Chart III, the structure of costs has remained practically the same during this time, (see also Appendix Tables 14 and 15.)

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- (1) Total value added in 1975 was \$416.1 million, manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity. Of this, \$168.7 million were wages and salaries, leaving \$247.5 million for other overhead costs, including profits.
- (2) A breakdown of this residual was not possible for 1975; in 1974 this residual was \$164.4 million of which according to Corporation Financial Statistics, Statistics Canada No. 61-207, depreciation charges amounted to \$16.3 million, interest charges to \$10.5 million, repairs and maintenance \$5.0 million, rent to \$4.0 million, and unitemized costs total \$128.6 million.

Chart IV

Main Components of Cost of Production, 1975

Fruit and Vegetable
Canners and Preservers
\$818.9 Million



Frozen Fruit and
Vegetable Processors
\$196.9 Million

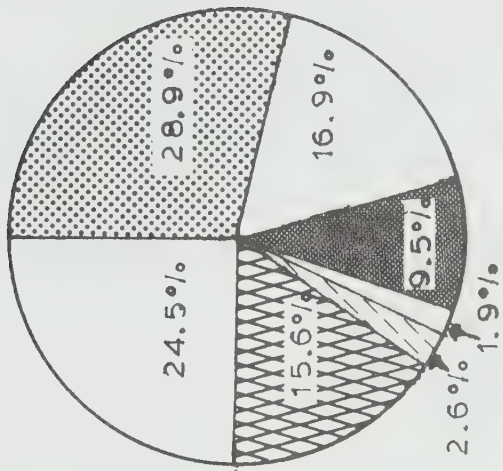


Table 4: Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Value of Industry Inputs, Canada, 1975

	- \$ million -	- percentage -
Cost of materials and supplies	612.9	60.3
Materials	401.2	39.5
Fruits and vegetables	219.5	21.6
Other	181.8	17.9
Supplies	211.7	20.8
Containers	193.3	19.0
Other	18.4	1.8
Fuel and electricity	14.4	1.4
Wages and salaries	154.1	15.2
Other (overhead)	<u>234.5</u>	<u>23.1</u>
Total Cost of Production	1,015.8	100.0

Source: Appendix Tables 14 and 15.

The cost structure of canning and preserving, S.I.C. 1031, and of freezing, S.I.C. 1032, differ in several aspects, as can be seen in Chart IV, and Appendix Tables 16 and 17. Container and packaging costs are only half as important for freezers; a plastic bag is much less costly than a metal can. On the other hand, the fruit or vegetable cost and overhead weigh heavier for freezers than canners and preservers. Not surprisingly, the variations around those average configurations, in reality, are as numerous as the products of the industry. Nevertheless, in the Board's review of individual products of the industry, the general cost outline above was frequently confirmed.

FOREIGN TRADE

The Canadian fruit and vegetable processing industry is predominantly oriented to the domestic market; its sales to foreign markets are relatively small. On the other hand domestic production is supplemented by a considerable volume of imports. Imports, during the period under review, have consistently exceeded industry exports, and this deficit has increased.

Imports

Canada imports both semi-processed and fully processed fruits and vegetables. Fully processed fruit and vegetable products are imported by the manufacturing subsidiaries of multinational processors and by wholesalers or retailers. Frequently, retail-pack goods are imported without labels. These so-called "white label" goods are usually imported by large retailers and wholesalers who market under their own label, although small independent canners may also engage from time to time in this form of importation.⁽¹⁾

(1) The import data discussed in this section encompass only the products falling within the scope of this Reference.

The Board was unable to obtain data concerning the relative importance of these various trade channels or of the different forms in which products are imported. Information gathered during its investigations indicate that semi-processed imports have increased during the period under study. With respect to "white label" imports, it was stated before the Board that such imports had risen in recent years, but the Board was unable to establish definitely whether this was so.

Imports of fruit and vegetable products in 1976 totalled \$245 million. This was three times the value of imports in 1961. Canned fruits and canned vegetables were the two most important categories of imports, accounting for 37.0 per cent of the total during the period 1971-75. Fruit juice concentrates and fruit juices ranked next, equal to 20.4 and 7.2 per cent respectively. Thus, four subgroups comprised 64.6 per cent of all imports of fruit and vegetable products, (Appendix Table 18).

Table 5: Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Value of Shipments, Imports, Exports^(a) and Consumption, Canada, 1961-65 to 1971-75

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	Average 1971-75
	- \$'000 -		
Shipments	398,890	560,319	806,457
Imports	79,260	101,717	177,995
Exports ^(a)	15,681	32,044	38,128
Consumption	462,469	629,992	946,324
	- per cent -		
Shipments as % of consumption	86.3	88.9	85.2
Imports as % of consumption	17.1	16.1	18.8
Imports as % of shipments	19.9	18.2	22.1
Exports ^(a) as % of shipments	3.9	5.7	4.7

(a) Includes re-exports.

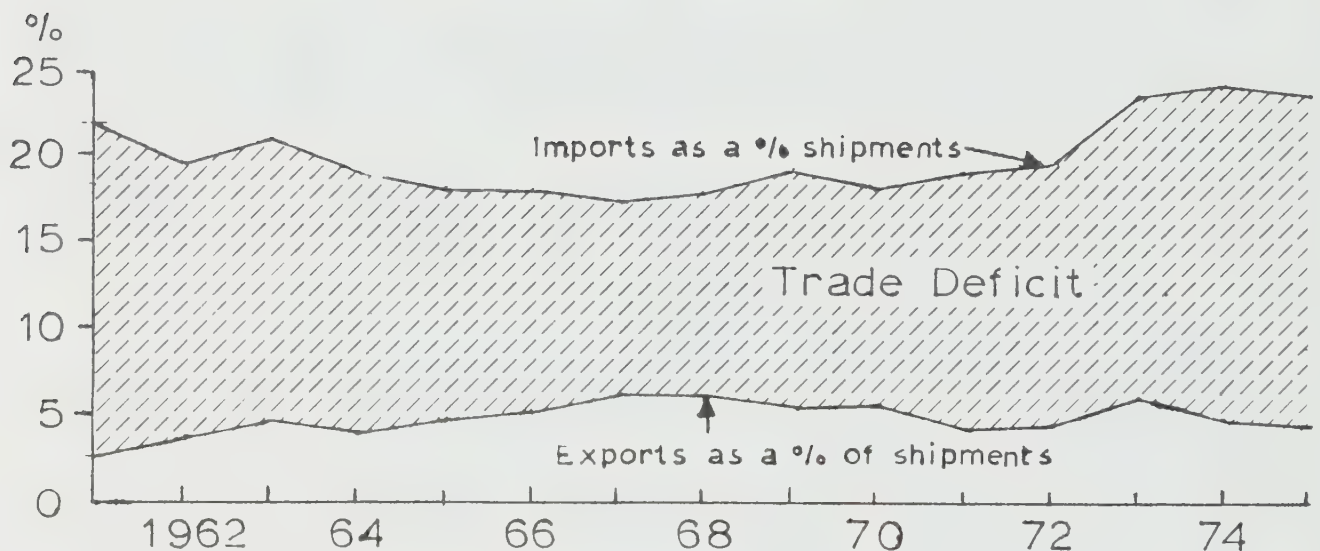
Source: Derived from Appendix Tables 1, 3, 18 and 23.

In total, imports of fruit and vegetable products have tended to increase in line with the growth in the domestic market. Considering the period as a whole the import share of the market increased little; it averaged 18.8 per cent during the period 1971-75 compared with 17.1 per cent in 1961-65.⁽¹⁾ It is evident from Chart V, however, that the

(1) The level of import penetration with respect to the Canadian market for fully processed fruit and vegetable products is lower than that indicated above. Semi-processed goods, included in total imports, obviously do not constitute competition for the processors importing these commodities; for them foreign competition occurs in final retail-pack only. Considering fully processed products only the import share of the domestic market is substantially lower than the level shown in Table 4. An estimate for the period 1971-75, assuming end-product imports of \$92.2 million annually, would be about 13.6 percent, as compared to 18.8 per cent on the broader basis. The inclusion of semi-processed imports, and hence, the higher level of import penetration, is appropriate with respect to primary processors, principally canners and freezers, who produce partially as well as fully processed goods.

level of import penetration dropped slowly during most of the sixties, and has since then edged upward again.⁽¹⁾ It is noteworthy that the recent weakening in the market position of domestic processors occurred during a period in which prices of fruit and vegetable products rose rapidly, and when there was considerable erosion of the level of protection provided by a specific duty.

Chart V
Imports and Exports, as a
Percentage of Shipments
1961-1975



Source: Appendix Table 29.

Import penetration, in value and as a percentage of domestic disappearance, is much greater for all processed fruit products than for all processed vegetable products; during 1971-75 about 40 per cent as against 10 per cent. Over the entire period under review, the degree of import competition for fruit products has remained about the same, while for vegetable products, a phenomenon of the 1970s, it has increased, (Appendix Table 19).

Considering the main product groups, the high and increasing level of import competition for canned and frozen fruits stands out; in excess of 55 per cent for the period 1971-75 for the two groups combined, (Appendix Table 20). The tripling of the import share for canned vegetables, from 5.3 per cent in 1961-65 to 17.4 per cent in 1971-75 also is noteworthy. This is largely a reflection of the level and increase in import penetration for canned whole tomatoes and mushrooms; with respect to all other canned vegetables, Canadian processors supplied over 95 per cent of the domestic market. Canadian producers of jams, jellies and marmalades and of soups also lost ground to foreign manufacturers. With respect to soups this loss of market appears to have occurred mainly for dried soups, for which domestic dehydration capacity is lacking. The major areas in which Canadian

(1) See also Appendix Table 29.

processors have gained at the expense of imports, are fruit juices and concentrates, frozen vegetables, ketchup and tomato juice, and pickles and relishes.

The expansion of the domestic reconstituting industry, and the growth in Canadian juice consumption, are the main factors in the rapidly rising level of imports of fruit juice concentrates. In turn, imports of single strength citrus fruit juices have increased at a more moderate pace. Overall import penetration of the juice market was also reduced by the strong performance of domestically produced apple juice.

The United States is the major source of fruit and vegetable products imported into Canada; in 1976, it accounted for 57.9 per cent of all such imports, (Appendix Table 21). The position of the United States had slipped to less than half of all such imports, in 1972, but has subsequently recovered. This country supplies the bulk of Canada's imports of ketchup, tomato juice, fruit juice, both fresh and reconstituted, and frozen vegetables, (Appendix Table 22).

Numerous other countries export to Canada as well. The major ones, ranked according to their 1976 performance are Taiwan, Brazil, Australia, the United Kingdom, Mexico, Spain, the Philippines, Italy and South Africa.

Taiwan has in recent years become a prominent supplier of canned vegetables, particularly canned mushrooms, whole tomatoes and asparagus. Other low-cost producers, such as Taiwan, the People's Republic of China, and South Korea, have also increased their penetration of the domestic market for canned vegetables. The combined import share for these commodities for these three countries rose from 10.4 per cent in 1966 to 40.5 per cent in 1976.

With respect to canned fruits, the largest import group, the United States accounted for close to half of all the imports during 1971-75, Australia for 19.6 per cent, and South Africa for 6.1 per cent, (Appendix Table 22). Imports from the latter two countries, and from New Zealand, receive preferential tariff treatment, mainly accorded under terms of trade agreements between Canada and these countries. Although the combined share of Australia, South Africa and New Zealand of Canadian canned fruit imports has declined from 27.7 per cent in 1966-70 to 26.3 per cent in 1971-1976, almost entirely due to lower Australian supplies, they remain a strong competitive element for domestic fruit canners. Imports of other processed fruits and vegetables from these three countries are relatively insignificant.

Brazil, next to the United States, has become an important supplier of juice concentrates. Mexico is a major factor in the Canadian import market for frozen fruits, rivalling the United States. Jams, jellies and marmalades and canned vegetables comprised more than half of the exports of processed fruits and vegetables from the United Kingdom to Canada. Tomato paste ranks high in Canadian imports from Spain and Portugal. It is evident from the above, and (Appendix Table 22), that only the United States is a competitive factor across the entire range for fruit and vegetable products; imports from other countries tend to be confined to a single product group.

Exports

Canadian processors exported in 1976 \$55.7 million of fruit and vegetable products falling within the scope of this Reference, approximately six times more than the \$8.5 million worth shipped abroad in 1961, (Appendix Table 23).⁽¹⁾ Export sales, though relatively small compared to total sales, have, over the study period as a whole, grown more rapidly than domestic sales, and thus their share of total industry sales has risen. However, the improved export performance was, like the reduction in import competition, a phenomenon of the 1960s; subsequently, the proportion of industry output sold abroad has tended to decline. The relative importance of foreign markets rose from an annual average of 3.9 per cent in 1961-65, to 5.7 per cent in 1966-70, and then dropped to 4.7 for the period 1971-75, see Chart V and Appendix Table 29.

On the basis of value, canned vegetables, and frozen fruits and vegetables are the main export categories, (Appendix Table 23) These three groups alone made up, on average, 56.7 per cent or \$21.6 million of total relevant exports. Leading individual products are canned corn, snap beans, and asparagus, and frozen blueberries and frozen potato products (french fries). Other important export categories are fruit juices and vegetables in brine, included in "miscellaneous products." Export sales of these product groups have also experienced the greatest growth during the period under study. In terms of percentage of total sales exported among the various commodity groups, only frozen fruits at 40.0 per cent, exceeds the 10 per cent level, (Appendix Table 20). The dependence of the industry as a whole, as well as most of its segments, on export markets is relatively low.

The United Kingdom has been and continues to be the main export market for the Canadian fruit and vegetable processing industry; on average more than a third, \$13.0 million, of export sales of fruit and vegetable products went to that country during the period 1971-75, (Appendix Table 24). The trend in sales to this market has, however, been down, both in absolute value and as a proportion of total industry shipments abroad. The entry of the United Kingdom into the European Common Market and the consequent gradual elimination of preferential access to the United Kingdom market is a factor which has already made itself felt and also raises doubts concerning the future of export sales to that country. The reversal of trend in 1976, in this regard, was probably due to a number of abnormal circumstances, mainly the widespread, severe drought experienced during that year.

The loss of markets in the United Kingdom has been compensated for by an increase in exports of processed fruit and vegetable products to the United States. With an average value of exports of \$12.4 million during 1971-75, this country is the second largest foreign market for Canadian processors, almost equal to the United Kingdom. Much smaller volumes are shipped to a large number of other countries, with the \$2.1 million to West Germany being the next largest, (Appendix Table 24).

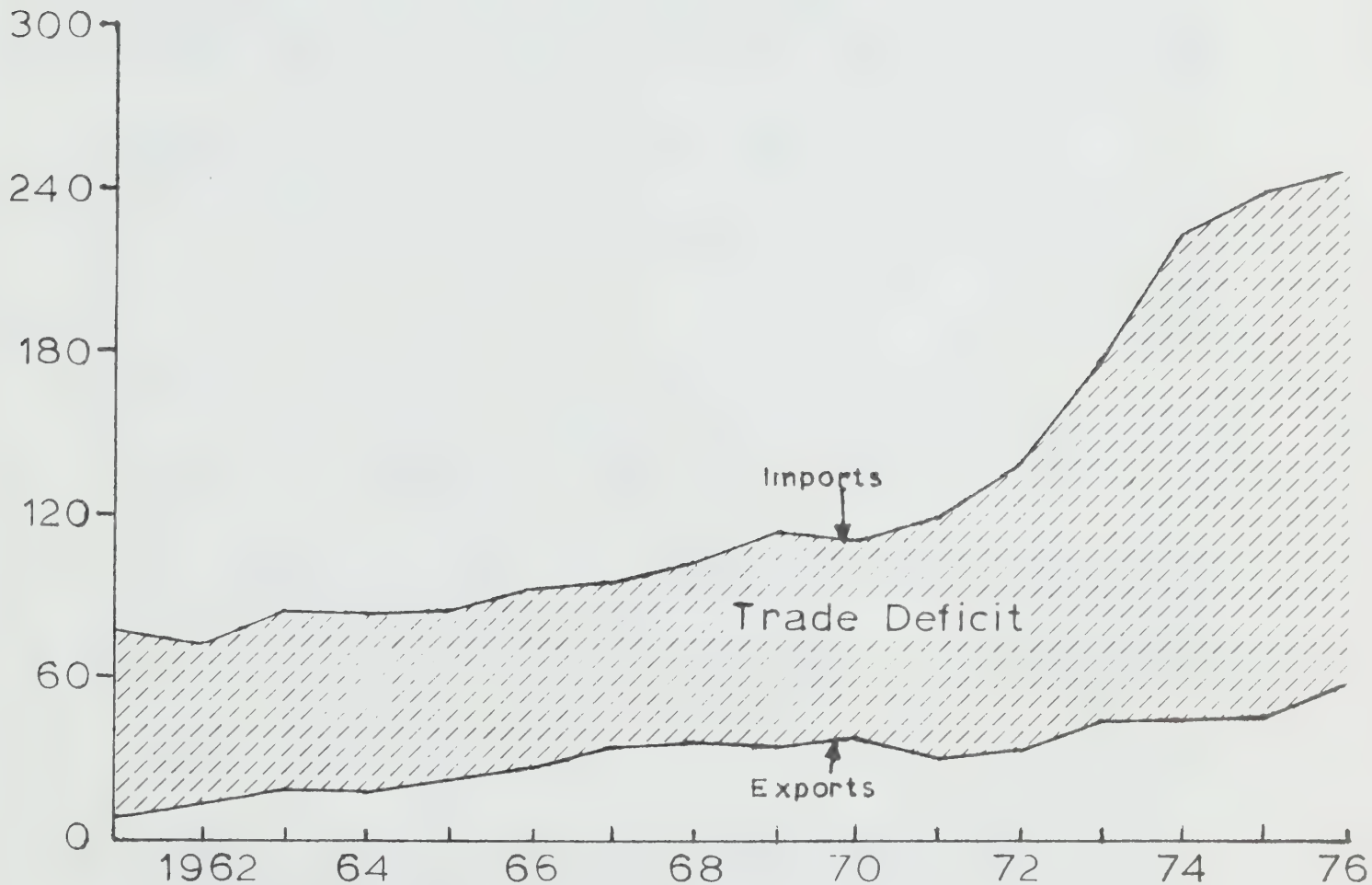
(1) Exports of all goods classified as fruit and vegetable products, including those excluded from this study, totalled \$89.2 and \$10.1 in 1976 and 1961 respectively, (Appendix Table 27).

Balance of Trade

Imports of fruit and vegetable products exceed exports of such commodities by a wide margin. As shown in Chart VI, this gap has widened considerably, particularly since 1970. In 1976, the deficit on trade in these goods amounted to \$189 million compared with \$67 million in 1961, close to a threefold increase, (Appendix Table 26). Trade with the United States accounted for most of the deficit, \$128.3 million in 1976. With respect to trade with the United Kingdom and West Germany only, Canadian exports exceed imports by a large amount, \$18.8 and \$4.5 million respectively.

Chart VI
Balance of Trade
1961-1976

\$ Million



Source: Appendix Table 26.

Comparing the entire period under study, Canadian processors have neither gained nor lost from foreign trade; the deficit was equivalent to 19 per cent of production in 1975, about the same as in 1961. However, inasmuch as net imports equalled only 11.3 per cent of industry sales in 1967, it can be seen that during most of the 1960s foreign trade was an expansionary factor for the domestic industry, while subsequently it reduced industry growth, Chart V.

The deficit on trade in processed fruit products, \$132.9 million in 1975, is much larger than for vegetable products, \$59.9 million. Furthermore, relative to industry sales, this deficit was equivalent to 56.1 per cent for the former, whereas for the latter it was 7.7 per cent. In both instances, there was a relative improvement in foreign trade performance during the first half of the period under study and a deterioration during the second half. However, it is clear that import penetration is a much more severe problem for fruit than for vegetable processors, (Appendix Tables 19 and 28).

PRODUCTIVITY AND RELATED MEASURES

The cost-efficiency of an industry is determined by a number of factors such as the capability of management, the quality and productivity of its labour force, the technological level of the equipment and machinery used, the capital-intensity of its processing, the size of establishments and firms, and capacity utilization. With respect to the Canadian fruit and vegetable processing industry these aspects have an important bearing on the prices that processors can pay Canadian fruit and vegetable growers, the wages that can be paid to its workers, and the industry's competitive position as against imports and, hence, the prices it can obtain for its products from the domestic and export markets.

The Board was unable to obtain data to quantify or measure all of these aspects. Thus, this section is confined to a discussion of general industry productivity, seasonality and capacity utilization, size and scale and capital-labour intensity.

Productivity

Productivity, for the purpose of this analysis, is measured in terms of value added per unit of labour. Although expressed in terms of labour, it is not to be regarded simply as a measure of the productivity of the labour factor alone, but rather as a general indication of the combined effectiveness of all the factors mentioned above. In the following discussion, reference is made to value added by the manufacturing activity of fruit and vegetable processors and not the value added by all activities of such processors, including, for instance that resulting from the resale of products purchased for that purpose only.⁽¹⁾

(1) Statistics Canada defines "Value added, manufacturing activity," and "value added, total activity," as follows:

Value added, manufacturing activity: Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture plus net change in inventory of goods in process and finished goods, less cost of materials and supplies used, fuel and electricity;

Value added, total activity: Consists of (1) value added, manufacturing activity and (2) value added, non-manufacturing activity. The latter is calculated by subtracting relevant commodity inputs from non-manufacturing revenues or outputs; these commodity inputs are net of the change in inventories of goods purchased for resale. Non-manufacturing revenues include depreciable fixed assets produced by own work force for own use, revenue from product rentals, etc., but exclude non-operating revenue such as real property rentals, dividends, interest.

Productivity in fruit and vegetable processing has increased substantially. Value added per employee, comparing 1975 to 1961, rose by 182.5 per cent from \$7,047 to \$19,909. Of course much of this growth is no more than a reflection of rising costs, such as wage costs. However, as shown in Chart VII, productivity in real terms, that is after adjustment for cost and price inflation, increased substantially as well; by 59.7 per cent over the 1961-1975 period, or at an average rate of 3.4 per cent per year.

Most of the above productivity gains took place prior to 1970; industry productivity has improved very little since. Output increased in line with employment during the more recent period, whereas previously the growth output had exceeded that of employment. The more moderate expansion in the volume of production of the fruit and vegetable processing industry during the later period was undoubtedly in part occasioned by the higher level of import penetration, referred to earlier.

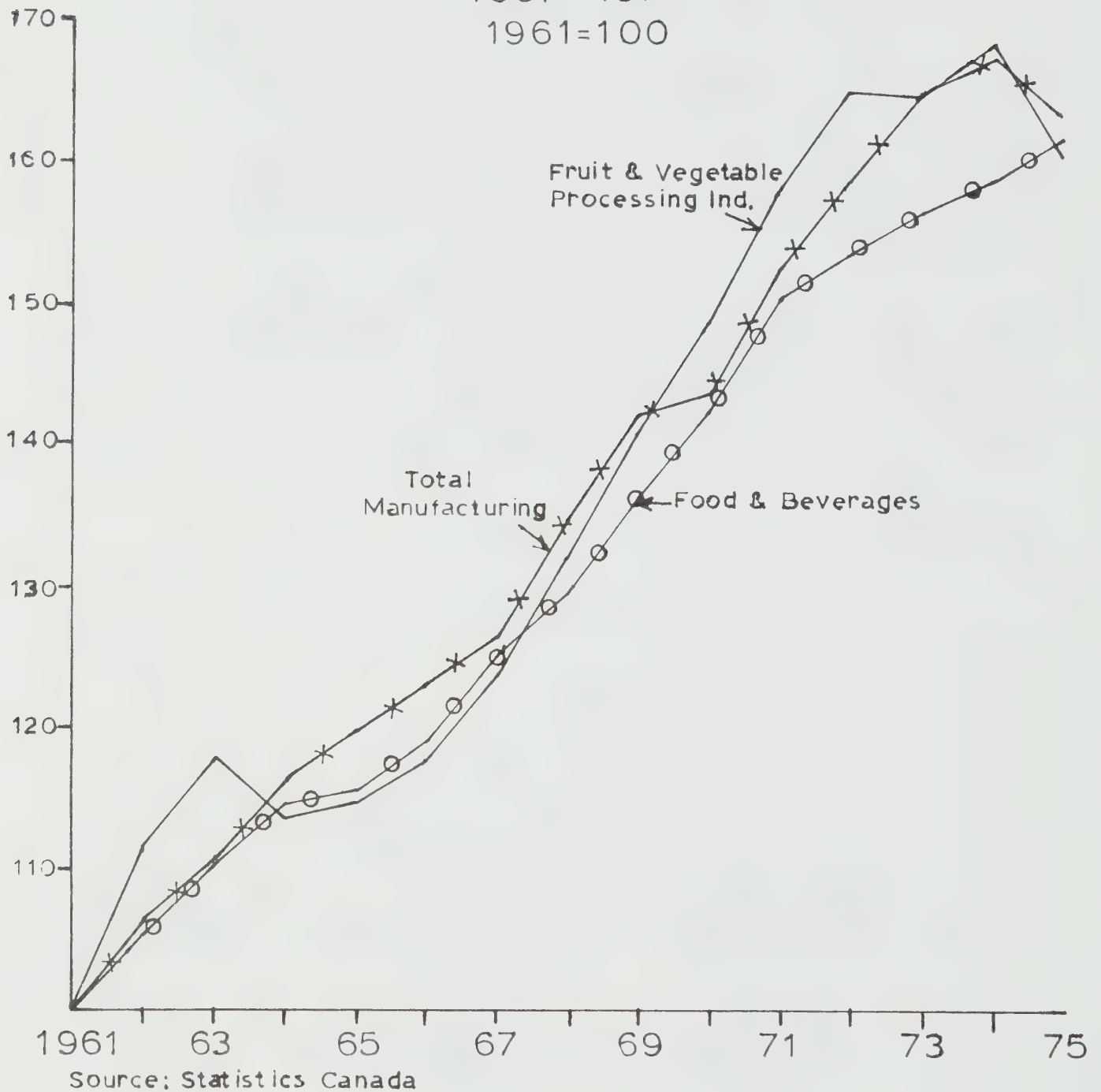
Productivity in fruit and vegetable processing, despite its substantial growth, is well below that for the entire foods and beverages sector, of which this industry is a part. In terms of manufacturing activity the difference in 1975 was \$19,909 as against \$22,821. It is also lower than the \$20,751 added by the average employee for all manufacturing industries. The higher level of productivity for the foods and beverages sector is due to the capital intensity, scale and non-seasonal character of such industries as distilling, brewing, flour milling and sugar refining.

While productivity gains by the fruit and vegetable processing industry were impressive, they were greatly exceeded by the increase in average wages and salaries per employee. As a result the cost of labour per unit of output rose sharply during the period under review, by 73 per cent, see Table 6.

Table 6: Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Index of Productivity, Wages and Salaries and Unit Labour Cost, Canada, 1961-1975

	Index of Real Dom. Product per Employee	Index of Annual Average Wages and Salaries per Employee	Index of Labour Cost per Unit of Output
		1961 = 100	
1961	100.0	100.0	100.0
1962	111.3	104.2	93.6
1963	117.6	109.7	93.3
1964	113.5	113.3	99.8
1965	114.9	119.8	104.3
1966	117.6	126.2	107.3
1967	123.9	136.8	110.4
1968	132.2	148.5	112.3
1969	140.9	158.9	112.8
1970	148.5	169.8	114.3
1971	157.8	186.2	118.0
1972	165.3	202.4	122.4
1973	164.6	217.7	132.3
1974	167.8	243.2	144.9
1975	159.7	275.6	172.6

Chart VII
Index of Real Domestic
Product Per Employee
1961 - 1975
1961=100



Most of this increase in unit labour cost occurred during the 1970s, particularly in recent years, a factor which has contributed to the higher level of import penetration.

Seasonality

The seasonal nature of fruit and vegetable processing in Canada has a profound effect on the efficiency and production costs of this industry. With respect to non-storable, or perishable, fruits and vegetables, such as peaches, tomatoes, etc., processing into a storable form must take place immediately upon harvesting, that is in

June, July, August, and September, especially the latter two months. Consequently, a good deal of the machinery and equipment and plant in the industry is idle for a very large part of the year. Permanent management, office and maintenance personnel is utilized at considerably less than peak-season levels during the off-season, affecting labour productivity and unit labour cost adversely. Seasonally concentrated production also raises the cost of inventory financing. Compared to the United States, which for most of these fruits and vegetables has a longer growing, harvesting and, therefore, processing period, the greater seasonality in Canada constitutes a significant disadvantage for Canadian processors, especially with respect to overhead costs.

The industry reduces seasonality by processing, wherever possible, in more than one stage, at different points in time. Much of in-season processing consists of transforming the raw product into semi-processed bulk form, for subsequent processing into final consumer products during the off-season months. Considerable volumes of domestic fruits are put in liquid preservatives, or are bulk frozen, for subsequent manufacturing into jams, jellies and pie fillings. Vegetables are frequently bulk frozen for off-season packaging.

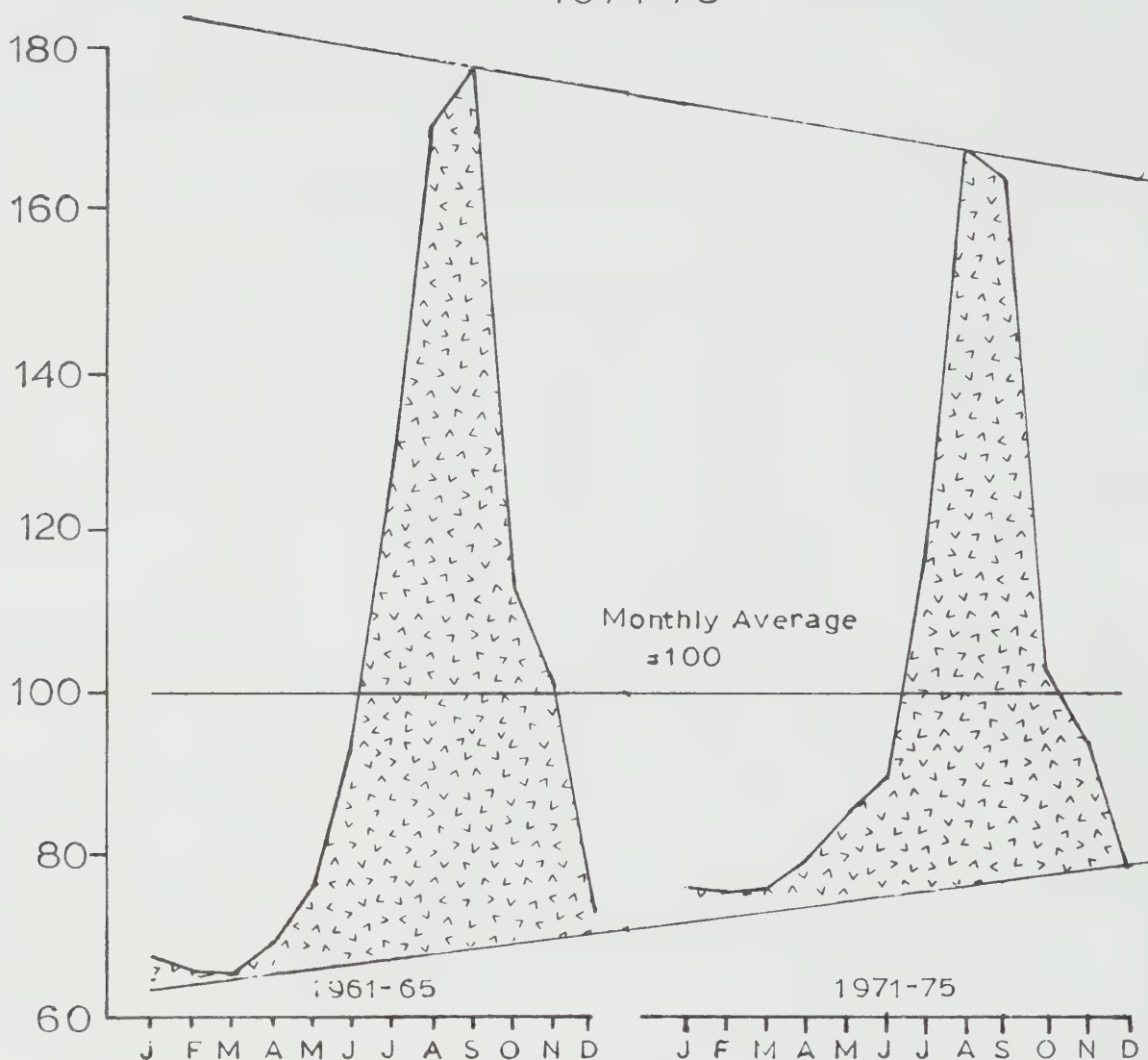
In order to level out production, firms in the industry also import semi-processed fruits and vegetables. Semi-processed supplies can be obtained abroad, generally speaking, at any time during the off-season. Such importation is in some instances a necessity because of a lack of Canadian supplies by reason of climate, e.g., olives in brine, crushed pineapples, and citrus fruit juice concentrates. The processing of these partially processed products into their final retail form is an important source of year-round employment in the industry. Considerable volumes of semi-processed indigenous fruits and vegetables are, however, also imported because foreign supplies are cheaper and because longer availability reduces storage and financing costs. A large proportion of the ketchup, for instance, produced in Canada, utilize imported tomato paste.

It should be noted that there are some raw products which lend themselves to year-round processing, in accordance with sales, because the raw product is storable. This is the case with dry beans, for the production of baked beans, which explains why so many canners produce this product. The same applies to a large degree to potato processing.

It appears from the foregoing that the production of retail-pack canned and frozen fruits and vegetables tends to be very seasonal; indeed it is concentrated almost entirely during the domestic harvesting season. On the other hand the production of recipe products, e.g., sauces, soups, etc., and juices, are essentially a year-round activity. It follows that firms solely or largely dependent on canning and freezing will be much more affected by the inefficiencies and additional costs arising from seasonality than the diversified producers of further processed recipe foods.

While there are a number of areas where production and employment during the off season is taking place, the industry remains distinctly seasonal, with peak-season levels of activity well above those during other times of the year. As demonstrated in Chart VIII, during the period 1971-75, volume output during August and September,

Chart VIII
Average Monthly Index of
Real Domestic Product
Averages for 1961-65 &
1971-75



Source: Appendix Table 92.

the peak months, averaged 115 per cent above that of February, the lowest month. Industry employment shows this seasonality as well, although the extent of the seasonal fluctuation is less for employment than production, (Appendix Table 92). This confirms the earlier contention that the seasonal nature of fruit and vegetable processing has an adverse effect on the efficient use of labour.

Chart VIII indicates, however, that the industry is continuing its efforts to level out production, a development which has contributed to the improvement in productivity during the period under review. Peak production relative to the annual monthly average (=100) has declined from an average of 177.7 in September during 1961-65 to 163.2 during 1971-75, while that for February has risen from 65.4 to 75.6. The Canadian fruit and vegetable processing industry is still very seasonal, but, at the same time, considerably less so than before.

Size of Establishment

The size of the average establishment in the fruit and vegetable processing industry has increased substantially, (Appendix Table 5), a factor which also contributed to greater productivity. Larger

plants, with a broader product range, less seasonality, better capacity utilization, longer production runs, less employee downtime, and more stability in the labour force, tend to be more productive than smaller establishments. This is amply illustrated by Table 7. On average, productivity in the largest group was, in 1974, 68.2 per cent higher than for the smallest establishment.

The data in the table show that productivity for each size group rose, during the period under study. This is a reflection of rising costs and prices. Allowing for increase in such costs it is readily apparent that real (volume) productivity gains for each size group, and for the industry as a whole were much smaller.

Table 7: Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Value Added
(Manufacturing Activity) per Employee, by Size
of Establishment, 1961 and 1974

<u>Size of Establishment</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>% Change 1961-1974</u>
	- \$ -		
0-14	5,557	12,375 ^(a)	+122.7
15-49	5,727	16,919 ^(b)	+195.4
50-99	6,923	18,833	+172.0
100-199	7,046	17,625	+150.1
200 and over	8,669	20,809	+140.0
(200-499)	..	(19,306)	..
(over 500)	..	(22,512)	..
Total	7,047	18,049	+156.1

(a) 0-15.

(b) 20-49.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Establishments operated by subsidiaries of foreign-owned companies, of which there were 64 out of 272 in 1970,⁽¹⁾ are well above the average size for the whole industry, 164 employees as against 40 in that year, (Appendix Table 8). Average productivity for the foreign-owned plants, not surprisingly, was higher than for the smaller domestically owned plants as well, \$12,943 compared with \$10,656, a difference of 22 per cent.

Capital Intensity

On average each employee in the fruit and vegetable processing industry used \$20,071 of capital in plant, machinery and equipment in 1974. By comparison, with the average for the entire foods and beverages sector, \$23,340 and all manufacturing, \$22,970, it is evident that this industry is not very capital-intensive, but rather labour-intensive. This is a partial explanation of the lower level of

(1) Latest year for which Statistics Canada published this information - see "Domestic and foreign control of manufacturing establishments in Canada, 1969 and 1970," Catalogue No. 31-401.

productivity in fruit and vegetable processing, pointed out earlier; normally there is a direct relationship between output per worker and the amount of equipment available to him or her. The stock of fixed capital per employee has expanded rapidly during the period under review, both in value and volume terms, Table 8. This increase has in fact exceeded that for foods and beverages and all manufacturing by a substantial margin, (Appendix Table 93).

Table 8: Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Value of Mid Year Net Stock of Capital per Employee, Current Dollars and 1961 Dollars, Capital Repair and Expenditures, 1961-1975

	<u>Mid Year Net Stock Value per Employee</u>	<u>Mid Year Net Stock Value per Employee</u>	<u>Capital and Repair Expenditures</u>	<u>Capital and Repair per Employee</u>
	- \$ Current -	- \$ 1961 -	- \$ Million -	- \$ Current -
1961	6,164	6,164	22.1	1,261
1962	6,786	6,621	24.3	1,331
1963	7,868	7,481	21.7	1,235
1964	8,260	7,450	22.6	1,201
1965	8,939	7,647	29.0	1,476
1966	9,426	7,742	24.8	1,206
1967	9,927	8,228	24.1	1,203
1968	10,574	8,779	25.3	1,308
1969	11,239	8,967	24.8	1,282
1970	12,487	9,473	33.9	1,796
1971	14,039	10,300	36.6	2,013
1972	14,946	10,709	37.3	2,043
1973	16,389	10,922	49.6	2,626
1974	20,071	11,522	59.6	3,104
1975	22,572	11,966	54.3	2,782
% Change				
1961-1975	+266.2	+94.1	+145.7	+120.6

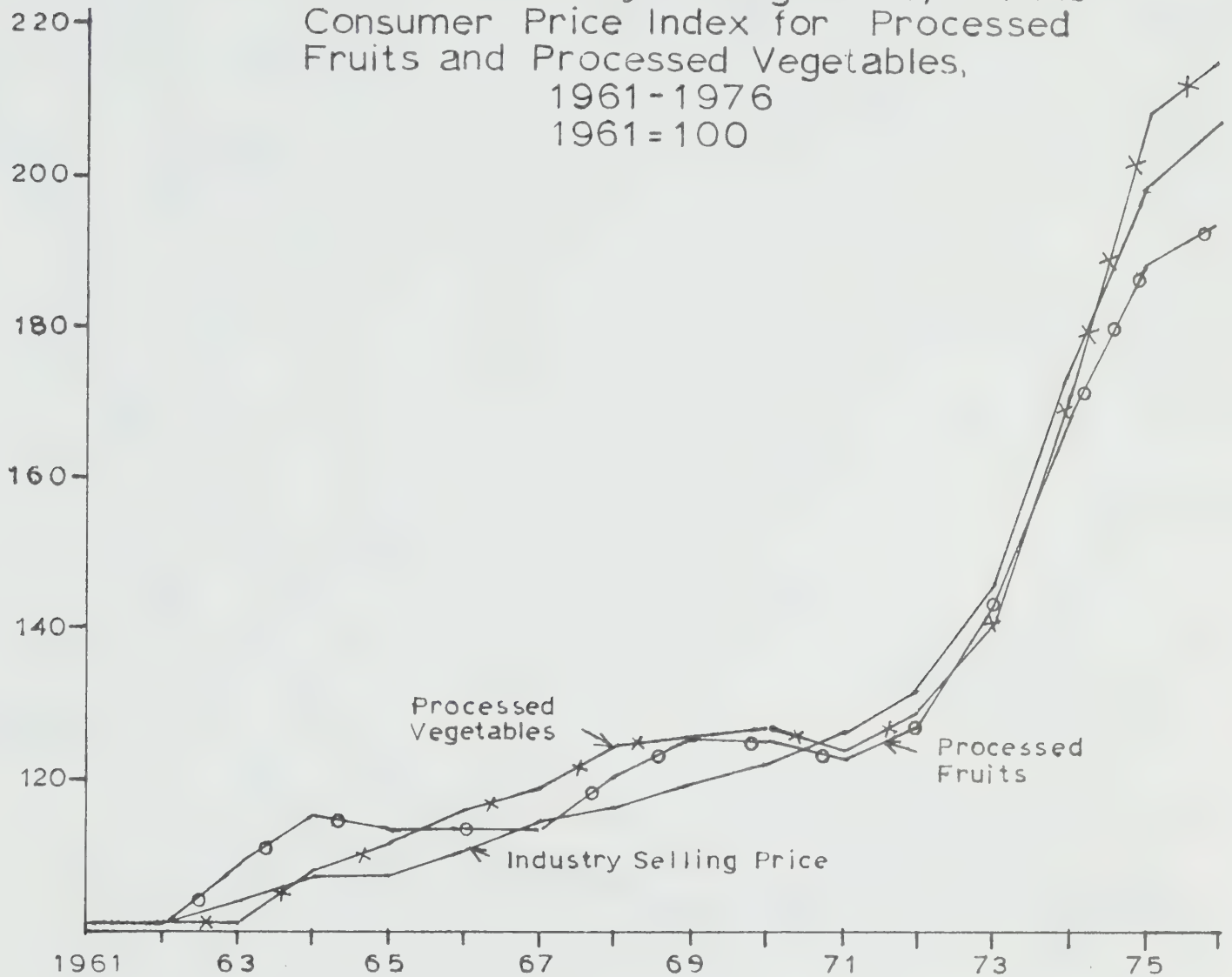
Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

The growth in the net stock of fixed capital is, among other things, a reflection of the level of annual investment by processors in plant, machinery and equipment. As shown in Table 8, the industry has increased its annual level of capital and repair expenditures at a rapid rate, in fact a rate well above that for manufacturing as a whole. In 1975 the industry's investment was equal to \$2,782 per employee.

COSTS, PRICES AND PROFITABILITY

It is evident that the price, to consumers, of processed fruit and vegetable products has risen rapidly and sharply since 1972 following a period of relatively stable prices. This is confirmed by

Chart IX
Index of Industry Selling Price, and the
Consumer Price Index for Processed
Fruits and Processed Vegetables,
1961-1976
1961=100



Source: Appendix Table 94.

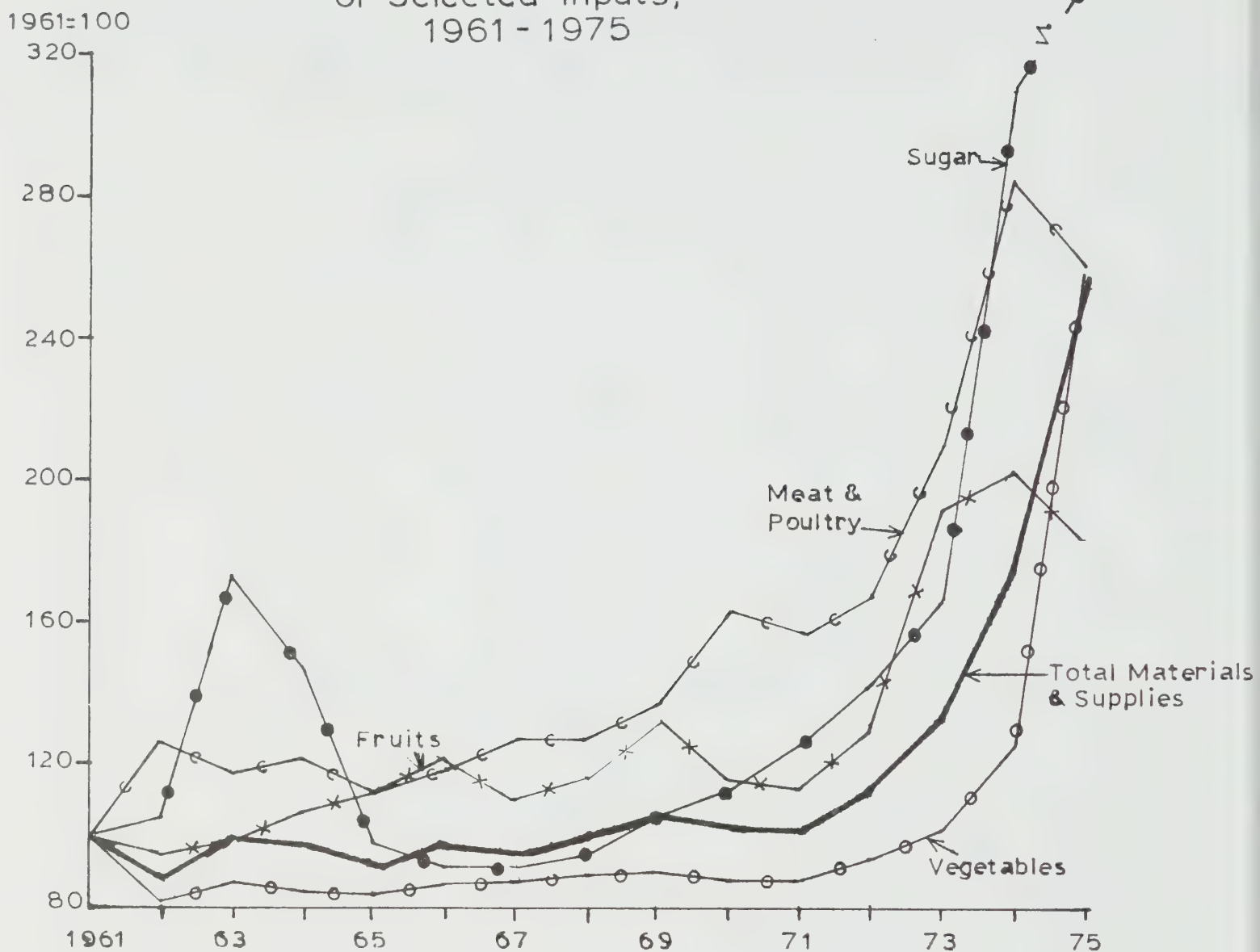
the consumer price index of processed fruits which rose by 27.6 per cent from 1961 to 1972, and then jumped by a further 57.9 per cent. Chart IX shows a similar pattern for the consumer price index of processed vegetables.

The average selling price of all products sold by fruit and vegetable processors increased by 65 per cent from 1971 to 1976, and by 106.7 per cent since 1961. As illustrated in Chart IX and Appendix Table 94, the average selling price of the industry has risen at a rate comparable to consumer prices. This would seem to indicate that the distribution costs incurred at the wholesale and retail levels, which have undoubtedly increased in absolute terms, have contributed to the escalation in consumer prices to the same degree as production costs.

Cost

Considering the period 1961-75, and undoubtedly this applies to 1976 as well, fruit and vegetable processors have experienced rapidly rising costs, see Chart X and Appendix Table 95. The

Chart X
Indexes of Unit Cost
of Selected Inputs,
1961 - 1975



Source: Appendix Table 95,

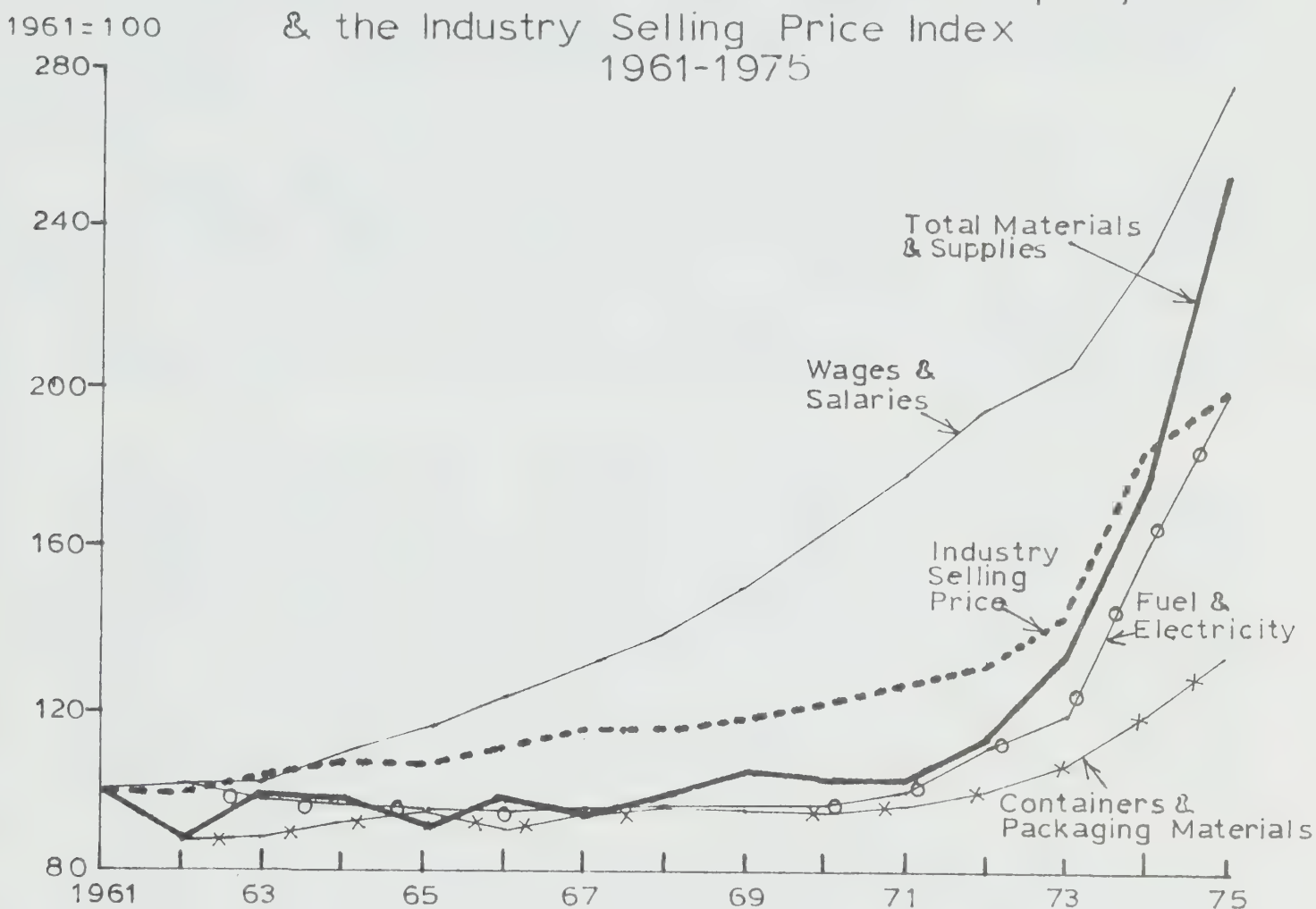
average unit cost of fresh and semi-processed fruits purchased by processors was nearly 85 per cent higher than in 1961, and most of this increase occurred after 1971. Unit costs of fresh and semi-processed vegetables, which had changed very little prior to 1971, have, subsequently, also risen; by 1975, vegetables cost processors 188.8 per cent more than in 1971, and their cost continued to go up in 1976.

The cost of sugar, meat and poultry also shows an upward trend since 1961. The high levels prevailing for these goods during 1974 and 1975 were part of the world-wide boom in commodity prices at that time, and although they have subsequently dropped, they remain well above the level of the 1960s. The average unit cost of all these basic inputs combined, including "other ingredients," rose by 153 per cent from 1961 to 1975.

The cost of fuel and electricity has, as one might expect, risen sharply during the 1970s, and was in 1975, 97 per cent above the 1961 level. Overall processing costs have not experienced a great deal of upward pressure from higher costs of containers and other

packaging materials; during the period under review they rose by less than 35 per cent. On the other hand, the unit cost of labour, as measured by average wages and salaries paid per employee, has increased consistently and in general by more than the cost of other inputs,

Chart XI
Indexes of Unit Cost of Selected Inputs,
& the Industry Selling Price Index
1961-1975



Source: Appendix Tables 94 & 95.

Chart XI. The upward trend in the cost of labour is, again, most conspicuous during the present decade. In summary, it is evident that higher industry selling prices were largely caused by higher cost of all the major processing inputs, notably labour.

Profits and Profitability

The Board obtained financial data for "canners and preservers" from returns under the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA) for the years 1968-1974. Conceptually this classification differs from the S.I.C. "Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries" in several respects. The basic difference is that the former reports activity of corporations whose main activity is canning and preserving, while the latter is based on establishments whose main activity is fruit and vegetable processing. Consequently, even though their main activity is canning and preserving, corporate financial data encompass establishments which are engaged otherwise, and which would thus be excluded

from S.I.C. 103. And, similarly, there are establishments under the latter which will be reported by corporations with a main activity other than canning and preserving, e.g., York Farms Division, Canada Packers Limited, which will be included with the CALURA statistics for meat packing and slaughtering. The exact extent of this problem could not be determined. However, having examined the ownership of the fruit and vegetable processing establishments under corporate management, and the extent of horizontal integration, the Board is of the opinion that the data reported by the 192 corporations under CALURA pertain largely to fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.

Furthermore CALURA data pertain to corporations only, and thus exclude the individually owned or partnership establishments included under the industrial statistics. This is not an important factor, inasmuch as sales by these firms, \$2.7 million in 1974, are very small relatively to the total sales of \$990 million reported by 192 corporations in that year under CALURA. It seems reasonable to assume that the coverage of the CALURA data is approximately similar to that of S.I.C. 103, and refers to fruit and vegetable processing, the activity generally under consideration in this study.

In 1974, 192 corporations reported total profits of \$73.2 million before taxes. Of these only 99 were classified as having a positive taxable income, and they reported profits of \$74.6 million, (Appendix Table 97). On the opposite end of the scale there were 46 corporations with negative taxable incomes, with a combined loss of \$4.0 million. In between these two poles were 47 corporations which reported zero taxable income with a combined profit of \$2.6 million. For the years 1968 to 1974 inclusive for which this information was available, the number of profitable firms has remained about the same, while the number of firms reporting losses declined somewhat, (Appendix Table 96).

The profitable firm is, on average, larger than the other firms, whether measured in terms of equity, assets or sales. This in itself is an indication of the positive relationship between efficiency, profitability and size. Of course, not all the smaller firms were in the loss category. However, in 1974, only 61 out of 130 with assets of less than \$1 million were profitable, (Appendix Table 97), compared with 31 of the 55 with assets ranging from \$1 to \$25 million. Furthermore, all of the seven largest firms were profitable, and they were, moreover, profitable in each of the years reviewed.

On the basis of country of control, a higher proportion of foreign-controlled corporations is profitable than of Canadian-controlled companies. In 1974, the respective figures were 25 out of 28 or 89 per cent as against 76 out of 96 or 79 per cent, (Appendix Table 98). The foreign-owned companies are, by a wide margin, the larger firms. Not only are foreign-controlled firms more likely to realize a profit, but they also are more profitable; in 1974, the before tax return on sales, of 28 foreign-controlled corporations was 9.3 per cent, while the composite figure for the 96 Canadian-controlled companies was 3.9 per cent. A difference of this order has existed during each of the years 1968 to 1974 inclusive.

In terms of profitability, the return before taxes as a percentage of sales for all reporting corporations was 7.4 per cent in 1974. On average, therefore, each dollar of sales by the industry

included 7.4 cents of profits before taxes. Relative to total assets used, the rate of return in 1974 was 12.1 per cent, and the return on equity was 26.0 per cent. As shown by the following table, the return on sales is much higher for the larger than the smaller firms in the industry. A similar difference can be observed in the return on assets used. It is noteworthy, however, that the difference in profitability between the small and large firms is not as great on the basis of assets than on the basis of sales. This is due to higher volume of sales per dollar of assets for the small companies, suggesting that small firms tend to be less capital-intensive than the large ones. This phenomenon is also discernable for previous years.

Table 9: Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Profits as a Percentage of Sales, Assets, and Equity, by Size of Firm, 1974

<u>Size of Assets</u>	<u>No. of Corp.</u>	<u>Profits</u>	<u>Profits as % of Sales</u>	<u>Profits as % of Assets</u>	<u>Profits as % Equity</u>
\$	No.	\$'000			
Under $\frac{1}{4}$ million	77	644	3.5	7.9	22.9
$\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 million	53	2,193	4.7	8.0	22.3
1 - 25 million	55	18,196	4.5	8.0	25.3
25 million and over	<u>7</u>	<u>52,142</u>	10.0	15.2	26.5
Total	192	73,175	7.4	12.1	26.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

The before-tax return on shareholders' equity in 1974 also improved with size. More remarkable, however, is the much greater similarity between the various size groups in this measure of profitability than the other two measures, especially return on assets. Large firms appear to have a much lower debt/equity ratio than small companies, or in other words the latter work more with debt. The low debt/equity ratio for the larger firms is also explained by the prominence of foreign-owned, often wholly owned subsidiaries. With relatively less debt and relative lower sales per dollar of assets, larger firms must realize a correspondingly higher return on sales than the small firms in order to obtain a similar rate of return on equity.

The Board also examined the profitability of the industry by region. However, with respect to financial statistics the regional distribution is determined by the location of the head office of the reporting corporation, and not by location of establishments. This distinction does, in general, not affect one-plant firms, but would obviously make a difference with regard to multiplant operations. For example, the financial results for all plants operated by Canadian Cannery Limited outside Ontario are included in the financial data for that province, where its head office is located, and not in the respective regions where the plants are. Hence, considerable caution is necessary in identifying regional profitability with the profitability of regional canning and preserving.

It would appear from Table 10 that, in terms of before-tax profits as a percentage of sales, the Ontario canners and preservers, have, on average, consistently done better than those in Quebec and British Columbia, and usually, also than those in the Maritimes. A comparison with Prairie firms was difficult, because of the large year-to-year fluctuations in profitability. The higher return on sales for the average Ontario firm is, in part, due to that province having the larger, and, as was indicated previously, the more profitable firms. If the larger firms are excluded and only smaller firms are considered, the performance of those in Ontario was less outstanding, though still above the national average, while that of British Columbia firms lagged substantially.

Table 10: Fruit and Vegetable Canners and Preservers: Profit (Before Taxes) as a Percentage of Sales, by Region, 1968-1974

	<u>Maritimes</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>B.C.</u>	<u>Canada</u>
	- per cent -					
1968	3.6	2.1	5.1	4.3	1.0	4.3
1969	5.6	2.0	5.4	11.9	1.2	5.0
1970	1.7	-0.9	4.8	9.2	2.0	3.8
1971	2.5	2.6	5.0	5.2	0.6	4.2
1972	4.2	4.9	7.5	-11.6	1.3	6.0
1973	4.5	4.8	7.7	- 0.8	6.4	6.6
1974	9.2	3.0	7.7	18.1	6.9	7.4

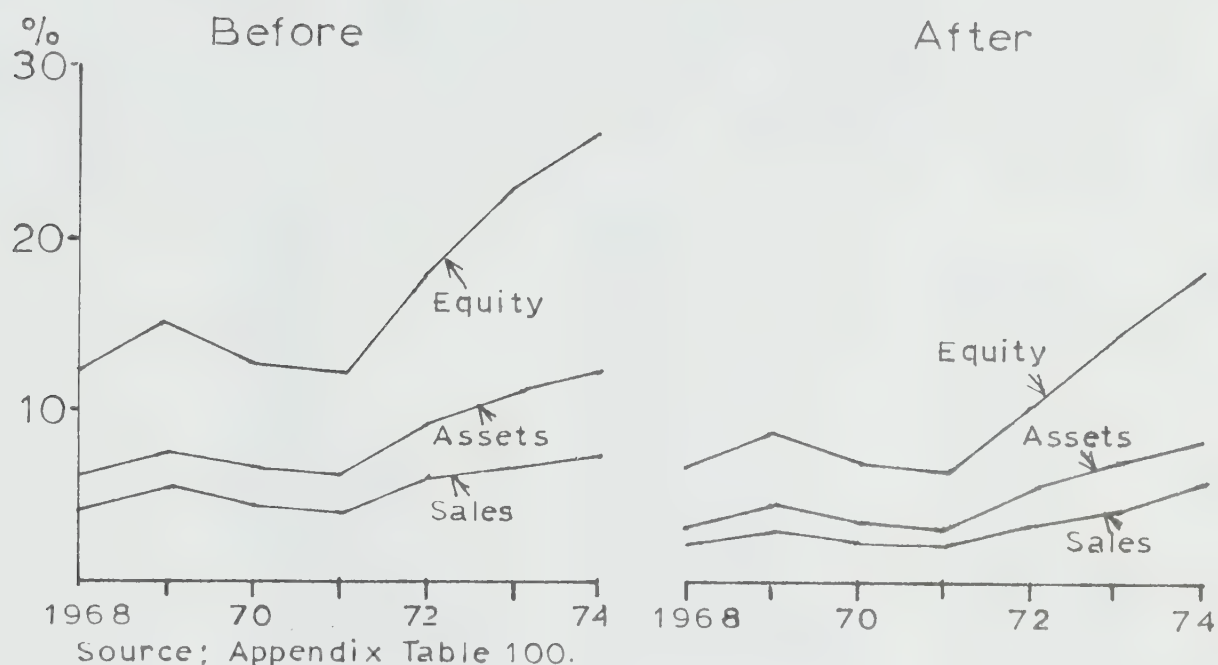
Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

The 192 corporations paid taxes of \$22.7 million in 1974. Thus profits after taxes totalled \$50.5 million or 5.1 per cent on sales, 8.4 per cent on assets or capital employed, and 18.0 per cent on equity, (Appendix Tables 99 and 100). Inasmuch as these taxes were only paid by companies reporting taxable income, after-tax profitability of these 99 firms was (with pre-tax levels in parentheses) 6.3 per cent (9.1) on sales, 10.3 per cent (14.8) on assets, and 20.1 per cent (28.8) on equity.

Turning to the trend in profits and profitability since 1968, it is evident that profits for Canadian fruit and vegetable canners and preservers have been rising at a more rapid pace than sales, assets and equity, either before or after taxes. This is illustrated by the increase in the various ratios, see Chart XII. For example, profits before taxes were equal to 4.2 per cent of sales in 1968 and 7.4 per cent in 1974. This general improvement in profitability is a reflection of the financial performance of the relatively small number of the larger, mostly foreign-controlled corporations in this industry.

How does the canning and preserving industry compare with other industries? On the basis of after tax criteria,⁽¹⁾ it can be seen in Table 11, that fruit and vegetable processing compares very favourably with food processing as a whole. Of all the major

Chart XII
All Reporting Corporations,
Before and After Tax Return
as a Per Cent of Assets, Equity
and Sales, 1968-1974



individual food industries only bakeries had a superior performance in 1974. Compared to other manufacturing industries, profitability in fruit and vegetable processing was better than some, e.g., clothing and furniture, and inferior to others, e.g., motor vehicles, although comparable to the average for manufacturing as a whole.

Table 11: Fruit and Vegetable Processors: Profitability Ratios
(After Tax)⁽¹⁾ Comparison with Other Canadian Industries,
1974

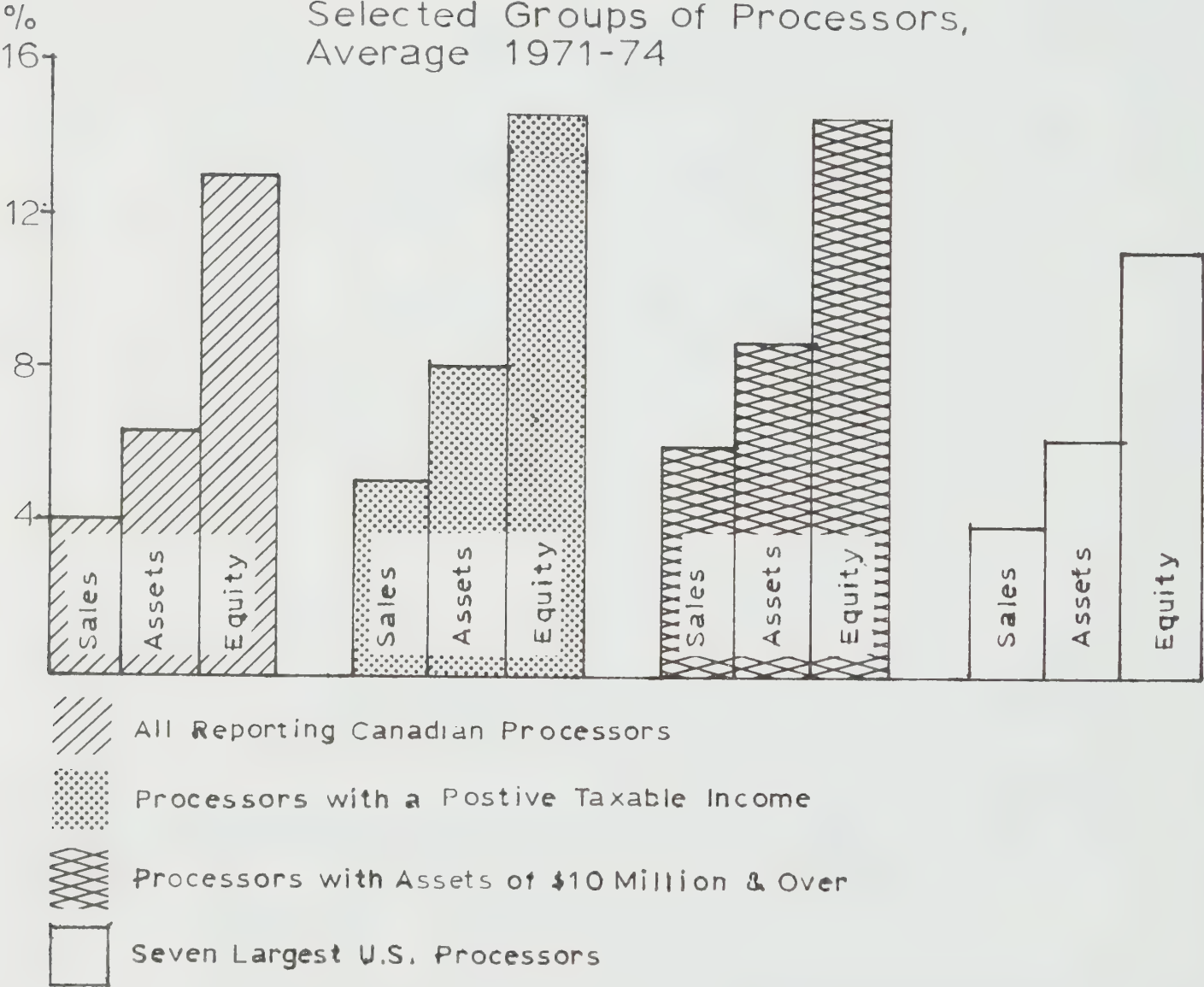
	<u>Profits on Sales</u>	<u>Profits on Total Assets</u>	<u>Profits on Equity</u>
Total Fruit and Vegetable		- per cent -	
Processing	4.6	7.5	15.4
Food processing	2.5	5.9	12.7
Bakeries	5.5	8.8	19.5
Clothing industries	2.8	5.6	13.3
Furniture industries	3.4	5.6	12.2
Motor vehicles and parts	3.3	9.4	17.2
All manufacturing	5.4	7.2	14.2

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

(1) After provision for taxes.

More relevant, the profitability of the 192 reporting companies in Canada is generally in line with the composite of seven large U.S. corporations engaged in canning and preserving. Comparing the U.S. corporations with only the 99 Canadian companies reporting taxable income, a more appropriate comparison, it appears that the Canadian firms had higher rates of return. This difference becomes even greater when the seven U.S. corporations, the largest canners and preservers in that

Chart XIII
After Tax Return as a Per Cent of
Assets, Equity, and Sales, for
Selected Groups of Processors,
Average 1971-74



Source: Appendix Table 102.

country, are compared with the small number of Canadian fruit and vegetable processors with assets of \$10 million or more, which includes most of the Canadian subsidiaries of those U.S. corporations, (Appendix Tables 101 and 102). On the basis of after-tax profits as a percentage of equity, the annual average for 1971-74 is 12.9 per cent for all (192) Canadian firms, 14.7 per cent for the 99 profitable ones, 14.6 per cent for those with assets in excess of \$10 million, while for the seven U.S. corporations it averaged 11.0 per cent, Chart XIII. The same order is apparent on the basis of return on sales and on assets.

In summary, average selling prices of the fruit and vegetable processors have risen in line with higher input costs. There is no evidence that the level of profits realized by the industry was squeezed and, in fact, profits rose faster than sales, assets or equity during the period 1968-74. The larger firms in the industry, mostly subsidiaries of U.S. multinational canners and preservers, are usually profitable and tend to have a higher rate of return, whether before or after tax. By contrast, the smaller firms of the industry, the bulk of which are one-plant Canadian-owned companies, frequently incur a loss on their operations and, when profitable, tend to realize a lower rate of return than the larger enterprises. For the same size firm, available evidence suggests that the B.C. processors are the least and those in Ontario the most profitable. Profitability of Canadian canners and preservers compares favourably with that of other food processors and total manufacturing. Moreover, compared to the financial performance of seven of the largest U.S. processors in recent years, they have, on average, done better.

CHAPTER IV: COMPARATIVE COST FACTORS - FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROCESSING IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

INTRODUCTION

In order to assess the competitive position of the domestic fruit and vegetable processing industry, the Board sought to develop data which would enable, to the extent possible, a comparison of production costs in Canada vis-à-vis those in the United States. While Canada also imports processed fruits and vegetables from such countries as Australia, South Africa, Taiwan and Mexico, the U.S. industry remains Canada's chief competitor in this economic activity.

With reference, first, to material input costs, the following chapter presents information concerning Canadian and U.S. costs for the main cost components utilized in this industry, namely, raw product, metal cans, glass jars, packaging materials, (labels, shipping cartons, boxes, polyethylene bags) and sugar. At issue is whether domestic fruit and vegetable processors face higher input costs compared with those in the U.S. industry and to what extent the competitive position of domestic processing is affected by such higher input costs.

A following section is addressed to comparative wage rates, and to output per man-hour, in the two industries. A question of some importance in this regard is the extent to which Canadian food processors might face higher per unit wage costs as a result of wage rate and productivity trends in the early 1970s.

With specific reference to factory overhead charges per unit of production and, as well, to per unit selling/administrative expenses, a further issue explored in this chapter is the degree to which U.S. processors may enjoy cost efficiencies not available to Canadian processors. Basic factors of climate, which yield both longer periods for both growing and processing, together with generally larger scale operations, confer certain cost advantages on the U.S. industry, particularly in California.

A final section considers the role and effect of transport costs on the competitive position of the domestic industry.

In developing the necessary data base for its general study, the Board, with the co-operation of industry members, conducted a survey of production costs in Canadian fruit and vegetable processing. This cost survey, based primarily on the 1974 year, covered most of the main products shipped by domestic processors and provided the essential and basic information regarding the composition of production costs. From this survey, factory cost⁽¹⁾ could be broken down as to its main constituents, i.e., it yielded, for individual commodities, the proportionate costs involved for metal cans, packaging materials, raw products, labour, factory overhead, and other ingredients and supplies. The more detailed results of these cost studies are presented in a later chapter dealing with individual fruit and vegetable products. However, the Board's survey of Canadian production costs serves as a point of departure, or basis, from which to evaluate probable cost differentials between the Canadian and U.S. industries.

(1) The Board's survey was based on reported factory costs. A distinction must be made between factory cost as against total cost. The latter total is significantly higher inasmuch as it contains additional charges for selling/administrative overhead (principally, management and supervisory salaries, marketing and advertising costs, and return on capital, or profit).

An attempt to compare and assess cost advantages or disadvantages between Canadian and U.S. fruit and vegetable processing must contend with some often serious data gaps. Some introductory commentary is necessary respecting sources of information and weaknesses in the data used. Most importantly, while the Board could secure access to detailed cost information for Canadian processors, it could not obtain similar information from U.S. companies. In the particular instance of factory overheads, which constitute an important cost component, a direct comparison of U.S. versus Canadian accounting records would probably be the best means to determine whether, and to what extent, Canadian costs are higher. The necessary U.S. data were, however, not available to the Board.⁽¹⁾ While estimates were derived from certain general factors and through partial information provided by Canadian industry members, particularly those affiliated with U.S. firms, the unavailability of more specific U.S. cost information results in an unavoidable weakness in evaluating overhead cost differentials.

The following analysis is on firmer ground in the instance of inputs such as raw products, sugar and metal cans. For the first two, fairly good published data are available and for the latter the Board received, for a number of years with the co-operation of the two main can suppliers, U.S. and Canadian price list data for several can sizes. With reference to labour costs there are published data on industry wage rates in both countries. Differences in labour costs per unit of output were arrived at by adjusting hourly wage rates by productivity (output per manhour) differences, acknowledging the basic conceptual and statistical problems involved. Some generalizations are also necessary in the instance of packaging materials and other ingredients although such inputs are of relatively small weight in the total cost picture.

Despite the difficulties encountered and the estimative procedures necessary, the Board, in making its final rate recommendations gave considerable weight to the estimated cost differentials existing between the Canadian and U.S. processing industries. In this connection the Board could not of course disregard, in looking at certain commodities, the competitive position of other countries, principally Taiwan, Australia and South Africa. While obtaining detailed cost information from such other countries posed some appreciable difficulties, some indirect estimates of total production cost levels were possible. In the case of the main tender fruit commodities, the Board also requested and received pertinent data respecting raw product costs in South African and Australian processing industries.

RAW PRODUCT COSTS

The position of the Canadian Food Processors Association is that raw product costs, as well as other input costs, are higher in Canada:

...in many instances Canadian processors have less tariff protection than their United States counterparts even though the cost of raw materials, packaging materials and other ingredients are usually lower in the United States than in Canada.⁽²⁾

(1) A comprehensive cost study of fruit and vegetable processing has been conducted in recent years in the United States. The Board, however, was not able to obtain this confidential material.

(2) Canadian Food Processors Association Brief to the Tariff Board

At the outset it may be pointed out that raw product cost is generally the most important single element in the cost make-up of a processed fruit or vegetable commodity. Among canned vegetables, the raw product normally comprises some 25-40 per cent of reported factory cost; this proportion is usually significantly higher for canned fruit commodities as fruit is normally a higher cost raw material. For fruits and vegetables in the frozen state the raw product cost element is even more important than in canning. For example, raw product comprises on average some 30 per cent of factory cost for canned peas as against some 53 per cent for the frozen product. In this latter connection it is pointed out that the canned product contains a considerable amount of fluid, and hence less raw product, than the frozen form. Moreover, as compared with the canned product, frozen fruits and vegetables involve less container cost; consequently raw product cost becomes relatively more important. Also, a better quality and more expensive, raw product is generally used for the frozen form as against the canned form.

In approaching the issue of whether or not raw product costs are higher in Canada than in the United States, the Board compiled, from crop reporting statistics, price series data, for these two countries, covering most of the main crops used for processing. This information is presented in Appendix Table 103 which gives, for 1966-75 comparative prices, when sold for processing, of 30 fruits and vegetables. The price, or cost, comparisons shown are in most cases based on the reported Canadian acquirement price versus the reported price for "all processing sales"⁽¹⁾ in the United States. The Canadian domestic acquirement price is exclusive of imports, that is, it reflects the price of acquirements of domestically grown produce only. The Canadian domestic acquirement price is as reported by processing firms and is the price paid at the plant; the U.S. all processing figure is on a similar basis (i.e., "processing price at processing plant door.")⁽²⁾ In Appendix Table 103 some raw product comparisons are made on the basis of reported farm values. Price per pound at the farm level may serve as a good proxy estimate of actual processor cost but in some cases this basis of comparison is misleading.⁽³⁾ A farm value basis is only used when the statistics obtainable did not permit the more direct comparison.

Some caution needs to be exercised with respect to the accuracy and comparability of raw product costs in the two countries as given in Appendix Table 103. Processors generally obtain fresh produce via contracts with growers; under such contracts the processor usually remunerates the grower through a combination of both cash payment and services. Processors, for example, often perform the harvesting of a crop and, as well, may provide for seed and fertilizer requirements and haulage. Other costs (for cleaning/trimming, crop insurance, inspection fees) may be shared on some agreed basis. Some degree of incomparability probably arises as well from different institutional arrangements and reporting procedures.

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- (1) This term refers to all purchases by processors, principal uses being canning or freezing but including as well other uses (e.g., for dried products, soups, juices, jams, wines). For Canada, domestic acquirements similarly includes all purchases for processing purposes and does not necessarily pertain only to acquirements by the fruit and vegetable processing industry, S.I.C. 103.
 - (2) U.S. data sometimes include adjustments by the U.S.D.A. to obtain pricing "at the equivalent processing plant door level." Certain processing crops, mainly fruits, may be priced at other receiving points. This latter practice would not appear to introduce any significant bias into the comparisons made.
 - (3) A farm value basis of comparison may not be representative as between Canada and the United States if different proportions of farm sales go to the fresh market versus the processing market; depending on variety, growing techniques, and the extent of on-farm trimming and packaging, the fresh market price may differ notably.

Exact comparisons between these countries are also rendered difficult by the different varieties and sub-varieties which may characterize various crops grown for processing; this problem attaches particularly to fruit crops such as peaches and grapes. It is also pointed out that the acquirement prices given are averages of all qualities and grades. With reference to vegetables, for example, acquirement price per pound, for premium quality produce used for freezing, may be much higher than the average shown; correspondingly, a much lower price may prevail for lower quality/grade raw product used in soups, juices, etc. Thus, for any individual processing crop, a different utilization pattern, as between the Canadian and U.S. industry, might also create some bias.

Notwithstanding the reservations expressed above, a broad categorization of the main fruits and vegetables, with regard to the cost position of Canadian processors as against their U.S. competitors would appear to be feasible, as follows:

Higher Raw Product Costs in Canada

Tomatoes	Grapes
Corn	Pears
Beets	Peaches
Cabbage	Cherries, sour
Cauliflower	Cherries, sweet
Brussels sprouts	Strawberries
Asparagus	Prune plums
Spinach	Apricots

Approximately Similar Raw Product Costs

Potatoes	Broccoli
Peas, green	Blueberries
Carrots	Raspberries
Cucumbers	Beans, dry (for baked beans)

Lower Raw Product Costs in Canada

Beans, snap	Apples
Celery	Cranberries
Beans, Lima	

This classification, together with the displayed appendix data, supports the contention of the Canadian Food Processors Association that the domestic industry faces, on average, higher raw product costs. For most fruits, with the main exception of apples, Canadian processors face higher costs. Only snap beans among the major processing vegetables appear to be available at a lower cost in Canada, although the differential for potatoes, green peas and cucumbers, all processed in large volumes is, on average, small. A large number of vegetables are clearly more costly in Canada; two of these, tomatoes and corn, are estimated to cost 22 and 12 per cent more respectively.

It should be noted that the preceding discussion, and its supporting appendix material refers to comparisons of national averages only. This approach has certain limitations in that there are often important regional dimensions involved. For a specific raw product used in processing, any average differential based on broader national figures may of course not apply to processors in any one Canadian area facing competition mainly from a particular region, often a contiguous one, in the United States. In this regard, while regional issues as they affect tariff considerations are discussed elsewhere, it may be noted that raw product costs facing British Columbia processors are generally higher than those in other Canadian provinces; moreover, raw product cost differentials in that province are likely to be, vis-à-vis Washington-Oregon-Idaho, much higher than would be indicated by looking at national averages. These regional variations were also given consideration by the Board in arriving at its rate recommendations.

Comparative acquirement price data shows that Canadian-U.S. raw product differentials are almost always greatest where California is the chief factor. This state is dominant in the production of tomatoes, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, asparagus and spinach and peaches, pears, grapes and strawberries. California crops are cultivated, by reason of climate, under superior growing conditions and this state has achieved a particularly large scale and low-cost industry in both growing and processing. The advantage of California processors over the Canadian industry must, of course, be related to the transportation costs incurred by them in order to enter the Canadian market. For the eastern Canadian market transportation costs on the finished product will tend to offset much of, and possibly all, the raw product cost disadvantage to Canadian processors. Processors in British Columbia and Alberta benefit much less from the protection provided by distance when faced by competition from California. For fruits and vegetables produced in growing areas in the United States closer to the Canadian market, and with similar climatic conditions, the raw product disadvantage is less, and is in some instances absent; but the transportation factor is then also smaller.

The impact of the U.S.-Canadian difference in raw product costs on the total cost of producing fruit and vegetable products is determined by the percentage that raw product cost makes up of total costs. For instance if Canadian processors have a raw product cost disadvantage of 20 per cent for a product where such costs account for 40 per cent of total production costs, then, all other cost elements in the two countries being equal, the difference in total costs of production would be 8 per cent. On the basis of the actual volumes of each fruit and vegetable processed by the Canadian industry, U.S.-Canadian acquirement costs result, at the maximum, in an overall raw product cost disadvantage for the domestic industry of about 10 per cent. Inasmuch as raw product purchases account for some 30 per cent of total industry costs, an average level of tariff protection of 3 per cent would suffice to compensate for that disadvantage. However, Canadian processors encounter higher costs not only with respect to raw materials, but also for other inputs, as discussed in the following sections.

CONTAINER AND PACKAGING COSTS

By far the bulk of the output of the fruit and vegetable processing industry is put into air-tight containers such as metal cans and bottles. Frozen fruits and vegetables are mostly put into folding boxes, retail size cartons, or polyethylene (plastic) bags, usually 10 or 12 ounces or 2 pounds. In the case of products in cans or bottles, labels are usually a further cost item, because labelling is a separate process although, for certain products, such as citrus juices, the label is imprinted onto the container. For frozen products the label may consist of a separate overwrap or may be an integral part of the carton as it is in the case of plastic bags. Further packaging materials include the corrugated master shipping boxes and cartons.

For most processed fruit and vegetable products, containers account, by themselves, for a very significant share of factory cost. While the raw product element, as noted, is generally the largest cost item, in certain instances where a low-cost raw product, (e.g. snap beans, corn) is used, the metal can may be more important. In any event, container and packaging costs, including shipping cartons and labels as well as metal cans or bottles, are a very significant cost component for fruits and vegetables prepared and packed in air-tight containers. For most frozen fruits and vegetables these costs are much smaller and less important. The fruit and vegetable processing industry as a whole spent \$193.3 million in 1975, or 19.0 per cent of the f.o.b. cost of all goods sold in that year, on containers and other packaging materials. The comparable percentage for establishments classified as canners and preservers is 21.3 per cent while for freezers it is 9.5 per cent. Container and packaging costs for the freezing sector, as noted earlier, are obviously of much less significance.

Metal Cans

Given the predominance of the canning sector of the fruit and vegetable processing industry and the importance of metal cans as a material input, it was readily apparent to the Board that, in comparing Canadian and U.S. cost structures, considerable care would be needed in approaching the issue of relative can costs. As mentioned, the Board was fortunate to obtain through the co-operation of the two can suppliers in Canada a direct comparison of Canadian and U.S. can prices for the major sizes used. In order to confirm the information submitted by suppliers and to uncover all pertinent aspects respecting the use and relative costs of metal cans, the Board also asked members of the Canadian industry to present their views and experience on this issue.

A comparison and analysis of Canadian and U.S. metal can costs is presented in Appendix Table 104 as compiled from price list data submitted by suppliers. The data covers, for the period 1970-76, six main can sizes including 48-ounce cans (principally for juices), 100-ounce cans (for institutional use), as well as the main standard sizes (10, 14, and 19-ounces). A comparison of 12-ounce and 28-ounce sizes is not provided but these are of less significance except for certain products, e.g., whole kernel corn which is typically packed in a 12-ounce size. Data was requested on a conformable basis, that is, for electrolytic cans (#25 E.I.) plain inside and outside; the data used

is believed to be fully comparable respecting body weight, enamelling, lacquers used, etc. In terms of volume usage, the Canadian 14-ounce size is the most important. In the United States this precise size is not employed, but the U.S. "15-ounce" can provides a very close comparison.⁽¹⁾ For reasons of confidentiality, Appendix Table 104 is given in index form. Original prices were quoted in respective Canadian and U.S. currencies, and are not adjusted for exchange rates.

In the referred Appendix Table the U.S.-Canadian price differential, or cost difference, is expressed as a percentage for both the eastern and western regions. With reference to the overall differential, as will be noted, the 10-ounce size has been consistently and significantly lower priced in Canada, by as much as 15-20 per cent. Can costs would appear to be somewhat cheaper for U.S. processors in the instance of 14 and 19-ounce sizes in most recent years but the difference is small, being less than 5 per cent. The 48 and 100-ounce sizes, would again appear to have been slightly cheaper in Canada at least in recent years. On the whole, the price data displayed would certainly not suggest any major cost advantage to U.S. processors especially in considering the situation prevailing for the 10-ounce size. However, this latter situation warrants some comment; while the 10-ounce size is important in Canada, it was said to be of much less importance in U.S. canning. Moreover, the Board was informed that in the United States this small can is largely produced by processors operating their own can manufacturing facilities. There are thus perhaps some unusual factors underlying the comparison of 10-ounce can sizes. For all sizes, the data exhibited in Appendix Table 104 also portrays a trend to narrower Canada-U.S. price differentials since 1970.

With reference to regional cost variations, members of the Canadian processing industry consistently expressed the view that can costs were higher in western than eastern provinces. This viewpoint is certainly supported by the price data shown in Appendix Table 104. As may be noted, for all can sizes and years western Canadian prices have been higher than those prevailing in eastern Canada. As a consequence, the extent of U.S.-Canadian can cost differences depend on whether one views eastern or western price structures.⁽²⁾ As indicated in the data compiled, on average, advantages tend to be smaller for processors in western Canada and disadvantages greater. There is thus evidence that western Canadian processors may face, overall, a slight cost disadvantage relative to U.S. processors with respect to metal can costs.

As noted, the referred appendix material is based on listed prices, and there is admittedly some question as to whether price list comparisons are fully representative in looking at Canadian and U.S. input costs. The net price, or net cost, of metal cans will generally be substantially lower as a result of volume discounts, pre-season allowances, cash discounts, and various other credits. In Canada, volume discounts alone may range up to 8 per cent for the quantities purchased by the largest canners.

It did not prove feasible to study Canada-U.S. can prices on the basis of net cost; the extent to which processors may purchase at off list prices is the result of individual supplier-user negotiations

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- (1) The Canadian 14-ounce size measures 300 x 407 as against a "15-ounce" U.S. size measuring 303 x 406. Capacity and dimensions differ only slightly between these two sizes and would not materially affect the validity of the comparisons shown. Can dimensions are given in terms of diameter by height; thus a can described as 303 x 406 would be 3-3/16 inches in diameter by 4-6/16 in height.
- (2) Commencing in 1975 in the United States, the pricing structure was altered with the same list price being quoted in eastern and western regions.

and is confidential. As a further complicating factor, the Board understands that, in the U.S. can manufacturing industry, volume discounts per se are not allowed by law. Theoretically, it could be said that can prices in Canada are lower on the whole, if it is argued that domestic canners are permitted substantial volume discounts whereas U.S. canners are not. But information available suggests that, if not via credits for volume buying, U.S. canners nonetheless obtain substantial list price reductions through other various allowances and credits. In reaching its findings on this issue the Board made the highly probable assumption that total off-list reductions were similar in both countries and concluded therefore that the comparison made here on listed price is representative.⁽¹⁾ Moreover, in soliciting the views of domestic industry members on this question, it was commonly held that list price reductions could probably be taken as similar in the two countries.

The Board's impression is that most industry members would not contest the Board's views that, generally, the disadvantage of Canadian processor on metal cans is small, if indeed there is one. Not surprisingly there is not a consensus on this issue. Individual experience will evidently differ widely depending on quantity purchased, can specification, location, and the negotiating process.

When imported, metal cans are dutiable, the M.F.N. rate being $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.⁽²⁾ It can be argued that user costs are higher in Canada to that extent since Canadian can manufacturers are able to set domestic prices equal to, or just below, the prevailing U.S. price plus duty plus freight. There is, however, certainly no evidence of a price difference of this magnitude. The absence of full pricing up to the tariff by can manufacturers in Canada is in large part explained by the fact that large fruit and vegetable processors can, and frequently do, manufacture their own cans.

In summary, the Board is of the opinion that input costs respecting metal cans are not higher in Canada by any degree which would materially effect the competitive position of the domestic industry vis-à-vis its U.S. counterpart. In viewing the competitive situation for individual products the Board makes the generalization, given a latitude of ± 5 per cent, that can costs are equal. Two modifications were borne in mind nonetheless and were taken into account where applicable, namely, that can costs are higher for western Canadian processors and, also, tend to be higher for smaller domestic canners not qualifying for volume discounts.

Glass Containers

A number of fruit and vegetable products are primarily merchandised in glass jars or bottles, such as pickles, ketchups, jams and jellies, apple sauce, baby foods, sauerkraut, olives and maraschino

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- (1) Assuming that volume discount schedules (or similar credits) are the same in Canada and the United States, it is likely that U.S. canners, who are larger, qualify for somewhat higher discounts, on average. This factor would not seem significant, however, and might account for U.S. can prices being 2 to 3 per cent less than in Canada.
 - (2) Metal cans, empty, are admitted under item 43215-1: "Containers manufactured from tinplate, when imported by manufacturers of food products for use exclusively in the hermetical sealing of food products, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister." Present rates are 10 p.c. B.P.; $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. M.F.N.; 25 p.c. Gen.; 10 p.c. G.P.T.

cherries. A wide variety of different sizes and shapes of jars or bottles are used. Principal jar sizes for jams, jellies and pickles are the 9, 12, and 24-ounces; 15, 20, and 25-ounce bottles are normally used for ketchup. Glass containers are used for their convenience to consumers in day-to-day use, hygiene and product visibility. For the same size, glass containers are normally more expensive than metal cans, although this difference practically disappears for the larger sizes, 48-ounces and over.

With reference to specific cost studies conducted by the Board for 1974, glass container costs averaged 18.8 per cent of factory cost for sweet mixed pickles and 24.9 per cent for dill pickles, for 24-ounce jars. The corresponding percentage for strawberry jam was 16.5 per cent for 9-ounce jars. For tomato ketchup in 15-ounce bottles, container costs averaged 24.9 per cent of factory cost.

It is apparent that glass container costs tend to account for 25 per cent or less of total factory production costs, and consequently for an even smaller proportion of total production costs, including non-factory overheads. Thus it would appear that a disadvantage of Canadian processors of 15 per cent, in this instance, would require a level of tariff protection of 3.75 p.c. on the value of the end-product; for strawberry jam this impact would, on average, be 2.5 per cent. It appears therefore, that the bottled product in Canada is at a significant disadvantage, as against the U.S. product, with respect to glass container costs, while the canned product is not.

The Board did not have access to U.S. price data and was therefore not able to make an as equally well documented study of relative Canadian-U.S. glass costs, as was possible in the instance of metal cans. However, detailed information was received from the two major Canadian producers of glass containers and useful price estimates were obtained from several firms in the domestic food processing industry, which, because of their affiliation with U.S. processors, had access to both Canadian and U.S. bottle/jar prices.

In contrast to metal cans, glass jars and bottles of the types and sizes used by fruit and vegetable processors would appear to be significantly higher priced in Canada relative to the United States, this price, or cost, difference being estimated at some 15-17 per cent. Glass manufacture is particularly capital intensive, and the smaller market and shorter production runs in Canada might be expected to contribute substantially to higher end-product prices. The current M.F.N. rate applied on glass containers is 15 p.c.⁽¹⁾ and the presumption is that Canadian prices would be at least higher by this extent if domestic pricing is based on U.S. price plus duty and freight.

Other Container and Packaging Materials

The packaging materials for canned commodities include principally, can labels and master shipping cartons. These paper or paperboard materials, are a minor cost input for the canning sector, normally comprising less than 5 per cent of factory cost. In the instance of frozen fruits and vegetables it is somewhat more difficult to distinguish between container costs as opposed to other packaging. Container costs in this instance, retail-sized cartons and polyethylene

(1) Glass bottles and jars, as used by domestic food processors, are entered under tariff item 32603-1 which reads in part: "Demijohns or carboys, bottles, flasks, phials, jars and balls, of glass, not cut, n.o.p." The statutory schedule is 15 p.c. B.P., 22½ p.c. M.F.N. and 32½ p.c. Gen. The permanent GATT rate is 20 p.c.; At present a temporary rate of 15 p.c. applies under the M.F.N. schedule.

bags, can be said to comprise roughly 4 to 5 per cent of factory cost and other packaging materials, wrappers and labels, where separate, and master cartons, constitute generally a further 2 to 3 per cent, for a total of 6 to 8 per cent.

The position of the Canadian Food Processors Association is that packaging materials are more costly in Canada. On the basis of information made available to the Board, it would indeed appear that the relevant paper and paperboard products and lithographed materials are more expensive. It was assumed that this disadvantage is close to 20 per cent, or equal to the duty on these products.⁽¹⁾ Given the minor importance of paper/paperboard packaging materials, however, as a cost component, it is apparent that the incidence of the above differential in terms of the level of protection on the finished fruit or vegetable product is relatively small, 1 per cent or less.

SUGAR AND OTHER INGREDIENTS

Sugar is a commodity extensively used in fruit and vegetable processing. It is an important component in most major fruit products and in such vegetable products as canned peas, and cream style corn, as well as in baked beans, ketchup, pickles and relishes. From data supplied through the Board's industry survey for 1974 it is evident that sugar may account for as much as 45-50 per cent of the factory cost for pectin jams and 30-35 per cent for jams without pectin. With reference to the main canned fruit packs, sugar represented 15-20 per cent of factory cost. In the case of tomato ketchup and sweet pickles it was about one-quarter. These percentages were, however, greatly influenced by the escalation in prices for sugar in that year.

Where sugar is an important input, as in canned fruits, the cost competitiveness of domestic packers may be affected by lower sugar prices prevailing in competing countries such as South Africa and Australia. The Australian fruit canning industry, in particular, appears to have access to sugar at a lower cost than do Canadian processors.

As between Canada and the United States, there has been little, if any, difference in sugar prices in recent years, as shown in Table 1. For the 1961-70 period, in fact, a comparison of wholesale prices indicates a cost advantage to domestic processors for this raw material.

(1) Pertinent items and Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff rates are 19910-1 (17½ p.c.) and 19911-1 (15 p.c.) covering fibreboard/paperboard containers; 17900-1 (20 p.c.) covering lithographed or printed labels, tags, etc.; and 19710-1 (15 p.c.) covering wrapping paper.

Table 1: Sugar Prices, Canada and the United States
1961-75

	<u>Wholesale Price</u> ^(a)		<u>Retail Price</u> ^(a)	
	<u>Canada</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
	(\$ Cdn. per 100 lb.)			
<u>Average</u> <u>1961-65</u>	9.17	9.62	11.83	12.97
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	7.39	10.31	10.05	13.19
1971	10.66	11.93	12.52	13.73
1972	13.10	12.17	15.55	13.77
1973	14.61	13.17	16.30	15.50
1974 ^(b)	38.36	33.11	40.58	32.86
1975	30.84	31.22	37.64	40.39
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	21.51	20.32	24.52	23.25

(a) Refined sugar in bulk.

(b) Inversion in U.S. wholesale/retail prices in 1974 reflects time sequence in inventory disposal.

Source: Tariff Board Reference 146, U.S.D.A., Sugar Refiners Price Listings, and the Canadian Sugar Institute.

In 1974, changes in U.S. policies with respect to sugar have resulted in U.S. prices being established by world market trends.⁽¹⁾ Barring a return to price support for local sugar producers in that country, it is expected that Canadian and U.S. prices will be very similar, both being set by international supply-demand conditions. In view of this, and in looking at the comparative prices shown since 1970, per pound sugar cost can be taken as being approximately the same in Canada and the United States, an assumption used by the Board in estimating cost of production differentials as between the Canadian and U.S. industries.

As described earlier, fruit and vegetable processing uses a variety of other materials as direct ingredients such as flour, milk, meat and poultry, spices, agar, starches, and cooking oils. These materials are of a very minor importance in most processed products and a higher input cost, if any, in the domestic industry would make no significant difference in overall production cost. However, whenever any one of the above ingredients was important, as for example, cooking oils for french-fried potatoes, the Board assessed U.S.-Canadian differentials.

(1) The Board is not in a position to comment, at this time, on the possible effects on relative sugar prices in Canada and the U.S.A., of the new International Sugar Agreement in effect since January 1, 1978.

UNIT LABOUR COSTS

As discussed in an earlier chapter, fruit and vegetable processing is not a labour intensive operation; as a percentage of the cost (value) of all goods sold in 1975 wages paid amounted to only 11.5 and 12.8 per cent, respectively, for canning, (S.I.C. 1031) and freezing (S.I.C. 1032.) These figures, as a measure of direct production labour, are even somewhat high because they include indirect factory labour, e.g. hourly rated workers in warehousing, shipping, and plant maintenance. The 11-13 per cent figure is of course only an industry average, and the weight of the labour component varies greatly between individual products. With reference to the Board's survey of production cost it is evident that the processing labour requirement is minimal in the instance of juices, not much more than 4 per cent of factory cost.⁽¹⁾ On the other hand, substantial trimming and preparation labour amounting to 22 per cent of factory cost is required for such products as whole canned tomatoes which must be peeled and for frozen broccoli spears and frozen sliced carrots, 33 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively.

In the U.S. fruit and vegetable processing industry during 1971-75, wages comprised 9.5 per cent of the cost (value) of all goods sold, compared with 10.0 per cent for the Canadian industry during the same period. Given the lower U.S. figure, and considering that during 1971-75 average wage rates were higher in the U.S. industry, it seems that the domestic industry is somewhat more labour intensive than its U.S. counterpart. It also suggests that productivity is higher and unit labour costs are lower for U.S. processors.

Wage Rates

Table 2 below sets forth average hourly earnings in the fruit and vegetable processing industries in Canada and the United States. U.S.-Canadian differentials are presented both adjusted and unadjusted for exchange rate fluctuations.

Table 2: Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Average Hourly Earnings, Comparison, Canada and the United States, 1961-1976

	United ^(a) States (\$ U.S.)	Canada ^(b) (\$ Cdn)	Canada as % of U.S. (%)	Canada as % of U.S. (Exchange Adjusted) (%)
Average				
1961-65	1.86	1.37	73.7	69.2
1966	2.07	1.63	78.7	72.8
1967	2.21	1.72	77.8	72.3
1968	2.41	1.89	78.4	72.7
1969	2.51	2.03	80.9	75.2
1970	2.70	2.18	80.7	77.3
1971	2.88	2.39	83.0	82.4
1972	3.09	2.60	84.1	85.0
1973	3.35	2.87	85.7	85.7
1974	3.64	3.24	89.0	91.0
1975	4.06	3.67	90.4	88.9
1976	4.27 ^(c)	4.20 ^(d)	98.4	99.8

(a) Data are for U.S. S.I.C. 2032 (Canned Specialties); 2033 (Canned Fruits and Vegetables); 2034 (Dehydrated Food Products); 2035 (Pickles, Sauces and Salad Dressings); 2037 (Frozen Fruits and Vegetables); 2038 (Frozen Specialties).

(b) Data for fruit and vegetable processing industries (S.I.C. 103).

(c) Includes canned cured and frozen sea-foods.

(d) Tariff Board estimate.

Source: Statistics Canada, U.S. Department of Labour, and U.S. Department of Commerce.

⁽¹⁾ Includes minor cost of employee benefits.

Average hourly earnings were notably less, 25-30 per cent, in the Canadian processing industry in the early 1960s. However, this advantage has steadily diminished thereafter. Most recent data, moreover, indicate that during 1976, in terms of overall industry averages, average hourly earnings in the Canadian processing industry reached parity with those in its U.S. counterpart. Available data for early 1977 suggests that the average Canadian wage rate may, in fact, at that time have exceeded that paid in U.S. fruit and vegetable processing.⁽¹⁾

While industry average hourly earnings in the two countries have only approached parity in very recent years, a number of Canadian processors cited examples where their U.S. competitor enjoyed a notable wage rate advantage. Of course, the preceding analysis of national averages omits important regional considerations. Table 3 below presents available regional comparisons for fruit and vegetable processing in Canada and the United States. The comparison yielded is somewhat fragmentary in that U.S. wage statistics, for individual states, are frequently given for industry aggregations which are not comparable.⁽²⁾

Table 3: Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Average Hourly Earnings, Selected Regions, Comparison, Canada and the United States, 1971-1976

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
- dollars -						
<u>Canada (S.I.C. 103):</u>						
P.E.I.-N.S. Average	..	1.81	2.01	2.41	2.65	..
Quebec	2.09	2.31	2.56	3.00	3.34	..
Ontario	2.62	2.80	3.08	3.40	3.76	4.72 ^(a)
British Columbia	2.54	2.81	3.14	3.66	4.49	5.65 ^(a)
Canada Average	2.39	2.60	2.87	3.24	3.67	4.20 ^(b)
<u>United States (S.I.C. 203):</u>						
California	3.50	3.77	4.00	4.35	4.89	..
Wash.-Oregon Average	2.99	3.23	3.43	3.80	4.18	..
Minn.-Mich. Average	..	..	..	..	3.57	..
N.Y.	2.79	3.07	3.22	3.46	3.83	..
U.S. Average	2.88	3.09	3.35	3.64	4.06	4.27 ^(c)

(a) Not fully conformable to 1971-1975 data.

(b) Tariff Board estimate.

(c) Includes canned, cured, and frozen sea-foods.

Source: Statistics Canada and U.S. Department of Labour.

A number of observations can be made from the above tabulation. Most notably, wage rates in the Californis industry have been consistently above the national U.S. average and still exceed those in either Ontario or British Columbia although the difference is diminishing.

- (1) As reported by the U.S. Department of Labour in "Employment and Earnings," the February/March 1977 average wage rate for industry group 203 - Canned, cured and frozen foods - was \$U.S. 4.53. The January figure for S.I.C. 103 is \$Cdn. 4.85. The latter figure is not fully comparable, being high due to normal seasonal variation.
- (2) For most states wage data is reported at the two digit industry level for "Food and kindred products" and is not usable. This aggregation includes for example, dairy industries, meat packing, breweries, and wineries as well as fruit and vegetable processing.

Thus, even the Canadian processors paying the highest wages still have an advantage vis-à-vis California. The British Columbia processing industry is contiguous to, and competes with, the large fruit and vegetable processing industry located in Washington-Oregon. As of 1975 the average industry wage in British Columbia surpassed that of the latter. Processors in the two main states belonging to the important processing industry in the U.S. midwest, Minnesota and Michigan, appear to benefit from lower wage rates than those in either Ontario or British Columbia. On the other hand, average hourly earnings in Quebec would appear to be consistently lower than those prevailing in all major U.S. regions where fruit and vegetable processing is a major activity.

Productivity Levels

Inter-country comparisons of the productivity levels for any manufacturing activity must be made with prudence. Theoretically, productivity would best be computed by relating labour input to some physical output measurement. In the fruit and vegetable processing industry, for example, some firms are able to make inter-plant productivity comparisons using man-hours required per 1,000 cases produced. This latter type of physical output measure is, however, not available⁽¹⁾ at an aggregate industry level for the two processing industries, and analysis must necessarily resort to more standard indicators based on the value of output per worker or per man-hour worked.

Appendix Table 105 displays six sets of comparative productivity measurements for the period 1961-1975. The statistics presented are given on a total activity basis and show pertinent percentages both non-adjusted and adjusted for exchange rates.⁽²⁾ The more pertinent comparison would have been on the basis of manufacturing activity, inasmuch as the concern here is to determine cost differences in processing, and not in merchandising products purchased solely for resale, an aspect included in total activity. The comparison on total activity may be somewhat distorted because total sales by the Canadian processing industry include a greater proportion of goods, often imported, for resale; in 1975 this proportion was 15 per cent. However, despite these qualifications it appears from all available comparisons that productivity levels are substantially higher in the U.S. industry.

With regard to the relevant Appendix Table, one commonly used measure of industry productivity performance is shipments per production worker. For 1971-75 shipments per production worker in the domestic industry averaged \$60,921 as against a U.S. figure of \$68,603 indicating a current productivity level in Canada 11 per cent below that in the United States. On the basis of shipments per employee, a more comprehensive measure of productivity because it takes into account the efficiency or productivity of all employees, salaried, as well as hourly-rated, and not only production workers, the productivity gap averaged some 20 per cent during 1971-75. Furthermore, there was a differential of 17 per cent favouring the U.S. industry in terms of shipments per man-hour paid. Productivity, or output per unit of labour,

(1) While an output index, based on physical output, is available for the U.S. fruit and vegetable processing industry, no conformable series is available for the Canadian industry.

(2) Census of manufacturers data (S.I.C. 103) are maintained on both a "manufacturing activity" basis and in a "total activity" basis. U.S. data are available on only one basis and this most closely corresponds to the total activity format reported in Canadian industry statistics. The data presented in (Appendix Table 105) is in current dollars inasmuch as there is some question as to how to validly deflate the value data series for the two countries without introducing further bias. The rate of price inflation in the United States and Canada can be taken, moreover, as roughly similar during the period reviewed.

can also be indicated in terms of value added, rather than value of shipments. On this basis the U.S. industry appears to have an advantage of at least 20 per cent.

In the light of all these indicators the Board feels that it can reasonably conclude that productivity in the Canadian fruit and vegetable processing industry is some 15 to 20 per cent lower than its counterpart in the United States. Moreover, available data suggest that the differential is somewhat greater than this for the average Canadian freezing establishment and smaller for canners and preservers. It should be noted that while this productivity gap is considerable and affects the relative cost position of Canadian processors significantly, there has been substantial progress in narrowing this differential during the period under study, as also shown in Appendix 105.

In conclusion, the Canadian processing industry has in recent years lost its advantage of lower average wage rates relative to the U.S. industry. Further, while its disadvantage with respect to productivity, or efficiency, has diminished as well, this improvement has not been able to compensate for the greater gain in wages since 1972, and hence unit labour cost have risen more rapidly in the domestic industry. With wages at roughly parity for the two processing industries and a productivity gap of some 20 per cent, the Canadian processor at present probably has a unit labour cost disadvantage of that order. This disparity in itself, would require a level of tariff protection for the industry as a whole of 2 percentage points, wages accounting for little more than 10 per cent of total production costs. For labour-intensive products with a quarter or a third of total cost represented by direct labour costs this would be 5 to 7 percentage points.

OVERHEAD COSTS

Fruit and vegetable processors incur a diversity of costs of an overhead nature. These overhead charges can most conveniently be classified into two categories, (a) factory overhead, alternatively referred to as "Production" or "manufacturing" overhead, and (b) non-factory overhead. Included in factory overhead, as main cost items, are depreciation of plant and equipment, factory equipment rental, insurance, local taxes, and supplies/materials for maintenance. Also included are certain payroll expenses⁽¹⁾, such as field service/supervision, trucking, repairs and maintenance expense as well as fuel, power and water.⁽²⁾ Non-factory overhead encompasses, primarily, management and administrative salaries, advertising cost and financial charges, e.g. interest on long-term debt and working capital, inventory carrying costs.

Statistics reported for S.I.C. 103 give some idea of the relative importance of overhead costs. For example, if the cost of materials used plus wages is deducted from the reported value of shipments, the residual is an estimate, though crude, of all factory and non-factory overheads including profit margins. In 1975 this residual amounted to about 30 per cent of the total cost of production and ranked only slightly behind raw product cost in importance. As before-tax profits in 1974 are calculated at probably 7-8 per cent⁽³⁾ of

(1) In its industry cost survey the Board specified that indirect labour cost be reported under factory overhead. With respect to individual commodity cost studies given later, labour cost thus refers essentially to direct labour.

(2) In individual commodity cost break-downs fuel, power and water is, for simplicity, combined under factory overhead. Fuel, power, and water is a minor cost item (less than 5 per cent of factory cost for canning/preserving and 6-7 per cent for frozen products.)

(3) See Chapter III, p. 59.

shipments (sales), a further estimate is that factory and non-factory overheads combined, exclusive of profit and corporate tax, comprise some 22-23 per cent of the value of shipments.

Factory Overhead

The Board is of the opinion that factory overhead per case is significantly less in the U.S. industry; in view of the importance of this overhead component in production cost, U.S. processors evidently obtain important cost savings not generally realized by domestic processors. Industry sources agreed that the volume of sales is the critical determinant of per case factory overhead. Most factory overhead costs are of a fixed nature; depreciation and maintenance of plant and equipment, for example, is probably the most important single plant overhead item. It is quite apparent that a higher volume of sales of a commodity, or of total shipments, permits fixed or "semi-variable" costs to be allocated over a greater number of units, achieving therefore a lower overhead cost per unit produced. In this connection a higher factory overhead per case would reflect, in effect, a poorer utilization of capital, or a lower productivity of employed capital.

A number of general industry characteristics suggest that cost efficiencies accrue to U.S. processors in the area of plant overhead, principal factors being throughput volume and seasonality. The typical U.S. plant in the fruit and vegetable processing industry is, for example, much larger than in Canada. Using shipments per establishment as a measure of relative size, the average domestic plant is only about 60 per cent of the size of its U.S. counterpart.⁽¹⁾ At the same time the production equipment used in both industries is very similar; this equipment is, in fact, usually supplied by the same manufacturers. Thus, using basically the same type of production equipment, and with not a much greater capital outlay (the larger U.S. plant may have some extra "lines" and may be more fully automated), the average U.S. plant handles a greater throughput.

Length of processing season is probably the major element. The number of processing days, or plant operating days, is generally less for domestic processors. A corn processing line may operate in British Columbia, for example, for a 4-5 week period in any given year. In Washington State, 200-300 miles to the south, a similar processing line may operate for an extra week. This extension of the processing period is not inconsequential; a 5 week as against a 4 week processing period would, other things being equal, lower fixed factory overheads by 20 per cent per case produced. A difference of this magnitude would probably pertain to the entire U.S. processing industry located in the more northern regions such as Washington-Oregon-Idaho, Michigan-Minnesota-Wisconsin and Ohio-Pennsylvania-New York. Compared with California, the difference in the number of processing days and, thus in unit factory overhead costs is even more pronounced.⁽²⁾

Quantification of this advantage for U.S. processors was, admittedly, difficult. However, the Board was able to assemble from confidential information, various arrays of cost accounting data which suggest that for most processed horticultural products, factory overhead per case would probably be in the order of 20-25 per cent higher in the Canadian industry relative to northern-tier U.S. processors.

(1) According to the 1972 U.S. census, shipments per establishment (manufacturing activity) were \$4.3 million as against a Canadian industry average for (S.I.C. 103) of \$2.6 million. On a total activity basis the respective figures are \$4.5 million versus \$3.0 million.

(2) As based on the 1972 census year for the principal industry sub-groups (S.I.C. 2033 - Canned fruits and vegetables), in California shipments per establishment averaged twice that of the U.S. industry average. This depicts the very much larger scale of operation typifying the California industry not only in comparisons to Canada but in relation to other U.S. processors as well.

Compared with California operations this overhead differential could be as high as 35-40 per cent for certain major crops such as canned whole tomatoes and peaches.

It should be noted that not all domestic producers of processed fruit and vegetable products encounter a disadvantage of the indicated magnitude with respect to factory overhead costs. The Board interviewed a number of industry members on the subject of comparative Canadian-U.S. overheads. From the information submitted, it is apparent that some Canadian plants are as large as, or larger than, comparable operations in the United States. These larger domestic plants are usually subsidiaries of multinational firms and normally operate on a year round basis inasmuch as their product line tends to be centered on non-seasonal products (e.g. ketchup, sauces, babyfoods) as opposed to a highly seasonal type of canning or freezing activity. In these instances, at least for certain product lines, plant overheads per case were said to be approximately comparable to similar U.S. operations. Moreover, domestic potato processing is characterized by relatively large-scale, year round operations, and this important sector of the industry would appear to face little or no disadvantage with respect to unit plant overhead cost relative to competing U.S. processors.

Non-factory Overhead

As noted, non-factory overhead includes, mainly, management salaries, salaried personnel in marketing and administration; promotional and advertising cost, and financial charges. The Board did not include such costs in its industry survey, which covered factory costs only. However, information supplied by members of the Canadian processing industry indicates that non-factory overhead ranged between one-half and two-thirds of factory overhead costs for most medium and larger size processors. Selling and administrative expenditures, per unit of output, likely vary considerably from one firm to another, in both countries. The large firms in the industry often distribute their products coast-to-coast and thus operate an extensive marketing organization with a large advertising/promotion budget. On the other hand, there are also many small, usually highly seasonal, processors who market through brokers or pack for other distributors and who are thereby able to minimize selling and administrative costs.

It is probable that the average firm in the U.S. fruit and vegetable processing industry, because of larger scale operations, will realize appreciably lower unit costs in marketing and distribution than its average Canadian competitor. Another contributing factor is the much smaller Canadian market and its geographical dispersion. One statistical indicator of the disparity in distribution costs is the number of selling and administrative workers relative to sales; using a 1975 comparison the Canadian industry has one such employee for each \$253 thousand of sales while in the U.S. industry the ratio is one for \$524 thousand. While the Board was unable to obtain data which would enable it to calculate, with confidence, the extent of the disadvantage of Canadian processors with respect to total non-factory overhead costs, on the basis of the U.S. advantage in plant overhead it estimates that this disparity may also lie between 20 and 25 per cent. Higher factory and non-factory costs together could, on average, add, therefore, from 4 to 6 per cent to Canadian processing costs.

TRANSPORTATION COSTS

In the fruit and vegetable processing industry transport factors are often very influential in determining the location of production, marketing patterns, and the degree of import penetration. For some bulky products, such as potato chips, transport over any appreciable distance is prohibitive. Shipping cost is also a constraint on wider distribution where value per pound is low, as is the case with juice products with their high water content. On the other hand, long distance transport is evidently feasible for a number of products. Despite substantial ocean freight costs, some major canned fruits are imported in volume from Australia and South Africa as are canned mushrooms and certain canned vegetables from Taiwan.

In evaluating the competitiveness of specific processed fruits and vegetables and of the processing industry as a whole, the Board included transportation costs along with the other factors it considered. Its concern, finally, is with the laid-down price of imported goods, inclusive of freight and duty, and how much this price differs from the delivered price of domestically produced goods in the same market. Transport charges are an additional cost to foreign producers for entering the Canadian market, and, thus, reduce the disadvantage of domestic processors with respect to higher production costs. The extent of this reduction will depend on the location of foreign and domestic processors relative to specific Canadian markets.

The Board obtained freight rates for processed fruits and vegetables for 1974 and 1977 for U.S. and Canadian producers with respect to several points of origin and destination, (see Appendix Table 106). The schedule given is based on the best, or minimum, rates obtainable in that, with certain exceptions, the rates given reflect those for large shipments, i.e., they are based on quotations for carlots with a minimum weight of 100,000 pounds. The rates shown, moreover, refer to negotiated "agreed charges" or to "competitive commodity rates." Additional charges which may be entailed for refrigeration or for heated cars are not included, but may be regarded as negligible on a per pound shipped basis.

With respect to U.S. fruit and vegetable processing three predominant producing regions are identified, namely California, Washington-Oregon-Idaho, and the U.S. Mid-West (principally Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin). Sacramento, Walla Walla, and Minneapolis were taken, respectively, as representative points of origin for these main U.S. processing centres. Because of difficulties in attempting to compile accurate freight rates by truck for the number of routings included above, a corresponding study of truck rates is not provided. The Board is informed, however, that rail rates are similar to, and competitive with, truck rates, except where non-regulated ("gypsy") truckers are used, in which instances truck rates may be somewhat lower.

As is evident from Appendix Table 106, continental freight rates for North America have risen markedly in recent years. On most of the routings displayed in this table, rates rose by 30-40 per cent between May, 1974 and May, 1977; in some cases the rate increase was about 50 per cent. Table 4 sets forth, for certain main fruit and

vegetable packs, the relationship between the estimated production cost differential and freight charges; the comparisons shown are worked out on the basis of an Ontario-Quebec processor competing in the local regional market (Ontario and Quebec) vis-à-vis competing processors in California and the U.S. Mid-West.

Table 4: Estimated U.S.-Canada Production Cost Differentials, and Freight Costs from the United States, Selected Products, 1974

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Case Size</u>	<u>Est. U.S. Production Cost Advantage</u> (\$ per case)	<u>Freight Costs</u> (¢ per case)	<u>Freight Basis</u> To Toronto/Montreal From:
Canned:				
Whole tomatoes	24/19-oz.	0.80-0.90	83	California
Green peas	24/14-oz.	0.40-0.50	31	U.S. Mid-West
Snap beans	24/14-oz.	0.30-0.40	31	U.S. Mid-West
Corn, whole kernel	24/12-oz.	0.70-0.80	25	U.S. Mid-West
Pears, Bartlett	24/14-oz.	1.20-1.30	73	California
Sweet cherries	24/14-oz.	1.40-1.50	73	California
Peaches, freestone	24/14-oz.	1.50-1.60	73	California
Apple juice	12/48-oz.	0.10-0.20	36	U.S. Mid-West
Frozen:				
Snap beans	12/2 lb.	0.50-0.60	26	U.S. Mid-West
Brussels sprouts	12/2 lb.	1.50-1.75	69	California
Green peas	12/2 lb.	0.35-0.45	26	U.S. Mid-West
Corn, whole kernel	12/2 lb.	0.70-0.80	26	U.S. Mid-West

Source: Tariff Board survey.

It is quite apparent that in the Ontario-Quebec market, even where U.S. competitors enjoy substantially lower production costs, this advantage may be largely, and in some instances completely, offset by transport charges. As indicated, while California canners, for example, may be able to pack whole tomatoes at 80 to 90 cents less per case this advantage would evidently be eliminated by freight costs where the California producer is competing with the Ontario producer in the latter's home market. Similarly, for commodities such as peas and snap beans, either in canned or frozen form, transport costs would also compensate for much or all of the lower production costs realized by U.S. processors in the Mid-West.

The relationships given in Table 4 tend to portray a maximum freight effect, however. It must also be taken into account that many competing U.S. supplies originate from processing regions in close proximity to main Canadian markets. For instance, there are a number

of U.S. growing-processing centres immediately below the Canada-U.S. border in such areas as Northern Washington, Eastern Michigan, and Upstate New York. United States producers in these areas may be as close to major markets as Vancouver, Toronto, and Montreal, as domestic processors, and the protection received from transportation costs may in such circumstances be negligible. It is important to note that, while processing areas such as Michigan are relatively small in the context of total U.S. processing, their capacity is very large compared with the Canadian industry, and that they figure significantly in terms of import competition.

Of equal importance, there are locational disadvantages to domestic processors which must also be considered. As the Toronto area processor, for instance, seeks to expand distribution westwards, outside his more immediate market, freight protection vis-à-vis producers in the U.S. Mid-West, California or Washington-Oregon-Idaho progressively declines. At some point, probably around Winnipeg, transportation costs will be about the same, and beyond that the Toronto area processor must absorb higher freight charges than U.S. competitors. Conversely, processors in British Columbia also would experience a progressively diminishing freight advantage vis-à-vis California and the U.S. Mid-West, in attempting to expand distribution eastwards into Prairie region markets. Accordingly, there is a substantial freight disadvantage facing Ontario-Quebec processors attempting to compete in the Vancouver marketplace against U.S. producers in the Pacific Northwest and California; a parallel problem exists for B.C. processors selling in Ontario-Quebec markets versus U.S. plants in the U.S. Mid-West and New York.

The Board also obtained pertinent information concerning ocean freight charges from such countries as Taiwan, Australia, South Africa and Portugal. These countries are a major source of import competition for products such as canned mushrooms and canned tomatoes, canned tender fruits (peaches, pears, and apricots), and tomato paste. While data concerning production costs in the above countries were difficult to obtain, the Board was nonetheless able to secure much information of relevance through invoice documents and from trade statistics.

On the whole, the geography of the Canadian market relative to the location of domestic and foreign processing centres suggests that the bulk of the output of the Canadian processing industry has an advantage in terms of transportation costs. The preponderance - well over three-quarters - of domestic processing occurs in the two central provinces of Quebec and Ontario and in the Atlantic Provinces, a region which encompasses at least 70 per cent of the Canadian market. For some commodities and some Canadian regional markets, foreign processors are, however, more advantageously located. In these instances, in order to be competitive, domestic processors would require tariff protection not only with respect to higher production costs, but also to higher transport costs as well. It can be argued that the requisite tariff should be sufficient to protect the entire domestic market. While the Board could perceive some merit in such a proposal, it could not accept the argument in its entirety. In the Canadian context the increased tariff necessary to accomplish fully this objective would frequently mean a higher cost to consumers in Canada as a whole, in return for only a marginal increase in market shares.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Board concludes that the Canadian fruit and vegetable processing industry is, for a wide range of processed products, a relatively high cost producer compared with its counterpart and chief competitor in the United States. The overall cost disadvantage of the domestic industry is attributable mainly to higher cost fruits and vegetables, to higher unit overhead and higher unit labour costs. An analysis and comparison of processor acquirement prices and farm values in Canada and the United States reveals, although there are important regional variations, that raw product cost is generally greater in Canada. With the possible exception of apples this applies in particular to the main fruits utilized in processing, and as well to many vegetables.

Available evidence indicates higher unit factory overhead costs. The overall advantage of U.S. processors in this respect is evidently associated with economies of scale; the typical U.S. plant in this industry is much larger than that in Canada, and the operating period, or number of processing days, particularly in California, is much longer, permitting a fuller utilization of plant and equipment. With respect to non-factory overheads, i.e., selling and administrative expenses, the Board was unable to obtain information which would permit it, with any confidence, to estimate the extent of the disadvantage to domestic processors. However, inasmuch as there are economies of scale in marketing and distribution functions in much the same way as in manufacturing activity, it is concluded that U.S. processors, on average, have an advantage here as well.

Labour costs are also, on the whole, greater for the Canadian processor. While the domestic industry has achieved noteworthy gains in output per man-hour since 1960, the productivity level of the U.S. industry remains well above that in Canada. At the same time, average hourly wages in the two industries, as of 1976, are approximately the same as compared with a considerable gap only sixteen years earlier. Consequently, unit labour costs are on average higher in the Canadian industry. The previous advantage derived by domestic processors, by reason of lower wage rates, has virtually disappeared following rapidly escalating wage rates during the 1970s.

The Canadian industry does not, however, encounter in all aspects a cost disadvantage relative to its U.S. competition. While glass jars and bottles are more expensive, the cost of metal cans, for many processed commodities the most important cost component, is about the same. The same applies in recent years to sugar prices.

With respect to freight costs, it is evident that, domestic processors, being located in the home market, have on the whole a substantial advantage. This advantage is most pronounced relative to overseas processors, and in this instance usually more than offsets any advantage in production costs that these processors may have. Import competition from overseas is limited mainly to commodities from countries where labour costs are very low, e.g., Taiwan, or where some inputs are provided at below-market prices, e.g., Australia, or commodities which have a high value relative to volume such as tomato paste. The domestic industry also enjoys lower transportation costs for the bulk of its output and market over against U.S. processors.

For products, where U.S. processors are located in California and the Mid-West, this advantage can be sufficient to compensate for much, and sometimes all, of the higher Canadian production cost. This applies especially to producers in eastern Canada, which area accounts for close to three-quarters of the Canadian market, and even more of Canadian output. When U.S. competition, however, comes from areas adjacent to the main Canadian markets, domestic processors gain little advantage from distance and transportation, and often are even at a disadvantage.

CHAPTER V: TARIFF ISSUES

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Economic Background

In establishing a general position with respect to the level of tariff protection in relation to processed fruit and vegetable products, the Board has attempted to view the structural changes pertaining to the production and utilization of these commodities within the broader national economic context. In this connection, it is, of course, a well established fact of economic life that as real incomes rise, people spend proportionately less on basic necessities and proportionally more on commodities hitherto regarded as luxuries. Fruit and vegetable products, being among the more common and essential foodstuffs, clearly fall into the former category rather than the latter. Hence, even though per capita personal expenditure on consumer goods and services in Canada rose in real terms by some 40 per cent between 1961-65 and 1971-74, per capita consumption of fruit and vegetable products during the same period increased only slightly, see Table 1. Indeed, per capita consumption of fresh produce actually declined, consumers diverting some of their expenditures to the dearer, but more readily accessible, processed products.

Table 1: Per Capita Annual Consumption of Vegetables and Fruits in Canada, 1961-65 and 1971-74

	<u>Fresh Vegetables</u>	<u>Processed Vegetables</u> ^(a)	<u>Total Vegetables</u>	<u>Fresh Fruits</u>	<u>Processed Fruits</u> ^(a)	<u>Total Fruits</u>
	- lb. -					
1961-65	230.4	110.2	340.5	57.7	34.1	91.8
1971-74	193.9	157.3	351.2	56.7	38.3	94.8
Percentage Change 1961-65/ 1971-74	-15.8	+42.7	+3.1	-1.7	+12.3	+3.3

^(a) In terms of fresh equivalent.

Source: Tariff Board Report, Reference 152, Volume 1, Part I, pp. 91 and 267.

The aforementioned tendency was more evident in the case of vegetables than of fruits. Thus, 45 per cent of all commercially produced vegetables consumed in Canada in 1971-74 were in processed form, compared with 32 per cent in 1961-65; for fruits, the corresponding figures were 40 per cent and 37 per cent respectively. In volume terms, the consumption of processed vegetables accounted for more than four-fifths of the total consumption of processed horticultural produce in 1971-74.

Certain of these changes in the pattern of domestic consumption were reflected in the changing pattern of Canadian imports between 1961 and 1976, see Table 2. During this period, fruit and vegetable imports of all kinds increased by approximately 250 per cent, part of which was attributable to the general rise in prices. Among these imports, the highest rates of growth were recorded by the relatively small miscellaneous processed products sector (embracing certain "convenience food" preparations) and by vegetables in processed form, while the lowest rate of expansion was registered by processed fruits. However, in spite of these differences in rates of growth, and in spite of the much greater domestic consumption of processed vegetables than of processed fruits, the value of imports of the latter in 1976 (at \$184 million) still greatly exceeded that of the former (at \$94 million). The fact that a much higher proportion of processed fruits than of processed vegetables was imported derived in part from the more severe limitations imposed by climate upon the production of fruits in Canada, this contributing towards the relatively weaker competitive position of domestic fruit processors.

In view of the general tendency in an advancing economic society for the consumption of manufactured or processed goods to rise more rapidly than that of raw or simple products, it is noteworthy that over the period 1961 to 1976 the growth in the value of imports of processed fruits and vegetables as a whole was somewhat less than the growth in the value of all imports of fresh horticultural produce. This, in itself, might seem to suggest that processed products are generally in less need of additional protection under the existing tariff structure than are fresh fruits and vegetables. In the Board's view, certain other evidence also points towards the same conclusion. Thus, in the case of processed produce, domestic consumption, production and imports have all increased at approximately the same rate, so that between 1961-65 and 1971-74 Canadian processors maintained an almost constant (84 per cent) share of a growing market. On the other hand, in the case of fresh produce, although imports have grown at approximately the same rate as imports in processed form, domestic consumption has fallen, so that Canadian producers have obtained a declining share of a shrinking market.⁽¹⁾

However, to argue, as a matter of general principle, that processed fruits and vegetables have the lesser need for additional protection is not, of course, to deny the exceptions to the rule; neither is it to advocate that fresh products should enjoy a higher absolute level of protection than their processed counterparts. Consequently, although the Board feels that the existing margin of duty between processed and fresh produce should be reduced, in only a comparatively small number of instances is the Board recommending a rate of duty on processed or semi-processed commodities which would be lower than the minimum ad valorem rate recommended with respect to the corresponding fresh market products.

On strictly economic grounds, a somewhat higher rate of duty on processed commodities would generally seem warranted on account of the reduced protection afforded by freight charges as produce increases in value - i.e., by conversion from raw to processed. Moreover, industrial policy considerations also clearly point in the same direction; and the existing Canadian customs tariff, in common with the

(1) Tariff Board Report, Reference 152, Volume 1, Part I, Summary and Recommendations.

Table 2: Value of Total Canadian Imports of All Commodities and of Fruits and Vegetables, 1961 and 1976

Fruits and Vegetables

	All Commodities	Fresh Fruits	Fresh Vegetables	Processed Fruits	Processed Vegetables	Miscellaneous Processed	Total
				1961			
Value of Imports							
Dutiable (\$ million)	3,115.4	40.7	28.3	55.8	17.6	7.0	149.4
Free (\$ million)	2,653.2	57.2	19.7	16.6	0.5	0.5	94.6
Total (\$ million)	5,768.6	98.0	48.0	72.4	18.1	7.5	244.0
Dutiable as % of total	54.0	41.6	59.0	77.1	97.1	93.7	61.2
Duty Collected							
Total (\$ million)	542.8	3.4	4.5	6.4	2.9	1.3	18.5
As % of value of dutiable imports	17.4	8.3	15.9	11.5	16.3	18.8	12.4
As % of value of total imports	9.4	3.4	9.3	8.9	15.9	17.6	7.6
				1976			
Value of Imports							
Dutiable (\$ million)	14,687.1	41.5	157.5	117.6	87.7	41.1	445.4
Free (\$ million)	22,781.7	268.9	66.4	66.5	6.1	3.1	411.1
Total (\$ million)	37,468.8	310.5	224.0	184.1	93.7	44.3	856.5
Dutiable as % of total	39.2	13.4	70.3	63.9	93.5	92.9	52.0
Duty Collected							
Total (\$ million)	2,072.3	3.1	10.4	7.6	9.8	5.8	36.7
As % of value of dutiable imports	14.1	7.4	6.6	6.4	11.2	14.1	8.2
As % of value of total imports	5.5	1.0	4.6	4.1	10.5	13.1	4.3
Index Nos. (1961 = 100)							
Value of Imports							
Dutiable	471	102	557	211	498	588	298
Free	859	470	337	400	1,140	662	435
Total	650	317	467	254	517	593	351
Duty Collected	382	91	232	118	343	442	199

tariffs of most other countries, reflects an appreciation of the potential for employment growth and income creation afforded by the development of manufacturing industry. Accordingly, in making its recommendations, the Board has been cognizant of the need to provide some protection to the 19,500 jobs and \$169 million wage and salary bill directly associated with the fruit and vegetable processing industries in Canada in 1975.⁽¹⁾ It is this concern which has also prompted the Board to advocate the general application of lower specific rates of duty on fresh produce imported for processing as opposed to ordinary table use, as well as the continuation and strengthening of the existing Remission of Duty Program with respect to such produce.⁽²⁾

However, contrary to what might possibly have been expected, the generally higher costs of Canadian fruit and vegetable processing plants in comparison with those in the United States⁽³⁾ have not apparently been reflected in an inferior profit performance on the part of domestic processing companies during recent years, but rather the reverse.⁽⁴⁾ Since profits hinge upon the difference between prices and costs, this situation would seem to point to a higher level of industry selling prices in Canada than in the United States. As a corollary, it would appear that any net disadvantages experienced by domestic processors with respect to costs of production are already, on balance, entirely offset by existing import duties and additional freight charges incurred in connection with the shipment of foreign produce. Thus, in relation to the Canadian fruit and vegetable processing industry as a whole, the case for increased protection over present levels is by no means self-evident, although valid arguments for higher tariffs can certainly be made in regard to certain individual processed commodities.

As discussed in an earlier volume of the Board's report on Reference No. 152,⁽⁵⁾ the degree of protection actually provided by the Customs Tariff, both in general terms and with specific reference to fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, has declined significantly during the past two decades.⁽⁶⁾ Expressed in ad valorem terms, the average duty on total imports (dutyable and non-dutyable) declined from 9.4 per cent in 1961 to 5.5 per cent in 1976. During the same period the average duty on processed fruits declined from 8.9 per cent to 4.1 per cent, while that on processed vegetables fell from 15.9 per cent to 10.5 per cent. Moreover, import values of processed fruit and vegetable products have tended to rise less rapidly in recent years than the corresponding domestic costs of production, thus further increasing the exposure of Canadian fruit and vegetable processors to foreign competition.

Clearly, part of this broad movement in the direction of freer trade has been attributable to the liberalization policies pursued under the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. A further element comprises the tariff cuts effected in the budgets of 1973 and subsequent years in connection with the federal government's attempts to contain the upward movement in consumer prices. These cuts have affected a number of tariff items pertaining to fruits and vegetables, including 26⁽⁷⁾ relating to processed commodities (see Appendix E).

(1) These figures are underestimates, since they pertain only to fruit and vegetable processing establishments classified under S.I.C. 103 (see supra, p. 38).

(2) Tariff Board Report, Reference 152, Volume 1, Part I, pp. 135, 138.

(3) See supra, pp. 78-79.

(4) See supra, pp. 57-62.

(5) Tariff Board Report, Reference 152, Volume 1, Part I, pp. 109-110.

(6) A review of the changes in the M.F.N. rates of duty for all relevant tariff items is presented in Appendix E.

(7) Excluding the establishment of new items under the General Preferential Tariff.

Such reductions in the rates of duty have been deliberate. The same cannot be said with respect to the loss of protection attributable to the impact of rising prices on specific (or fixed) duties levied on the basis of weight. Specific duties are currently applied to a comparatively narrow range of imported commodities. However, these include most fruits and vegetables in fresh form and some in processed form. Among the latter, proportionately more of the fruits than of the vegetables are subject to specific duties - a consideration which doubtless largely explains the 44 per cent decline in the average rate of duty on dutiable processed fruits between 1961 and 1975, compared with the small 31 per cent decline in the case of processed vegetables, see Table 2.

In formulating a set of tariff recommendations with respect to processed fruit and vegetable products, the Board has sought to provide some redress for the unanticipated erosion in protection, attributable to inflation. At the same time, the Board has sought to refrain as far as possible from the imposition of additional burdens on Canadian consumers during this era of rapidly rising prices. Accordingly, although the Board is recommending an increase in the amount of protection accorded to tariff items currently carrying specific rates of duty, it does not feel that a strong case can be made for a general increase in tariff rates. Indeed, in the case of a number of items presently carrying ad valorem duties, relating more especially to processed vegetables than to processed fruits, the Board is of the opinion that some downward adjustment in duties is warranted.

In general, in determining the appropriate rate of duty with respect to each individual commodity, the Board has viewed the level of protection prevailing in the middle 1960s as constituting an upper limit or ceiling, while the minimum ad valorem rate of duty recommended by the Board in relation to the fresh counterpart item has been taken as the floor. With respect to the upper limit, however, the Board has been loath to propose duties in excess of $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. ad valorem on processed produce and has not recommended a rate in excess of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. on any commodity.

An analysis of the estimated impact of the Board's recommendations with respect to individual commodity sectors, in terms of levels and amounts of import duty, will be found subsequently, in chapter VII.

Form of Protection

As already indicated,⁽¹⁾ not all processed horticultural commodities are subject to duty under the existing Canadian customs tariff. The Most-Favoured-Nation Schedule permits duty-free entry in the case of approximately 15 per cent of the pertinent tariff items, while the corresponding proportion under the British Preferential Tariff is 35 per cent. Of the remaining items listed under the foregoing schedules and the General Tariff⁽²⁾ the bulk of those relating to processed vegetables are subject to ad valorem duties, while between one-half and three-fifths of the items pertaining to processed fruits carry specific rates.

(1) Supra, pp. 4-5.

(2) The General Preferential Tariff is discussed infra, p. 99.

Apart from the fact that most (although not all) canned fruits and vegetables are liable to specific duties, it is difficult to perceive the consistent application of any underlying set of principles in the formulation of the present structure of rates. Thus, while all dutiable frozen fruit items are subject to specific duties, all dutiable frozen vegetable items are liable to ad valorem rates. It seems logical to the Board that, other than in exceptional circumstances, the same form of duty should apply to all processed horticultural products. This raises the question of the choice of form. The Board has already discussed at some length elsewhere in this report⁽¹⁾ the advantages and disadvantages of alternative forms of duty, and there would seem little to be gained in the present instance by repetition. Suffice it to recall that in the case of fresh fruits and vegetables the Board has opted for a combined system of duties (comprising specific rates with ad valorem minima) and that this choice has been made primarily on the ground of the better all-round protection afforded against extreme movements in import prices in either direction.

The Canadian Horticultural Council, which argued forcibly for the introduction of such a combined system of duties in relation to fresh produce, also urged its general application with respect to processed commodities. However, volatility in prices is much more a characteristic of primary products than of manufactured goods, and the prices of processed fruits and vegetables are likely to fluctuate significantly less, both from month to month and from year to year, than are the prices of the corresponding fresh products. In this connection, attention is drawn to the fact that, on average, only about one-third of the overall cost of processed fruits and vegetables is attributable to the cost of raw produce. Other costs are not only much less susceptible to the vagaries of the weather, but are also, in most cases, significantly larger in aggregate. In today's economic climate, institutional considerations are likely to result in such costs being particularly resistant to movement in a downward direction. Thus, the major drawback to the imposition of a simple system of ad valorem duties (as seen by the Board in the case of fresh horticultural produce) does not apparently apply, or applies to a much lesser extent.

Accordingly, the Board is recommending that, with the exception of duties on semi-processed cherries, semi-processed strawberries and apple juice concentrate intended for further processing, all tariff rates pertaining to processed fruits and vegetables should be put on a simple ad valorem basis. In general, therefore, the Board's position in this regard is very close to that of the Canadian Food Processors Association, which has argued for the conversion, where necessary, of all pertinent duties to ad valorem rates.

The semi-processed fruits excluded by the Board appear to be highly substitutable for their fresh counterparts in processing usage and, like the fresh products, tend to fluctuate markedly in price. The Board is, therefore, proposing that semi-processed cherries, semi-processed strawberries and apple juice concentrate intended for further processing should be incorporated within the system of combined duties recommended in relation to fresh fruits and vegetables rather than being made subject to straight ad valorem rates of duty.

(1) Tariff Board Report, Reference 152, Volume 1, Part I, pp. 119-121.

It will be recalled that as a special measure of additional protection against imports at "distress prices" the Board is proposing the establishment of an automatic system of surtax with respect to a select group of commodities regarded as particularly vulnerable to price-cutting arising from sudden excesses in supply. All of the commodities selected in this connection are fresh, apart from semi-processed cherries and strawberries entered in liquid preservative or in frozen form.⁽¹⁾ As indicated elsewhere in this report,⁽²⁾ the Board is of the opinion that, with the exception of these latter products, surtax action with respect to processed commodities should be provided, where necessary, under existing surtax provisions of The Customs Tariff⁽³⁾ rather than under the automatic surtax mechanism proposed by the Board.

In the Board's view, neither the prevailing surtax provisions nor the proposed automatic surtax mechanism would provide a suitable vehicle for dealing with the more general problem of "low-cost" imports emanating from low-wage economies. In instances where tariff protection against such imports proves inadequate (and in the interests of consumers there must obviously be limits to the amount of duty which can reasonably be imposed), official machinery exists in Canada whereby related problems can be reviewed and mitigatory measures, where appropriate and necessary, may be instigated.

LEVEL OF DUTY ON INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES

Competing and Non-Competing Products

In assessing appropriate levels of duty in relation to individual tariff items, the Board has paid particular attention to the characteristics of each of the main processed products entering thereunder and to the competitive position of domestic producers.

With regard to characteristics, one of the most fundamental distinctions drawn in the existing Canadian customs tariff is that between indigenous and non-indigenous products. In this connection, reference is made to section 6 of the Customs Tariff and the related Order-in-Council (P.C. 1618, 2nd July, 1936), whereby an article is not deemed to be of a class or kind produced in Canada unless 10 per cent of the normal Canadian consumption of that article is so produced. Traditionally, commodities which have thus been considered as non-competing with Canadian production, have generally been admitted into the country free of duty or at relatively low tariff rates.

In the case of items falling under the terms of the present Reference, the Board (on the basis of 1976 data) estimates that almost three-fifths of the total imports of processed fruits on a value-for-duty basis may be categorized as non-competing commodities. Such commodities are essentially the products of warmer, more equable climates, with concentrated fruit juices and dried fruits accounting for almost three-quarters of the same.

A significantly lower proportion (less than one-third) of the value of processed vegetable imports is estimated by the Board to fall within the non-indigenous category. This, of course, accords

(1) Ibid., p. 160.

(2) Ibid., p. 158

(3) Sections 8 (2) to 8 (4).

with the much greater tolerance of vegetables than of fruits to Canadian growing conditions. Of the non-indigenous vegetable products, the bulk comprise canned items and miscellaneous food preparations.

In general, the Board feels that in the interests of Canadian consumers, non-indigenous fruit and vegetable products should continue to enter Canada on a duty-free basis or at nominal rates, even though such products may be substitutable, to a greater or lesser extent, for domestic products. Thus, the Board does not propose to make any change in existing tariff provisions permitting the duty-free entry of canned pineapples under the B.P. and M.F.N. rates, even though such products obviously compete for consumer attention with domestically produced (and imported) canned peaches, pears and other fruits. Similarly, the Board proposes to leave largely undisturbed the tariff provisions permitting the entry at zero or very low rates of duty of semitropical fruit juices, even though domestically produced apple juice, for example, may be regarded as an acceptable alternative product by Canadian consumers.

Semi-Processed Products

However, the situation may be complicated somewhat, as in the case of fruit juices, by the development in Canada of a processing sector using non-indigenous materials in raw or semi-processed form (e.g., citrus concentrates). The domestic processors utilizing such imported materials will obviously prefer to obtain them free of duty, while favouring a degree of protection against competing products in finished form (e.g., single-strength orange and grapefruit juices). The Board has some sympathy with this general position and it has, therefore, decided to recommend the imposition, or retention in appropriate cases, of moderate rates of duty on finished goods made from non-indigenous produce, while allowing free entry to the semi-processed ingredients.

However, in no instance has the Board thereby sought to assist Canadian processors where this would significantly prejudice the interests of domestic growers. Thus, in those instances where imported semi-processed commodities appear to compete directly and substantially with domestic fresh market products, the Board has struck a rate of duty high enough to provide a reasonable degree of protection to Canadian primary producers.

Such treatment has been suggested particularly in the case of highly perishable commodities, where rapid semi-processing for the sake of preservation may be the only practical alternative to immediate sale in the fresh market. The products in question include strawberries and cherries preserved in liquid or in frozen form (for subsequent use mainly in the manufacture of jams, pie fillers and other recipe products), apple juice concentrate (for reconstitution), tomato paste (a major input into soups, ketchups and flavourings), and quick frozen peas and beans shipped in bulk (for incorporation into miscellaneous food products or repackaging into smaller retail parcels). However, the Board recognizes that the ready availability of semi-processed commodities, more especially in the Canadian off-season for horticultural production, can serve to reduce the highly seasonal element in fruit and vegetable processing activity, and

thus enable domestic processors to lower their operating costs by permitting a more efficient absorption of factory overhead expenses, a more stable and better-trained labour force, and a reduction in inventory carrying charges. Accordingly, in those instances where semi-processed commodities appear to serve a different market from that supplied by fresh produce for processing, and also in those instances where semi-processed imports, although serving the same market, are small in relation to domestic primary production, the Board has sought to give a measure of encouragement to secondary manufacturing by recommending duty-free entry or a nominal rate of duty.

Preferential Tariffs and Trade Agreements

Under the present structure of rates, the level of duty imposed upon individual commodities depends, of course, not only upon the physical characteristics of the imported goods but also upon their geographical sources of origin. Traditionally, preferential rates have been applied to imports from countries with which Canada has enjoyed a special trading relationship. Essentially, these have been imports from Commonwealth countries admitted under the provisions of the British Preferential Tariff.

So far as processed fruits and vegetables coming within the scope of this Reference are concerned, it has already been noted⁽¹⁾ that the British Preferential Tariff permits free entry in respect of approximately one-third of the pertinent tariff items, with maximum ad valorem rates of 15 p.c. in the case of vegetables and 17½ p.c. in the case of fruits.⁽²⁾ All non-alcoholic fruit juices are admitted on a duty-free basis or at very nominal rates of duty. Of course, some of the B.P. rates do not differ from the corresponding M.F.N. rates, but approximately two-thirds of those pertaining to processed vegetables are lower. On the other hand, only one-third of the tariff items dealing with processed fruits carry a lower rate in the British Preferential Tariff than in the Most-Favoured-Nation counterpart. However, in this regard the British Preferential Tariff provisions have, in practice, been largely nullified by special bilateral agreements with Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and the West Indies,⁽³⁾ permitting the importation into Canada of various specified fruits and juices on a duty-free basis or at lower rates of duty than those obtained under the normal British Preferential Tariff.

Both the Canadian Food Processors Association and The Canadian Horticultural Council have expressed misgivings about the continued application of the British Preferential Tariff now that Britain has joined the European Economic Community. On the one hand, there is concern over the consequent loss of preference by Canadian goods in British markets; on the other, there is anxiety lest European goods are enabled to make their way into Canada under the guise of British products at existing B.P. rates of duty. The two organizations have, therefore, urged that M.F.N. rates should be applied to all processed fruits and vegetables imported from the United Kingdom and Ireland. They have further proposed that the aforementioned bilateral trade agreements with Commonwealth countries should be renegotiated in order that the associated margins of tariff preference may be completely eliminated or markedly reduced.

(1) Supra, p. 91.

(2) It may, however, be recalled that most of the processed fruit items are presently subject to specific duties (see supra, p. 91).

(3) A chronology of the rates applicable to certain canned fruits under these agreements will be found in Appendix G.

It appears to the Board that the concerns expressed in regard to these matters are not strongly buttressed by the available data. In the first place, as revealed in Table 3b, imports of processed fruit and vegetable products from the United Kingdom account for only a very small proportion of the value of all such imports into Canada (a mere 2.3 per cent in 1976), while corresponding imports from other member countries of the European Economic Community are also relatively small (accounting for a further 4.0 per cent). With respect to total pertinent imports under the British Preferential Tariff, these supplied less than 12 per cent of imports from all sources in 1976.

Moreover, it is clear that in recent years the geographical pattern of Canadian imports has been changing as new sources of supply have been developed. Whereas, in 1961, British Commonwealth countries and the United States together accounted for 84.5 per cent, by value, of Canadian imports of processed fruits and vegetables, in 1976 the corresponding proportion was 70.8 per cent. During the intervening years stronger trading links were being established with countries in Asia, Latin America and Europe outside the Common Market. Thus, whereas in 1961 these geographical regions supplied only 7.3 per cent of Canadian imports of processed fruit and vegetable products, in 1976 they supplied 23.4 per cent. Evidently, in a period characterized by inflationary pressures in the more highly industrialized countries, the advantages in labour costs possessed by these poorer regions have served to whittle away the competitive advantages hitherto possessed by traditional sources of supply on account of geographical nearness or preferential tariff treatment.

With respect to the latter, it is evident from Tables 3a and 3b that preferential tariff arrangements have not stimulated any major penetration of the Canadian market by imports of processed vegetables from other parts of the Commonwealth. It is clear, however, that imports admitted under the provisions of the special bilateral trade agreements have contributed significantly to the erosion of the Canadian processors' market for certain canned fruits. In particular, the relatively wide margin of preference accorded to Australian goods has enabled this country to supply approximately one-seventh of total Canadian imports of canned fruit products in recent years. In the case of canned pears, the pertinent proportion in 1976 was close to three-quarters.

The bilateral trade agreements with Australia and other Commonwealth countries have been beneficial to Canadian consumers and to Canadian exporters enjoying reciprocal trading privileges. Moreover, there is a possibility that if such agreements, governing particularly the importation of canned fruits, were to be nullified, the initial result would be greater imports from the United States rather than increased domestic production; this could follow from the highly inelastic nature of tender fruit production, a maturative period of seven years being required for most of the major tree fruits. However, for a number of reasons the Board has decided to recommend that the pertinent provisions of these agreements should be renegotiated with a view to reducing or eliminating existing margins of tariff preference in respect of processed fruits. These reasons include: first the importance of a viable domestic fruit processing industry to the overall economic well being of Canadian fruit growers; secondly, the

Table 3a: Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Value of Imports from Principal Supplying Countries and Tariff Groups for Selected Years, 1961-1976(a)

	Most-Favoured-Nation					British Preferential Tariff									
	United States	Other America	L.E.C. (b)	Other Europe	Middle East and Africa	Total M.F.N.	Australia	South Africa	New Zealand	United Kingdom	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	Grand Total (c)		
Processed Fruits	1961	50,755	1,794	2,878	2,772	1,123	1,331	60,652	7,254	1,588	--	1,327	1,604	11,774	72,426
	1966	43,626	4,736	2,422	4,727	1,540	655	57,704	14,166	1,629	--	1,302	3,759	20,856	78,560
	1971	52,729	9,542	3,182	6,032	5,657	1,752	78,892	9,457	3,632	4	1,538	4,101	18,732	97,624 (d)
	1975	100,047	18,623	2,463	8,358	9,573	3,570	142,635	18,064	5,553	313	2,989	3,543	30,462	174,765 (d)
	1976	108,229	16,916	3,925	12,820	8,356	3,183	153,429	19,434	3,436	296	2,287	3,977	29,430	184,123 (e)
- \$'000 -															
Processed Vegetables	1961	13,370	84	3,313	533	383	47	17,731	1	--	12	207	182	403	18,134
	1966	13,629	336	3,655	5,543	1,105	86	24,353	4	87	21	526	66	704	25,057
	1971	14,459	360	3,553	7,563	6,576	152	32,659	5	274	22	2,264	242	2,807	35,466
	1975	42,774	2,176	5,941	15,483	19,902	967	87,247	11	*	15	2,714	965	3,705	90,954
	1976	48,789	1,850	6,541	11,316	19,234	1,065	88,795	35	303	12	3,678	907	4,935	93,733
Miscellaneous (f)	1961	6,175	15	397	388	55	16	7,045	*	--	*	398	18	416	7,461
	1966	10,152	20	644	518	102	9	11,444	3	--	*	312	18	333	11,777
	1971	16,122	76	1,495	1,426	334	82	19,537	14	2	4	909	72	1,001	20,538
	1975	34,521	564	2,794	4,096	971	156	43,100	24	4	14	1,211	465	1,718	44,818
	1976	34,993	202	2,315	3,877	871	128	42,386	43	82	18	1,369	293	1,805	44,196
Total Processed	1961	70,300	1,895	6,586	3,691	1,561	1,395	85,428	7,255	1,588	12	1,932	1,804	12,593	98,021
	1966	67,407	5,091	6,721	10,787	2,748	751	93,501	14,173	1,716	21	2,140	3,843	21,893	115,394
	1971	83,310	9,979	8,231	15,021	12,567	1,987	131,088	9,476	3,906	30	4,711	4,415	22,540	153,628 (d)
	1975	177,342	21,363	11,198	27,937	30,446	4,693	272,982	18,099	5,553	342	6,914	4,973	35,885	310,537 (e)
	1976	192,011	18,968	12,781	28,013	28,461	4,376	284,610	19,512	3,821	326	7,334	5,177	36,170	322,052 (e)

(a) This table pertains to all processed fruit and vegetable products, including some not specifically referred to the Board. Referred products accounted for between 76 and 79 per cent of the totals in each of the years indicated.

(b) Excludes United Kingdom and Ireland.

(c) There were no imports under the General Tariff during any of the five years specified.

(d) Includes \$1,670,000 under the General Preferential Tariff.

(e) Includes \$1,264,000 under the General Preferential Tariff.

(f) Miscellaneous processed products containing fruits or vegetables.

Source: Statistics Canada, and Tariff Board Report, Reference No. 152, Volume 1, Part I, page 128.

Table 3b: Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports from Principal Supplying Countries and Tariff Groups, for Selected Years, 1961-1976(a)

		Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff				British Preferential Tariff			
				Middle East and Africa					

difficult economic circumstances which presently characterize the processing of tender fruits in Canada; thirdly, current Canadian efforts to revitalize this sagging industrial sector; fourthly, the significant changes in trading relationships which have occurred since the original signing of the bilateral trade agreements during the inter-war period; and finally, the assumed weakening of the domestic price structure consequent upon the availability of imports at preferred rates of duty.

On the broader subject of the B.P. Tariff, in general, the Board has already advanced the view⁽¹⁾ that this is too large a question to be treated as a side issue in the context of the present Reference. The B.P. Schedule has, therefore, not been disturbed by the Board except insofar as it has appeared that additional protection against imports from other Commonwealth countries is warranted.

The Board's proposals in relation to the General Tariff have been generally coincidental upon its recommendations with respect to the two other principal schedules. However, in no instance has the Board been willing to recommend a General rate in excess of 35 p.c.

One consequence of this limitation is that since the rates of duty on imports falling under the provisions of the West Indies Trade Agreement cannot be higher than 50 per cent of the corresponding rates obtaining under the General Tariff, a margin of preference in favour of West Indian products vis-à-vis those entering under the normal B.P. Schedule would thereby be created in respect of six of the recommended tariff items.⁽²⁾ On the other hand, a like margin of preference currently applying in the case of five tariff items⁽³⁾ would be eliminated. However, insofar as total imports from the West Indies under all the aforementioned tariff items have been negligible in recent years, it seems highly probable that the material consequences of these various changes would be minimal. It should, perhaps, be added that none of the products in question is presently scheduled under the General Preferential Tariff, whose provisions encompass all countries and other territories subscribing with Canada to the West Indies Trade Agreement.

There remains the matter of the General Preferential Tariff, whereby favourable tariff treatment is accorded to imports from the less prosperous developing countries of the world. As a result of the July 1974 budget and the more recent April 1977 budget, a number of items have been established under the G.P. Tariff with respect to juices and various other processed products of tropical fruits (see Appendix F). These concessions have been made as a result of the on-going GATT negotiations, and to the extent that the new tariff items have been extracted from main items referred to the Board under Reference No. 152, prior consultations were held with the Board with regard to Canada's position.

The Board's approach with respect to the tariff treatment of items now falling under the G.P.T. Schedule has been to refrain from recommending any changes to currently established import duties. Neither has the Board purposely sought to maintain - or indeed, to change - any margins of preference presently obtaining with respect to such duties. However, acceptance of certain of the Board's recommendations pertaining to M.F.N. and B.P. rates of duty would have the effect

(1) Tariff Board Report, Reference 152, Volume 1, Part I, p. 127

(2) These pertain respectively to frozen Brussels sprouts, frozen strawberries, n.o.p., canned apricots, canned peaches, canned pears and canned mixtures of peaches, pears or apricots.

(3) Tariff items 9030-1 (potatoes, pre-cooked, without admixture), 9032-1 (potatoes, pre-cooked, with admixture), 10702-1 (frozen cherries), 10703-1 (frozen peaches) and 15305-1 (grape juice).

of eliminating G.P.T. preferential margins now in force, thereby rendering the G.P.T. rates, in these instances, redundant; in such instances, deletions have been recommended.

Comparative Competitive Position

Within the general limitations imposed by preferential tariff arrangements and other policy considerations, the Board has sought to determine appropriate levels of duty in relation to individual commodities by reference to a range of statistical indicators bearing upon the comparative competitive position and viability of the Canadian processing industry.

As in the case of the counterpart enquiry relating to fresh horticultural produce, the Board has regarded the issue of comparative costs vis-à-vis foreign competitors as a central topic for investigation. In this connection, the Board's conclusions with reference to processed products are somewhat more soundly based upon empirical evidence than are those pertaining to fresh commodities. Thus, not only has it proved possible to obtain some reasonably comparable figures with respect to costs of production and prices in Canada and the United States, but some firm data have also been available with reference to the profitability of processing operations. The Board has also been able to examine certain data pertaining to processing costs in several other countries, although these data were generally limited and piecemeal in character.

On the subject of comparative costs, the Canadian Food Processors Association has contended that many of the ingredients and materials (including cans, cartons and labels) used in the production of processed fruits and vegetables, are dearer in Canada than in the United States, and secondly, that the rates of duty pertaining to pertinent processed items under the existing Canadian tariff schedule are in some instances substantially less than the rates applicable to certain of the individual components. In this regard, a particular point is made with respect to tin plate cans which, when empty, are dutiable under tariff item 43215-1 at $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. M.F.N., whereas the ad valorem equivalent of the specific duty presently levied on canned fruits (including, of course, the can) is substantially below this level. The burden of the argument, therefore, is that, in general, the duty on canned fruits should not be less than $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and, in fact, the Association has proposed that a rate of 20 p.c. should be imposed on all such goods which directly compete with Canadian products.

The Board is unable to accept the reasoning behind this conclusion. In the first place, while a duty of $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. may at one time have fairly reflected the higher cost of producing tin cans in Canada compared with the United States, data assembled by the Board indicate approximately equivalent costs in this regard at the present time.⁽¹⁾ Secondly, it appears that, on average, the cost of tin cans constitutes less than one-fifth of the total cost of producing canned fruit products, so that even if a cost differential of $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in respect of this component is assumed, this would amount to only 3-4 per cent of the total dutiable value of the finished goods. Even in the case of the cheaper vegetables, such as snap beans, the cost of cans does not

(1) Packaging materials other than tin cans are, however, somewhat cheaper in the United States (see supra, pp. 72-74).

normally exceed one-third of aggregate production costs, amounting, on the basis of the above assumption, to less than 6 per cent of total dutiable value. However, although the Board has not been able to subscribe to the particular argument put forward in this connection its recommendations, arrived at by other lines of reasoning, would, in fact, allow ad valorem rates of duty on canned products ranging, in the case of major tree fruits, between $17\frac{1}{2}$ and 20 p.c. M.F.N., and reaching an exceptional $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in the instance of canned asparagus.

In assessing the comparative cost position of fruit and vegetable processors at the individual commodity level, the Board has taken into account its recommendations with respect to rates of duty in relation to fresh produce inputs and has made appropriate allowance for the freight factor. With reference to the latter, it is clear that while, in view of the higher value of processed produce, freight charges normally constitute a markedly lower proportion of landed costs than in the case of fresh produce, the costs of freight in many cases still provide Canadian processors with a substantial measure of protection, particularly in nearby markets. Of course, for processors marketing across Canada, transportation may become a negative element in protection.

A further factor affecting the competitive position of Canadian processors to which reference should be made is the rate of foreign exchange. Since 1970 the value of the Canadian dollar has ranged between \$1.04 and \$0.89 U.S. Much of this 17 per cent difference in value is associated with the depreciation which has occurred subsequent to November 1976. Since the competitive position of Canadian producers has thereby been strengthened, it might conceivably be argued that the Board should take this consideration into account and recommend rates of duty 10 per cent or so lower than if a situation of dollar parity with the United States prevailed. Conversely, it might have been argued in mid-1976, for example, that the premium then attaching to the Canadian dollar warranted an increase of several points in tariff protection.

The essentially transient nature of foreign exchange relationships, as illustrated above, seems to the Board sufficient reason against making tariff adjustments of this kind. Clearly the Board's recommendations, which are perforce concerned with longer-term underlying situations, should not hinge upon the particular week, month or year in which they happen to be made. Equally clearly, to adopt such an approach would lead to anomalous situations in the Canadian tariff structure, unless all items were constantly reviewed and the rates of duty adjusted in accordance with fluctuations in the rate of foreign exchange.

However, insofar as changes in the value of the Canadian dollar in international markets occur in response to overall movements in Canadian costs and prices vis-à-vis those elsewhere, the rate of foreign exchange, in effect, functions as an automatic self-adjusting mechanism, whereby costs and prices may be brought back into line, thereby eliminating the need for compensating tariff adjustments in respect of this factor.

For these reasons, and in the absence of definitive prognostication with respect to the longer-term value of the Canadian dollar, the Board, in its calculations of comparative costs, has assumed a parity relationship with the United States dollar.

As in the study of fresh produce, the Board has also reviewed a number of other statistical indicators which serve to throw light upon the comparative competitive position of domestic producers. In this connection, the Board has looked closely at measures setting out the relationships between aggregate domestic production, home consumption and external trade. In particular, the Board has sought to ascertain the trend in the domestic production of individual commodities and the extent to which the Canadian market is currently supplied by imports. In general, the Board has not seen fit to recommend increases in the rates of duty except where the traditional markets of Canadian processors have been significantly undermined by supplies of foreign produce. On the other hand, marked reductions in duty have not generally been recommended (other than for certain semi-processed commodities) except where Canadian processors have established a dominant position in a large or rapidly growing market sector.

Of course, for obvious geographical reasons, not all parts of the domestic market are equally vulnerable to import penetration by produce from the United States. In general, such exposure to foreign competition tends to be most marked in the case of areas located close to the U.S. border yet distant from Canadian sources of supply, and with particular reference to low value or bulky products, which are relatively expensive to transport. In extreme situations of this kind, excessively high costs of distribution may well serve to preclude Canadian produce from certain parts of the home market in spite of low production costs and in spite of import duties set at normally acceptable levels.

Such situations have prompted proposals to the Board for higher rates of duty in relation to certain processed fruits and vegetables on the ground that domestic processors would thereby be enabled to widen the markets for their produce within Canada in competition with United States suppliers. In such applications of the customs tariff, import duties would be increased in order to make the Toronto processor, for example, more competitive in the Vancouver market, and vice versa.

Theoretically, of course, it is possible for duties to be established at such prohibitively high levels as to provide domestic manufacturers with effective protection throughout the home market. However, with a few minor exceptions, the Board has found an extreme approach along these lines unacceptable in that, in order to promote the sale of only a small share of domestic output (i.e., that potentially marketable in distant regions) exceptionally high rates of duty would be required, entailing disproportionately high costs to Canadian consumers in general.

MATTERS OF DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION

Number and Structure of Tariff Items

As indicated elsewhere in this chapter, the Board is proposing certain changes with respect to the number and structure of tariff items. The Board's recommendations would amalgamate certain items and sub-divide others. Thus, with respect to each of the main

product categories (canned vegetables, frozen fruits, etc.) the Board is proposing that the number of separate tariff items should be reduced as far as possible by regrouping into a single n.o.p. item all similarly-rated commodities and indentifying individually only those commodities where the recommended duty represents a departure from the group norm or where this is required for clarity of nomenclature. Whenever possible, the Board has also favoured reducing the number of processing categories under which the same basic product is entered. Thus, there are presently six tariff items pertaining to processed potatoes;⁽¹⁾ the Board is recommending that these products should be treated under two heads - viz: processed potatoes, frozen and n.o.p., respectively.

The existing n.o.p. items comprise another area which the Board feels to be capable of redefinition. There are presently 13 such items pertaining to processed fruits and vegetables falling within the scope of the present Reference.⁽²⁾ Some of these items embrace a number of products whose raw material inputs can be - and, indeed, are - grown in Canada, as well as other commodities of a non-indigenous character. The Board is proposing that, where appropriate, the goods included in each of these tariff items should be broken down into (at least) two groups - viz: products of a class or kind grown or produced in Canada, which will normally be dutiable, and non-indigenous commodities, normally recommended for duty-free entry.

Weight for Duty

In the case of 16 canned items under the existing tariff it is specified that "the weight of the container" should "be included in the weight for duty." It will be apparent that so far as the amount of duty payable is concerned, this proviso is only significant when the goods are, or may be, subject to a specific duty based on weight. Thus, given acceptance of the Board's recommendations whereby canned goods would become liable to ad valorem rates of duty, the aforementioned stipulation would cease to apply to such products.

It will be recalled, however, that the Board is also recommending the creation of a number of new tariff items pertaining to semi-processed fruits, which would be subject to specific rates of duty with ad valorem minima. Since it is impractical to ship horticultural produce in any quantity without some kind of package or container, the "weight for duty" proviso might seem applicable to these items. However, by opting for the use of a "net weight" or "drained weight" concept, the Board would obviate the necessity for such a proviso.

Brussels Tariff Nomenclature

The Board has not attempted to recast the pertinent sections of the Customs Tariff in terms of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature. Such reclassification and redefinition, if deemed desirable at some future date, would not appear to present insurmountable problems, although there would inevitably be certain vague or doubtful areas, particularly with respect to the coverage of the existing n.o.p. items.

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- (1) Tariff items: 3905-1 (potato starch and potato flour); 8320-1 (potatoes, dried, desiccated or dehydrated); 8906-1 (vegetables, canned, n.o.p.); 9004-1 (vegetables, frozen, n.o.p.); 9030-1 (potatoes, pre-cooked, without admixture); 9032-1 (potatoes, pre-cooked, with admixture).
- (2) Tariff items: 8906-1; 9004-1; 9010-1; 9015-1; 9020-1; 9025-1; 9100-1; 9910-1; 10500-1; 10525-1 (and subgroups); 10608-1; 10704-1; and 15208-1.

CHAPTER VI: COMMODITY SUMMARIES

CANNED VEGETABLES⁽¹⁾

Introduction

Canned vegetables at present enter almost exclusively under tariff items 8505-1 and 8901-1 to 8906-1 inclusive. The major canned vegetables covered by these tariff items are canned mushrooms, asparagus, baked beans, snap beans, corn, peas, tomatoes and tomato paste. Numerous other, relatively minor canned vegetables under this heading, such as witloof, beets, spinach, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, artichokes, potatoes, sweet potatoes and yams enter under these items as well, specifically 8906-1, the n.o.p. tariff item. Due to the large number of products involved, the Board confined its analysis to major products only. Its tariff recommendations, based on this analysis, are, however, made with respect to all relevant commodity imports.

Vegetable canning is an important aspect of domestic fruit and vegetable processing. In terms of value of factory shipments, in 1975 vegetable canning accounted for 15 per cent of total sales by Canadian fruit and vegetable processors. From the viewpoint of the Canadian grower, canning takes on even greater importance. Cannery account for 80 per cent of all the corn processed domestically, 95 per cent of snap beans, 85 per cent of asparagus, and 60 per cent of green peas.

Market Considerations

Vegetable canning as a whole is very much concentrated in central Canada, although significant proportions also take place in other regions. The regional distribution of vegetable canning, comparing 1965 with 1974, has remained essentially the same, the most noteworthy change being the expansion in the Maritimes, and the decline in Quebec, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Canned Vegetables: Regional Distribution of Production,
1965 and 1974

	<u>1965</u>		<u>1974</u>	
	million lb.	%	million lb.	%
Maritimes	15.3	2.4	41.5	6.5
Quebec	195.4	30.7	178.7	27.9
Ontario	357.5	56.2	360.1	56.2
Prairies	32.6	5.1	26.6	4.2
B.C.	<u>35.3</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>33.5</u>	<u>5.2</u>
Total	636.0	100.0	640.3	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada.

(1) Supporting data are supplied by tables 107 to 141 inclusive in the separate statistical appendix.

Canned whole tomato production is located almost exclusively in Ontario, largely in the south-western part of that province. Over 90 per cent of canned corn is packed in central Canada, two-thirds in Ontario and one-third in Quebec, with western Canada accounting for the remainder. Quebec processors produce over 70 per cent of the total pack of snap beans. Canned baked beans, like snap beans, are packed in every region of the country, with Ontario accounting for two-thirds of the total. Canned carrots are packed in the Maritimes and also in the Prairies, but Quebec and Ontario make up nearly 85 per cent of total Canadian production. Ontario produces close to half of all canned peas, Quebec about a third, with the remaining 16 per cent divided among the three other regions. British Columbia produces over half of the Canadian pack of canned asparagus.

The following table presents the regional breakdown of the number of establishments producing the major canned vegetables. The prominence of Ontario and Quebec is again illustrated. Moreover, it can be seen that for each of these major canned products, production is distributed over a large number of establishments, in the case of whole tomatoes as many as 53.

Table 2: Canned Vegetables: Number of Plants by Region,
Selected Commodities, 1974

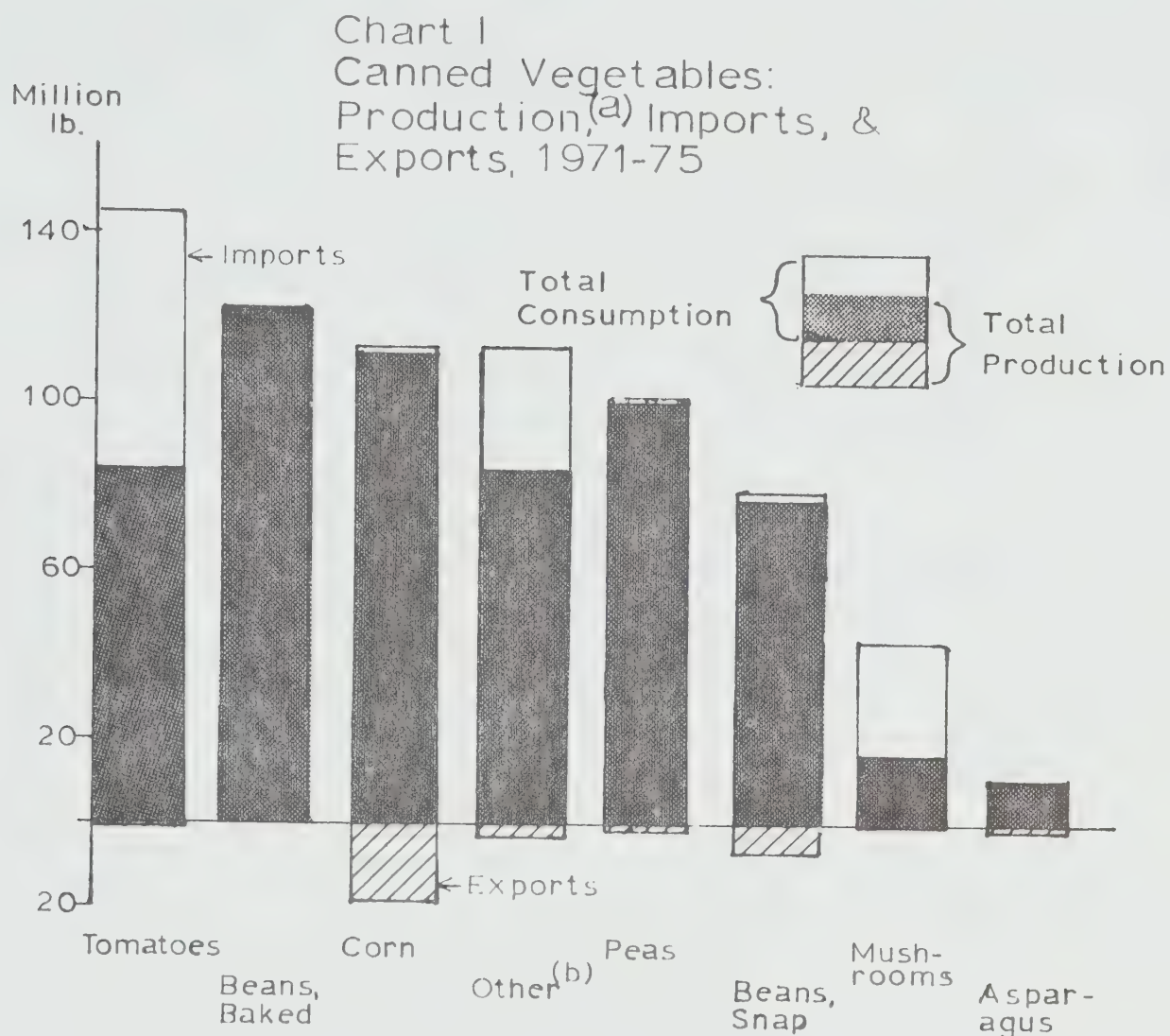
	<u>Maritimes</u>	<u>Que.</u>	<u>Ont.</u>	<u>Man.</u>	<u>Alta.</u>	<u>B.C.</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Asparagus	-	2	5	-	-	4	11
Beans, snap (a)	4	26	8	2	2	4	46
Beans, baked	2	3	9	1	3	4	22
Carrots	2	9	7	1	2	-	21
Corn	-	11	8	1	2	2	24
Mushrooms	-	-	6	-	-	1	7
Peas	3	15	10	1	2	2	33
Tomatoes	-	7	45	-	-	1	53

(a) Includes green and wax beans.

Source: Survey by Tariff Board and Agriculture Canada.

As illustrated in Chart I, corn, baked beans, peas, snap beans, and tomatoes are the most important canned vegetables in volume terms. These five vegetables account for nearly 80 per cent of total canned vegetable production. Canned mushrooms, beets, asparagus and mixed vegetables make up most of the remainder. Based on annual averages for the period 1971-75, it is evident that with the exception of canned whole tomatoes, canned mushrooms and canned carrots the level of import penetration is relatively small, usually below 5 per cent, and that domestic processors, and growers, supply the bulk of the domestic market for these products, Table 3. Import competition is, however, substantial for canned whole tomatoes, canned mushrooms and carrots, comprising 42, 58, and 40 per cent of domestic consumption respectively. Exports are of some overall significance only for canned corn, snap beans and asparagus; Canadian processors, thus, appear to be almost entirely domestic-market oriented.

Domestic production of canned vegetables, including mushrooms, expanded moderately between 1961-65 and 1971-75, from an annual average of 582 million pounds to 635 million pounds, see Table 3. At the same time, however, imports increased greatly. While imports comprised some 5 per cent of domestic consumption in 1961-65, the corresponding proportion in 1971-75 was about 17 per cent. Increasing import



Source: Table 3

levels and import penetration have been very much evident in the case of canned whole tomatoes, canned mushrooms and canned carrots. Greater inroads by foreign processors into the domestic market also occurred with respect to other canned vegetables, particularly during 1975 and 1976, but in these instances the share of the domestic market supplied from abroad remained relatively small. A major factor in the greatly increased level of foreign competition for canned tomatoes and canned mushrooms was imports from low-cost producers such as Taiwan. The higher level of imports of canned carrots is to a large extent explained by increased shipments of canned baby carrots from the United Kingdom and other European suppliers. Exports of canned vegetables, with the main exception of canned corn, have generally declined since 1961.

Table 3: Canned Vegetables (a): Production, Imports, Exports (b) and Domestic Consumption, Canada, 1961-65 and 1971-75

Average 1961-65										Average 1971-75				
Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Consumption (c)	Imports as % of Domestic Consumption		Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Consumption (c)	Imports as % of Domestic Consumption				
				%	%					%	%			
- million lb. -														
Corn	99.6	1.1	6.3	94.4	1.1	6.3	126.1	2.2	18.1	113.7	1.9	14.3		
Beans, baked	116.8	3.9	(d)	116.6	3.3	..	121.6	0.4	(d)	121.9	0.3	..		
Peas	116.9	0.4	2.1	109.5	0.4	1.8	101.8	0.5	1.9	101.0	0.5	1.9		
Beans, snap	75.7	0.5	18.4	55.7	0.9	24.4	84.1	2.7	6.2	79.9	3.4	7.3		
Tomatoes	92.1	16.8	0.3	115.0	14.6	0.3	83.1	60.2	0.1	144.1	41.8	0.1		
Mushrooms	8.6	0.7	*	9.3	7.6	0.5	18.8	25.3	0.2	43.8	57.8	1.1		
Beets	14.1	(d)	(d)	13.9	..	..	17.8	(d)	(d)	16.8	..	..
Mixed vegetables	11.9	(d)	(d)	11.2	..	..	13.9	(d)	0.3	14.1	..	1.9
Asparagus	6.4	0.8	(d)	7.1	11.2	..	12.8	0.9	1.8	10.8	7.9	14.4		
Carrots	7.9	(d)	1.7	5.6	..	22.0	10.8	7.3	(d)	18.2	40.0	..		
Mixed carrots and peas	8.3	(d)	(d)	8.0	..	..	9.4	(d)	(d)	10.0	..	..
Other	20.8	7.4	5.3	22.9	32.3	25.0	34.7	22.2	3.3	53.4	41.6	10.1		
Total	581.5 (e)	31.2 (e)	26.3 (e)	586.4	5.3	4.5	634.9	121.7	32.1	724.5	16.8	5.1		
Tomato Paste	(d)	24.5	*	..	..	..	(f)	49.1	*	..	..	..

(a) Excluding canned potatoes.

(b) Includes re-exports.

(c) Adjusted for inventory change.

(d) Included in "other."

(e) Will not agree with sum of individual commodities as annual averages in some instances are based on less than five years.

(f) Domestic production in 1971-75 was for internal use only.

Source: Individual Commodity Reports and Statistics Canada.

Canadian vegetable canners, for most of their products, have thus in varying degrees experienced some loss of markets to foreign processors. This resulted in a decline in output only for canned whole tomatoes, although the growth in domestic production was also severely curtailed for canned mushrooms and canned whole carrots; during the period under study there was no record of domestic production of canned baby carrots. For all other individual canned vegetables, where foreign trade is relatively small, production has risen in line with the growth of the domestic market; in the case of canned green peas, because domestic consumption declined, this has meant a reduction in output.

Imports of tomato paste have also risen greatly during the period under review, from an annual average of 24.5 million pounds during 1961-65 to 49.1 million pounds in 1971-75. At present there is no domestic production of tomato paste for sale as such.⁽¹⁾ The imported paste is used in the manufacture of tomato ketchup, competing with ketchup made from Canadian grown tomatoes, and of tomato soup, also competing with the product using domestic fresh tomatoes. Imported paste is also used for repackaging for the institutional and home paste market. Imported tomato paste is thus a substitute for domestically grown tomatoes in all tomato products, except tomato juice, which, by federal regulations, must be made from fresh tomatoes. Average imports during 1971-75 of tomato paste had a fresh equivalent weight of approximately 300 million pounds or about 35 per cent of total Canadian tomato production. Including whole canned tomatoes, imports of processed tomato products, in fresh equivalent weight, were equal to over 50 per cent of the domestic output of the fresh product, more than double the level prevailing during 1961-65. The main sources of tomato paste imports are Portugal, United States, Spain, Italy, and Greece.

Production Costs

For the main canned vegetable products packed in Canada, including mushrooms, Table 4 presents average production costs for 1974 as compiled from the Board's industry survey.

As shown, metal cans and the raw product are the two principal cost elements, usually accounting together for some 55 to 70 per cent of factory cost. The raw product component is notably variable, however, being exceptionally high as a per cent of factory cost for such commodities as canned asparagus and canned mushrooms which utilize a high-priced raw material. Other cost components in order of importance, are normally, factory overhead and labour. Labour costs, also, vary considerably as a result of differing trimming and other preparation requirements. Such costs are particularly significant, for instance, in canning asparagus where special trimming/handling is entailed, and for whole pack tomatoes which must be peeled.

Incorporating the various United States-Canada differentials outlined in Chapter IV, it is estimated that Canadian production costs are 10 to 15 per cent greater than those in the competing U.S. industry for canned corn, whole tomatoes, peas, and snap beans. In the case of canned baked beans, a major product, this cost differential is somewhat less while for canned asparagus it is about 30 to 35 per cent. The variance in this Canada-United States cost differential, by individual product, principally results from differences in raw product costs.

(1) A large volume of paste is made by one processor for its own use.

Table 4: Canned Vegetables: Average Production Costs, Canada, 1974

	Corn, white kernel, Canada Fancy, per 24/12 oz.		Corn, cream style, Canada Choice, per 24/14 oz.		Peas, green Canada Choice, per 24/14 oz.		Snap Beans, green, Canada Choice, per 24/14 oz.	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Containers (metal cans)	1.26	24.6	1.31	27.8	1.29	29.8	1.27	32.9
Labels	.08	1.6	.11	2.4	.11	2.5	.11	2.8
Shipping carton	.12	2.4	.12	2.6	.12	2.8	.11	2.8
Raw product	1.81	35.1	1.03	21.8	1.31	30.2	.98	25.4
Sugar	.18	3.6	.55	11.8	.15	3.5	-	-
Other supplies	.03	.6	.11	2.2	.02	.5	.01	0.3
Labour(a)	.62	12.2	.59	12.7	.45	10.3	.58	15.0
Factory overhead(b)	1.02	19.9	.88	18.8	.89	20.5	.80	20.7
Factory Cost	5.14	100.0	4.70	100.0	4.34	100.0	3.86	100.0
Selling and administration(c)	.68		.59		.59		.53	
Estimated Production Cost	5.82		5.29		4.93		4.39	
	Tomatoes, whole, Canada Choice, per 24/19 oz.		Asparagus, Canada Fancy, per 24/12 oz.		Beans, baked, per 24/14 oz.		Mushrooms, whole, per 24/10 oz.	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Containers (metal cans)	1.68	28.7	1.36	11.8	1.39	24.0	{	1.09 12.4 }
Labels	.13	2.2	.10	.9	.13	2.3		
Shipping carton	.14	2.4	.13	1.1	.13	2.3		
Raw product	1.67	28.5	6.78	59.0	2.05	35.4	6.24	71.1
Sugar	-	-	-	-	.42	7.2	-	-
Other supplies	.02	0.3	.02	0.1	.48	8.3	-	-
Labour(a)	1.46	25.1	1.79	15.6	.44	7.6	.87	9.9
Factory overhead(b)	.75	12.8	1.31	11.4	.74	12.8	.57	6.5
Factory Cost	5.84	100.0	11.49	100.0	5.78	100.0	8.77	100.0
Selling and administration(c)	.50		.87		.34		.38	
Estimated Production Cost	6.34		12.36		6.18		9.15	

(a) Direct labour, including a minor cost for employee benefits.
 (b) Includes fuel, power, and water.
 (c) Estimated as two-thirds of reported factory overhead.

As based on reported processor acquirement prices, raw product costs are higher in Canada for corn, tomatoes, and, particularly, asparagus, but are about equal, or may be lower, for green peas, snap beans, and dry beans.⁽¹⁾

For three major processed products discussed in this section, canned whole pack tomatoes, canned mushrooms, and tomato paste, domestic processors experience their main import competition, not from the U.S. industry, but from low-cost producers in such countries as Taiwan, South Korea, Portugal, and Spain. While cost data concerning production in these countries were difficult to obtain, the Board nonetheless received considerable information of pertinence through invoice documents and from trade statistics. For canned mushrooms and canned tomatoes originating in Taiwan and for tomato paste supplied from Portugal, it was apparent that production costs, compared to those in Canada, were much less, primarily by reason of climate and the much lower labour costs in both growing and processing. Taiwan-packed mushrooms, as example, are estimated to be produced at probably some 60-65 per cent of domestic costs. As expected, transportation costs in these instances reduce the laid-down difference greatly, in the case of Taiwan, by as much as 30 percentage points. Freight charges, as indicated in Chapter IV, also frequently are of considerable consequence with respect to imports from the United States.

Tariff Considerations

The present tariff items dealing with canned vegetables, with the present M.F.N. rates of duty and the rates proposed by The Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors Association, are given in Table 5. Five of the items have a specific duty. The part of the preamble preceding tariff item 8901-1 that specifies that the weight of the container shall be included in the weight for duty has relevance only for the items with a specific duty. All of the tariff items are bound under GATT.

⁽¹⁾ Appendix Table 103.

Table 5: Canned Vegetables: Present and Proposed Rates of Duty^(a)

Tariff Items	Description	Present Rates (M.F.N.)	Proposed Rates (M.F.N.)	
			CHC	CFPA
8505-1	Mushrooms ^(b) Vegetables, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers, the weight of the containers to be included in the weight for duty:	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.	22½ p.c.
8901-1	Asparagus	22½ p.c. ^(c)	5 cts./lb. + 10 p.c.	22½ p.c.
8902-1	Beans ^(d)	1 ct./lb.	2 cts./lb. (e)	10 p.c. (f)
8903-1	Corn	1½ cts./lb.	2 cts./lb. (e)	10 p.c. (f)
8904-1	Peas	1½ cts./lb.	2 cts./lb. (e)	10 p.c. (f)
8905-1	Tomatoes	2 cts./lb.	3 cts./lb. (g)	15 p.c.
8905-2	Tomato paste	1½ cts./lb.	3 cts./lb. (g)	1½ cts./lb. (g)
8906-1	N.o.p. ⁽ⁱ⁾	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	15 p.c.

(a) Infra Appendix D.

(b) "Mushrooms, preserved, n.o.p."

(c) Temporarily reduced to 17½ p.c. until June 30, 1978.

(d) Includes canned baked beans, snap beans, lima beans, kidney beans.

(e) But not less than 10 p.c.

(f) Revised to 15 p.c.

(g) But not less than 20 p.c.

(h) For tomato paste for manufacture, free entry is proposed.

(i) Includes canned carrots, canned peas and carrots, canned mixed vegetables, canned beets, canned baby carrots, and other minor canned vegetables.

Source: The Customs Tariff and briefs to the Tariff Board.

With respect to the canned vegetables subject to a specific duty, the ad valorem equivalent level of protection, as a result of higher product prices, has declined considerably for canned whole tomatoes, tomato paste and baked beans, see Table 6. Some erosion in the level of protection for canned corn and canned peas has also occurred.

Table 6: Canned Vegetables: Ad Valorem Equivalent Rates of Specific Duties, 1966 and 1975

	<u>1966</u> %	<u>1975</u> %
Baked beans ^(a)	9.3	5.6
Snap beans ^(a)	6.0 ^(b)	6.1
Corn	8.4	7.3
Peas	8.7	7.4
Tomatoes	19.8	14.2
Tomato paste	9.5	3.9

(a) Tariff item 8902-1.

(b) For 1967.

Source: Tariff Board.

The Board's recommendations for fresh vegetables⁽¹⁾ could in some instances, if implemented, affect the cost of raw product to Canadian processors. The level of protection, and therefore probably the cost to the processor, would be higher for fresh asparagus and baby carrots, would remain the same for mushrooms, and would be lower for tomatoes, peas, snap beans, and carrots. Given the relative importance of raw product costs in the total factory cost of canning these vegetables it is unlikely that the Board's recommendations for fresh vegetables would require a compensating adjustment in the level of protection for the processed product, up or down, as the case may be, not exceeding two percentage points. Such adjustments are incorporated in the Board's recommendations.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Board found that there was little import competition in the case of canned peas, canned snap beans and canned baked beans. It is noted, however, that specific duties apply to these products and that the tariff protection conferred to them has somewhat declined in recent years given rising prices. Bearing in mind the rough similarity in cost disadvantage encountered by Canadian processors of these canned vegetables as against their U.S. competitors, the Board recommends a level of protection under the M.F.N. Tariff of 10 p.c. for all three. In view of an absence of significant imports from such countries, the B.P. rate is recommended at Free. The Gen. rate would be 25 p.c. for peas and snap beans and 30 p.c. for baked beans. The Board recommends that canned peas and canned snap beans, both major canned products, be included under the indicated general preamble in the n.o.p. item covering products made from vegetables "of a class or kind grown in Canada." This tariff item would also encompass other canned packs such as carrots, beets, and mixtures of peas and carrots as well as the numerous other minor products not specifically mentioned, the applicable M.F.N. rate being 10 p.c. Such a level of protection would appear to be adequate on the basis of both production costs and import competition. Canned baked beans are given a separate, *eo nomine* tariff classification in order to avoid problems as to whether or not dry, white beans are a vegetable.

(1) Report by the Tariff Board respecting Fresh and Processed Fruits and Vegetables, Reference 152, March, 1977, Ottawa

For canned corn, the largest volume item in the Canadian canned vegetable industry, the recent trade picture has been strong, with a high degree of self-sufficiency. In recent years imports have, however, increased somewhat mainly from the United States and Taiwan, and entering principally into the B.C. market. Moreover, the disadvantage of Canadian canners is, because of higher raw product costs, somewhat greater than that for canned peas and canned snap beans. In view of these cost and regional considerations the Board felt that an increase in protection for this product was warranted and, thus, recommends a M.F.N. rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; B.P. imports would continue to enter free of duty. The Gen. rate would be 25 p.c.

In making its above recommendations respecting canned peas, canned snap beans, and canned corn, the Board recognized some concern for the competitive position of B.C. processors. Trade statistics suggest a somewhat greater degree of import competition for these products in British Columbia and the other western provinces. The Board also notes, with particular reference to the western region, that import prices may from time to time drop abruptly. Such price declines appear chiefly to result from excessive inventories carried by competing U.S. canners prior to the upcoming new crop year. If such imports are at low or distress price levels, recourse could be had to the provisions for surtax action.⁽¹⁾

In the case of canned asparagus, the Board notes that Canadian processors have been relatively self-sufficient, and that exports exceeded imports. However, domestic canners are at a large disadvantage with respect to raw material costs, a disadvantage which can be expected to increase as a result of the Board's recommendation respecting fresh asparagus for processing. Moreover, import pressure from Taiwan is growing, and the exports to the United Kingdom, based on preferential access to that market, are likely to decline as Britain becomes integrated into the EEC. Therefore, the Board recommends no change in the present permanent statutory M.F.N. Tariff of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. The present B.P. and Gen. rates would also be maintained.

Domestic production of canned mushrooms has increased, but the bulk of the growth in the Canadian market has accrued to imports from low-cost producers such as Taiwan, South Korea, and China. In these countries production costs are estimated to be much lower than those in Canada; such costs are also somewhat lower in the United States. In view of the increase in import competition and the strategic importance of maintaining a domestic processing industry the Board recommends a M.F.N. rate of duty for this product of 20 p.c. which, allowing for transportation costs, might be adequate for producers in eastern Canada. The Board recommends that the B.P. and the Gen. rate be 15 p.c. and 30 p.c., respectively. Canned mushrooms would be classified, under the preamble "Mushrooms, processed, preserved or prepared in any manner" to recommended item II(b) as given in the recommended schedule; this n.o.p. tariff item would also cover frozen mushrooms but would exclude dried mushrooms for which separate provision has been made.

Tomato products were an area of major concern to the Board. Imports of canned tomatoes, from the United States and particularly from overseas countries with low labour costs, are large and expanding rapidly, accounting for over 60 per cent of the domestic market in

(1) Report by the Tariff Board Pursuant to the Inquiry Ordered by the Minister of Finance respecting Fresh and Processed Fruits and Vegetables Volume 1 Part I Summary and Recommendations: Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Reference No. 152, March, 1977, Ottawa, Chapter V, p. 141.

1975. The cost disadvantage of domestic processors relative to low-cost imports, even after freight, is, however, of a magnitude which prohibits the normal use of the tariff. Other measures will have to be considered to deal with this problem. It is noted, for example, that the government imposed a temporary surtax on canned tomatoes in 1977. To improve the position of the domestic whole pack industry, consideration might also be given to the negotiation of agreed levels of imports from low-cost suppliers. With respect to imports of canned whole tomatoes from the United States the Board recommends a M.F.N. rate of duty of 15 p.c., a level of protection approximately equal to the ad valorem equivalent of the present specific duty. The B.P. rate is also recommended at 15 p.c., and the Gen. rate at 30 p.c.

In the case of tomato paste, the Board is concerned particularly by the extent to which imports are displacing, or have the potential to displace, the use of domestically grown fresh tomatoes in processed tomato products such as tomato soup and ketchup. Further, such penetration of a market already under severe import pressure could have serious effects and the Board therefore concluded that there was need to protect Canadian tomato growers with a tariff on tomato paste. On the basis of available comparative cost data, the Board recommends rates of 15 p.c. B.P., $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. M.F.N., and 30 p.c. Gen.

A new tariff item is recommended for canned baby carrots. The Board has already recommended a separate tariff for fresh baby carrots in order to provide protection to what is a developing industry, particularly in Quebec. Import competition in the fresh form is, however, limited, and foreign supplies enter mainly in the canned form. Consequently, protection is required especially with respect to the processed product. Imports of canned baby carrots, mainly from the United Kingdom and other EEC countries, have expanded rapidly, and account for most of the growth in total imports of all canned carrots. It is recommended that the M.F.N. and B.P. rates be established at $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. with the Gen. rate at 35 p.c. In order to define baby carrots, reference is made in this new tariff item to the definition provided in the earlier recommended item for fresh baby carrots.

The Board, furthermore, recommends that vegetables of a class or kind not grown in Canada, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers, enter free of duty under both the B.P. and M.F.N. Tariffs. The present provision respecting container weight, i.e. "the weight of the containers to be included in the weight for duty," is deleted in the schedule shown below; this existing provision is made redundant inasmuch as only ad valorem rates of duty would apply.

Recommended Schedule

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
II	Mushrooms, processed, preserved or prepared in any manner:				
(a)	Dried	Free	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
(b)	N.o.p.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	-

III	Vegetables, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers:				
(a)	Asparagus	7½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	-
(b)	Corn	Free	12½ p.c.	25 p.c.	-
(c)	Tomatoes	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
(d)	Baby carrots, as defined in Recom- mended Tariff Item 8713-1	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(e)	Beans, baked	Free	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	
(f)	Of a class or kind not grown in Canada	Free	Free	30 p.c.	-
(g)	N.o.p.	Free	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	-

IV	Tomato paste	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	30 p.c.	-

CANNED FRUITS⁽¹⁾Introduction

This section presents a discussion leading to the Board's recommendations regarding tariff items 10601-1 to 10608-3 inclusive, and 10555-1 covering fruits, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers. The major canned fruits discussed below are apples and applesauce, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, fruit cocktail and plums. In addition, these tariff items encompass a large number of other kinds of canned fruit which in terms of production, consumption and trade are minor. These include indigenous fruits such as raspberries and blueberries and in terms of production those of a class or kind not grown in Canada such as grapefruit, pineapples, papaya, mangoes and other tropical and semitropical fruits.

Fruits in metal or other air-tight containers consist mostly of the whole fruit, or fruit segments, in a liquid medium, usually made from water and sugar. The Board's studies dealt largely with this form of prepared fruit. Other forms and formulations of fruit in metal or other air-tight containers, such as pie fillers and baby foods also fall within this category. The Board did not examine these products in a detailed manner, but does include them for the purpose of its tariff recommendations.

Fruit canning is a relatively small and declining activity in total fruit and vegetable processing. Annual shipments averaged \$31.7 million during 1971-75 or only 3.9 per cent of total shipments of all studied fruit and vegetable products.

Market Considerations

The volume of domestic production of canned fruits dropped during the period under review by 20.6 per cent, comparing the annual averages for 1961-65 and 1971-75, see Table 7. The drop in output was in part the result of lower export sales, - they declined by nearly 45 per cent, - but was mostly attributable to greater import penetration. Domestic consumption of canned fruits increased by nearly 10 per cent between the two review periods, reaching an average of 348 million pounds during 1971-75. The widening gap between consumption and production was filled by imports which rose by 46 per cent from 138 million pounds to 201 million pounds. With respect to all fruit products the share of the domestic market held by imports increased from an average of 43.2 per cent during 1961-65 to 57.8 per cent during 1971-75. Excluding non-indigenous fruits this level of import penetration, though lower, rose more extensively from 32.9 to 47.5 per cent.

On a regional basis, the canning of fruit is concentrated in British Columbia and in Ontario. For apple products, Nova Scotia producers are prominent as well. Table 8 presents the regional breakdown for 1974 of the number of establishments producing the major canned fruits.

(1) Supporting data are supplied by tables 142 to 180 inclusive in the separate statistical appendix.

Table 7: Canned Fruits: Production, Imports, Exports (a) and Domestic Consumption, Canada, 1961-65 and 1971-75

Average 1961-65										Average 1971-75									
Product- tion	Imports		Domestic Consump- tion(b)	Imports as % of Domestic Consump- tion		Exports as % of Produc- tion	-	million lb.	-	%	-	million lb.	-	%	Imports as % of Domestic Consump- tion	Exports as % of Produc- tion			
	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports												Imports	Exports	
Applesauce	19.5	(c)	29.4	..	17.9	..	6.8	..	28.3	1.3	3.6	34.4	3.9	10.2	10.2				
Apples	18.4	(c)	38.2	17.3	7.6	..	6.6	..	6.8	13.6	0.1	41.2	33.0	0.2	0.2				
Pears	32.0	6.6	77.7	40.8	1.3	..	31.7	..	16.3	62.3	(c)	79.8	78.0	..	..		
Peaches	43.5	35.8	45.6	78.5	..	..	35.8	..	11.5	44.1	(c)	55.6	79.3	..	..		
Fruit cocktail	9.8	(c)	8.2	..	25.4	..	(c)	..	9.1	0.2	3.4	6.3	3.7	37.9	37.9				
Cherries	11.2	(c)	8.6	..	..	..	(c)	..	5.7	(c)	(c)	5.8	..	..	..	
Plums	8.7	(c)	11.3	47.1	..	..	5.3	..	2.0	6.7	(c)	9.0	73.9	..	..		
Apricots	6.0	(c)	3.0	..	..	..	(c)	..	1.9	(c)	(c)	1.9	..	..	..	
Strawberries	2.9	(c)	3.3	..	..	..	(c)	..	1.5	(c)	(c)	1.5	..	..	..	
Raspberries	3.3	(c)	94.8	61.3	10.0	..	58.1	..	45.3	72.6	1.6	116.3	62.4	3.5	3.5				
Other A(d)	40.8	58.1	4.1	19.9	10.0	..	4.1	..	45.3	4.8	1.6	48.5	9.9	3.5	3.5				
Other B(e)	40.8	9.1	45.8	19.9	10.0	..	4.1	..	45.3	4.8	1.6	48.5	9.9	3.5	3.5				
Total A	195.9	137.5	15.6 ^(f)	317.8	43.2	8.0	15.6 ^(f)	..	155.6	200.8	8.7	347.7	57.8	5.6	5.6				
Total B(e)	195.9	88.5	15.6 ^(f)	268.8	32.9	8.0	15.6 ^(f)	..	155.6	133.0	8.7	279.9	47.5	5.6	5.6				

(a) Includes re-exports.
 (b) Adjusted for inventory change.
 (c) Included in "Other."
 (d) Includes production of pie fillers, such as apple, cherry and blueberry.
 (e) Excludes all known non-indigenous canned fruits.
 (f) Will not agree with sum of individual commodities, as annual averages in some instances are based on less than five years.

Source: Individual Commodity Reports and Statistics Canada.

Table 8: Canned Fruits: Number of Plants, by Region,
Selected Commodities, 1974

	<u>Maritimes</u>	<u>Que.</u>	<u>Ont.</u>	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>B.C.</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Apples & applesauce	7	5	5	-	3	20
Pears	-	-	7	-	6	13
Peaches	-	-	6	-	4	10
Fruits cocktail	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cherries(a)	-	-	13	-	8	21
Plums	-	-	5	-	3	8
Apricots	-	-	-	-	6	6

(a) Excludes maraschino and glacé.

Source: Survey by Tariff Board and Agriculture Canada.

Canned apples and applesauce, pears, peaches and fruit cocktail, in that order, are the most important individual domestic canned fruits, Chart II, accounting for 87 per cent of total domestic output. Exports measured relative to production, are insignificant except for canned cherries, and have declined. In terms of total consumption, canned peaches lead by a wide margin, followed by fruit cocktail, pears, apples and applesauce, Chart II. In fact, peaches account for almost one-quarter of total Canadian canned fruit consumption.

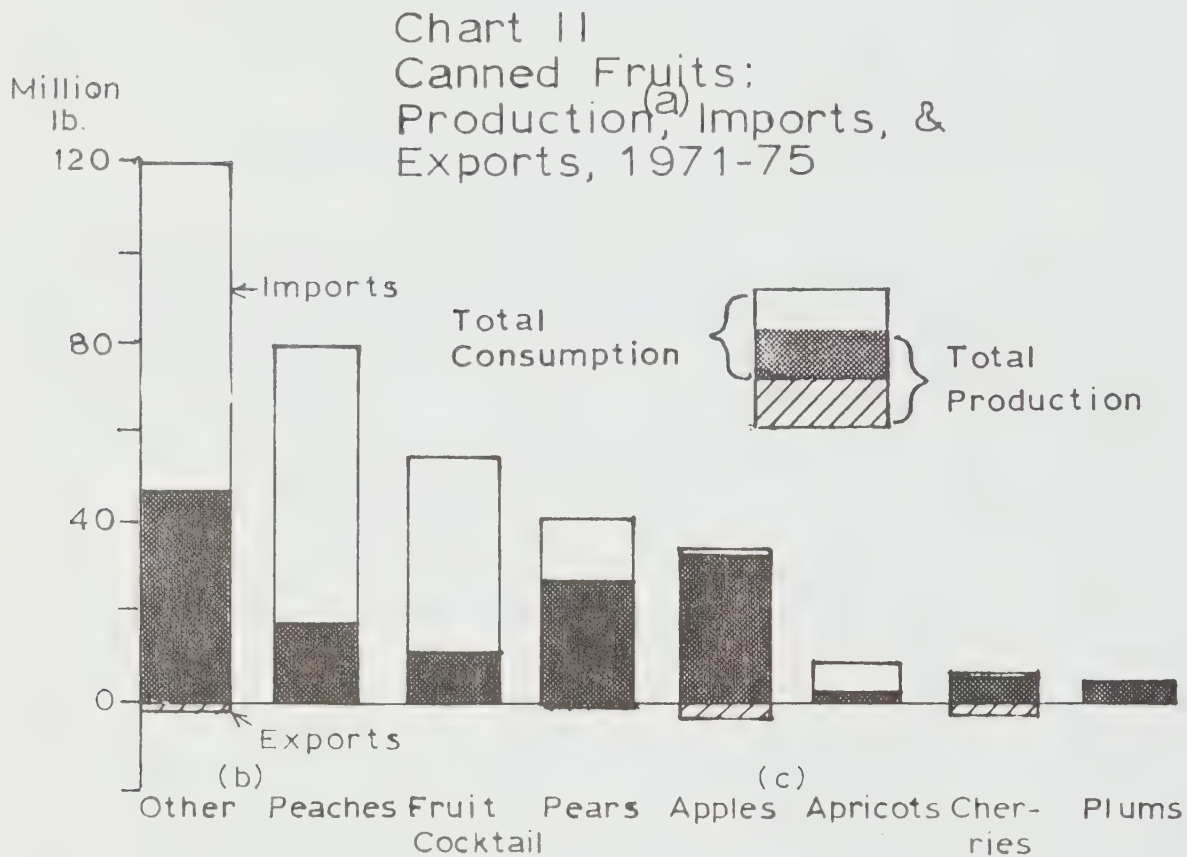
Domestic production of canned peaches has dropped sharply since the early sixties. The average yearly output decreased from 43.5 million pounds during 1961-65 to 16.3 million in 1971-75, a decline of 62.5 per cent. Imports, on the other hand, almost doubled, see Table 7, and now account for nearly four-fifths of domestic consumption. The largest single source of import competition is the United States (Appendix Table 161). Australia is the next important foreign supplier although imports from this source have tended to diminish in recent years.

The domestic market for canned pears has during the period under study been characterized by greater import penetration as well. Although Canadian consumption of this fruit has increased, domestic output dropped from an annual average of 32.0 million pounds during 1961-65 to 27.2 million pounds during 1971-75. Meanwhile imports of canned pears, four-fifths from Australia, increased their share of domestic consumption from 17.3 to 33.0 per cent. Moreover, export sales of canned pears, about 7.5 per cent of output during the early sixties, have almost disappeared.

The output of canned cherries has declined in Canada but it would appear that this has been precipitated by a drop in consumer demand rather than through an increase in the import share of the market. Domestic self-sufficiency approached 100 per cent during 1971-75. The decline in production would have been much more severe were it not for substantial exports primarily to the United Kingdom. Exports accounted for the disposition of an average 37.9 per cent of domestic output during 1971-75 compared to 25.4 per cent in the earlier period of 1961-65.

With respect to canned apricots both declining domestic consumption and greater import penetration contributed to lower domestic output. Imports, mostly from South Africa and Australia, increased from 5.3 million pounds, or 47.1 per cent of domestic consumption to 6.7 million or nearly 75 per cent.

For canned apples a different picture emerges. Imports of these products, including whole apples and applesauce, are small, accounting, on average, for less than 4 per cent of consumption



(a) Shipments

(b) Includes Strawberries & Raspberries.

(c) Includes Applesauce.

Source: Table 7

during 1971-75. Exports of canned apples although they have declined, exceed imports. Thus, Canada is self-sufficient in these products and domestic producers supply almost the entire market. A shift in consumption from whole canned apples to canned applesauce during the period under study has resulted in a sharp increase in domestic output of canned applesauce and a corresponding drop in canned whole apples.

Other than applesauce, the only other major pack to show an increase was fruit cocktail. From an average level of 9.8 million pounds in 1961-65, fruit cocktail production reached an 11.5 million pound average during 1971-75. During 1971-75 imports exceeded production by a wide margin, and, at 55.6 million pounds per year during 1971-75, supplied almost 80 per cent of the total market.

Table 9: Canned Fruit: Average Production Costs, Canada, 1974

	Pears, Bartlett Canada Choice		Apple Sauce Canada Choice		Whole Pack Apples Canada Choice		Sweet Cherries Canada Choice		Peaches, Freestone Canada Choice	
	per 24/14 oz.		per 24/14 oz.		per 6/100 oz.		per 24/14 oz.		per 24/14 oz.	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Containers (metal cans)	1.46	17.4	1.42	26.4	1.35	16.0	1.47	17.2	1.40	17.1
Labels	.12	1.4	.09	1.7	.08	1.0	.11	1.3	.11	1.3
Shipping carton	.13	1.5	.11	2.1	.18	2.1	.13	1.5	.13	1.5
Raw product	2.94	35.1	1.82	33.8	4.28	51.0	3.94	46.1	2.62	32.1
Sugar	1.32	15.7	.98	18.2	.02	0.3	1.19	13.9	1.41	17.3
Other supplies	.01	0.1	.05	1.0	.09	1.1	.01	0.1	.02	0.3
Labour (a)	1.21	14.3	.39	7.2	1.23	14.6	.63	7.4	1.26	15.4
Factory overhead (b)	1.22	14.6	.52	9.6	1.17	13.9	1.07	12.5	1.22	15.0
Factory Cost	8.40	100.0	5.38	100.0	8.40	100.0	8.55	100.0	8.17	100.0
Selling and administration (c)	0.81		0.35		0.78		0.71		0.81	
Estimated Production Cost	9.21		5.73		9.18		9.26		8.98	

(a) Direct labour, including a minor cost for employee benefits.

(b) Includes fuel, power, and water.

(c) Estimated as two-thirds of reported factory overhead.

Source: Tariff Board survey.

Output of other canned fruits, such as plums, strawberries and raspberries, also declined, in the case of canned raspberries by over one-half. However, the absence of trade data for these three products does not permit a firm conclusion as to the degree to which production has been affected by an increase in imports, a drop in exports, or declining domestic demand.

With respect to fruits processed for pie filling the Board obtained separate data on production for apple pie filler only. For other pie fillers, such as cherry, blueberry, and strawberry, it could get information on production on a combined basis only. Thus, production during 1971-75 averaged 35.3 million pounds, of which apples comprised 9.2 million pounds. This was, overall, a decline of some 15 per cent from the average for 1961-65. Export sales are negligible, and the level of imports are unknown, but is believed to be relatively small.

Production Costs

Cost data, based on a 1974 Tariff Board survey, are given in Table 9 for the major canned fruits packed in Canada. It is evident that raw product is the largest cost item, accounting for approximately one-third of the total for pears, applesauce and peaches and for about half for whole pack apples and cherries. Containers were generally the second largest element of cost, particularly in the case of applesauce in glass jars. Sugar was a significant cost, especially in 1974 when the price of this commodity was abnormally high. Labour and factory overhead each accounted for 14-15 per cent of factory cost in the figures for pears, whole apples and peaches.

Applying the Canada-United States differentials in input costs, as outlined in detail in Chapter IV, the overall cost disadvantage at factory level, excluding duty, freight and other charges, was estimated at between 20 and 30 per cent for peaches, depending on whether the comparison is made with U.S. clingstone or freestone peaches, at least 20 per cent for fruit cocktail, depending on the mix of fruit, 18 per cent for canned sweet cherries, 13 per cent for pears and 10 per cent for prunes. For applesauce packed in jars this disadvantage could be close to 10 per cent, and somewhat less than that for whole apples, and applesauce in metal containers. Although comparative cost data on canned apricots were not available, the Board believes the Canadian disadvantage to be substantial, given the significantly lower U.S. prices for fresh apricots for processing.

The Board did not receive data with respect to production costs of the various pie fillers from its survey. It is, however, reasonable to assume that the cost structure of the pie filler is approximately comparable to that of the canned fruit.

The previous cost comparison refers only to the situation with respect to the United States. It is, however, in relation to canned fruits from South Africa and Australia that domestic fruit processors probably encounter the largest cost disadvantages. Canned pears is a case in point. Canadian costs were estimated by the Board to be some 45 per cent greater in 1974 than in Australia, the main source of competitive imports. Raw product cost, on average, \$2.94 per case of 24/14-oz. cans in Canada compared with \$2.08 in Australia; sugar cost \$1.32 versus only 39 cents in Australia.

A similar disadvantage emerges relative to canned apricots from South Africa. Although not all cost factors are known to the Board, it has been ascertained that in 1974 and 1975 South African apricots were one-half or less the price charged to domestic processors. In addition, direct labour costs in that country are also substantially lower.

Of course, the advantage of Australian and South African canned fruit producers at the plant level is in large part absorbed by the high freight and other transportation charges to get the product to the Canadian market. However, evidence submitted to the Board indicates that even on a landed cost basis there is still a large difference, e.g., canned apricots from South Africa at least 25 per cent.

Tariff Considerations

Shown below are the relevant tariff items for fruit in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers with the present B.P. and M.F.N. rates and the rates applicable under the terms of various trade agreements, together with rates of duty proposed by The Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors Association.

Table 10: Fruit in Air-Tight Containers, Present and Proposed Rates of Duty

Tariff Items	Description	Present Rate ^(a)		Proposed Rates	
		B.P.	M.F.N.	CHC	CFPA
10555-1	Pineapples, mint-flavoured	Free	Free	-	Free
	Fruits, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers, the weight of the containers to be included in the weight for duty:				
10601-1	Apricots	2½ cts.	2½ cts.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
	<i>Australian Trade Agreement</i>				
	<i>.....per pound ½ ct.</i>				
	<i>New Zealand Trade Agreement</i>				
	<i>.....per pound 1½ cts.</i>				
	<i>Union of South Africa Trade Agreement</i>				
	<i>.....per pound 1 ct.</i>				
10602-1	Cherries	1½ cts.	1½ cts.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
10603-1	Peaches	1¾ cts.	2¼ cts.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
	<i>Australian Trade Agreement</i>				
	<i>.....per pound ¼ ct.</i>				
	<i>New Zealand Trade Agreement</i>				
	<i>per pound 1¼ cts.</i>				

Table 10 (concl.): Fruit in Air-Tight Containers; Present and Proposed Rates of Duty

Tariff Items	Description	Present Rate ^(a)		Proposed Rates	
		B.P.	M.F.N.	CHC	CFPA
10604-1	Pears	2 cts.	2 cts.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
	<i>Australian Trade Agreement</i>	<i>Free</i>			
	<i>New Zealand Trade Agreement</i>	<i>1 ct.</i>			
10605-1	Pineapples	Free	Free	-	Free
10606-1	Prunes	1-1/3 cts.	1-1/3 cts.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
10607-1	Mixtures containing peaches, pears or apricots	2 cts.	2 cts.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
	<i>Australian Trade Agreement</i>	<i>1 ct.</i>			
10608-1	N.o.p. ^(b)	1 ct.	1 ct.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
	<i>Australian Trade Agreement</i>	<i>Free</i>			
	<i>Union of South Africa Trade Agreement</i>				
10608-2	Cape gooseberries, plums, figs, quinces, guavas, paw-paws	^(c)			
	.....per pound	<i>1 ct.</i>			
10608-3	Grapefruit segments, mangoes and passion fruit .....	.....Free - G.P.T. rate			

(a) Specific duties are in cents per pound.

(b) Includes canned blackberries, raspberries, apples, applesauce, blueberries, plums and prune plums. Also includes all canned non-indigenous fruits, except pineapples provided for in 10605-1, such as oranges, papayas, and mangoes.

(c) A note to 10608-2 in The Customs Tariff provided for entry free of duty, a treatment similar to that extended for these fruits to Australia.

Source: The Customs Tariff and briefs to the Tariff Board.

All of the tariff items in Table 10 are bound under GATT. It should be noted that tariff item 10608-2 provides for importations of certain specified canned fruits from the Union of South Africa only (imports of these products

from other countries enter under 10608-1), and that the specific duty of 1¢ per pound is nullified by a Note to that tariff item that provides for similar tariff treatment to South Africa as extended to Australia, free entry. Furthermore tariff item 10608-3 was established effective April 1, 1977, for the purpose of providing free entry for the specified canned fruits when imported from countries accorded General Preferential Tariff (G.P.T.) treatment. The Board has also included referred tariff item 10555-1, mint-flavoured canned pineapples in this section.

The CHC and CFPA proposed the replacement of specific duties with ad valorem duties, a 20 p.c. level of protection for all canned fruits, with the exception of pineapples, a similar level of protection under both the British Preferential and Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff and renegotiation of the trade agreements in order to assure entry of canned fruits from these countries at the proposed B.P. rates of duty. It should be noted that canned pie fillers enter under the appropriate items for canned fruit, and, hence, the above proposals encompass also those products.

The protection provided by the specific duty on canned fruits has, as shown below, diminished during the past decade as average import prices rose. The erosion has, however, not been severe for these products, because of the moderate increase in import prices. Measured against domestic prices of canned fruits the value of the specific duty has diminished much more. Table 11 also illustrates the extent of the preferential treatment accorded by the various trade agreements. Furthermore, the ad valorem equivalent of the specific duty on canned pears is higher for B.P. than M.F.N. imports, even though the specific duty is the same, 2 cents; this is due to the lower average f.o.b. value of B.P. imports.

Table 11: Canned Fruit: Average Ad Valorem Equivalent Rates of Specific Duties, 1966-70 and 1971-75

	Average 1966-70 %	Average 1971-75 %
Apricots		
Australia and S. Africa	4.0	3.2
M.F.N. Imports	17.5	16.0
Cherries		
M.F.N. Imports	5.2	4.2
Peaches		
South Africa	14.7	12.1
Australia	2.0	1.5
M.F.N. Imports	17.6	14.2
Pears		
B.P. Imports ^(a)	14.5	12.7
Australia	Free	Free
M.F.N. Imports	10.9	10.1
Prunes		
M.F.N. Imports	7.5	7.1
Mixed Fruit (Fruit Cocktail)		
Australia	7.4	5.5
M.F.N. Imports	12.6	10.6

(a) Principally South Africa.

Source: Tariff Board.

The Board's recommendations for fresh fruit, if implemented, may raise raw product costs to Canadian processors for most canned fruits, notably peaches, pears and cherries. The extent of this impact will in part, depend on whether the Board's recommendations were based on existing U.S.-Canadian differences, as was usually the case, and in part on the importance of raw product costs in total canning costs. The impact, in terms of additional percentage points of protection on the canned product, was however found to be small, i.e., no more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., and has been incorporated in the Board's recommendations below. Costs for canned apples would not be affected by the earlier recommendations as no change was proposed in the duty on this fruit in the fresh form. The specific duty was also unchanged in respect of fresh apricots for processing; however the recommended minimum duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. ad valorem could increase costs slightly if import prices remain at the low levels exhibited in 1975 and 1976.

Conclusions and Recommendations

It is readily apparent that the position of Canadian producers of canned fruits has deteriorated sharply. While consumption increased, production declined. Imports have increased, and are now equivalent to about 130 per cent of total domestic output, while exports, not at any time very important in the total picture, have tended to decline. This weakness and weakening was evident for most canned fruits. Protected by specific duties, the level of protection for these goods has been eroding as import prices rose. Moreover, the present level of protection is generally out of line with the higher production costs of Canadian processors, especially with respect to imports of canned fruit entering free or at very low rates under various trade agreements, but also with respect to other imports mainly from the United States.

On the basis of this evidence the Board concludes that the present situation, if it persists much longer, will result in the disappearance of a domestic tender tree fruit canning industry. The Board is of the opinion that a domestic canning industry is a necessary element of an orderly system of marketing these fruits, and that a determined effort should be made to maintain it. Accordingly, the Board is recommending higher levels of protection for all canned indigenous fruits. Furthermore it is recommending that the present trade agreements with New Zealand, Australia and the Union of South Africa be renegotiated to the end that imports of canned fruits from these countries enter under the appropriate tariffs at the recommended rates on the same basis as imports from other countries.

The situation described above applies, with minor variations to canned peaches, pears, apricots and mixed fruit. Imports have expanded their share of domestic consumption of these products to 78.0, 33.0, 73.9 and 79.3 per cent respectively. Import penetration for canned peaches and pears has increased to such an extent that domestic production declined while consumption increased; in the case of canned mixed fruit, production increased marginally but much less than consumption, while for canned apricots, output and use both declined. Canadian production costs, allowing for freight and other transport charges, are considerably higher than the eroding protection provided by the present specific duty, particularly with respect to imports from Australia and the Union of South Africa, which enter free of duty or at very low rates. For these canned fruits the Board recommends an increase to 20 p.c. under the B.P. and M.F.N. rates and a Gen. rate of 35 p.c.

With respect to canned cherries the evidence is less clear. Imports appear to be small, Canadian producers supply most of the declining domestic market and in addition, export a substantial proportion of their output, though mostly to the still more accessible U.K. market. On the other hand, it seems that domestic production is only marginally viable in view of the present level of protection and the cost disadvantage of Canadian processors. The Board concludes that cherry canning, an important volume activity in British Columbia, is potentially vulnerable to import competition from the United States and should be reinforced. Therefore it is recommended that canned cherries be dutiable at 17½ p.c. B.P. and M.F.N.

Canned apples, including whole apples and applesauce, is now the most important canned fruit. The volume of domestic apple canning, like that of most other canned fruits has declined from 37.9 million pounds production in 1961-65 to 35.1 million pounds in 1971-75, largely the result of lower export sales. Import competition has, however, been minor and Canadian processors supply the bulk of the domestic market. Production and consumption has been shifting from canned whole apples to "canned" applesauce. Production costs are somewhat higher in Canada especially for applesauce, reflecting the disadvantage on glass containers. Therefore, the Board concludes that the present approximate level of protection should be maintained and recommends a B.P. and M.F.N. rate of 5 p.c.

With regard to canned prunes, the very small and declining volume of imports led the Board to conclude that Canada is highly self-sufficient in this product. There are no separate production figures for prunes canned in this country. The raw product is imported from the U.S. free of duty, and therefore any variance in production costs is largely the result of factors other than raw product. On the basis of the cost disadvantage of Canadian processors, the Board recommends a rate of duty for canned prunes of 10 p.c. ad valorem under both the B.P. and M.F.N. Tariff.

The Board, furthermore, recommends that the other indigenous fruits in air-tight containers be dutiable at 10 p.c. This recommendation would encompass such minor canned fruits as raspberries, strawberries, plums and prune plums. Little is known about the volume of production or the level of import competition for these products. Production costs are, however, higher in Canada than elsewhere. It was concluded that canning of these fruits, albeit in small quantities, serves to promote the continuing cultivation of these crops in Canada and to absorb periodic above average crops.

With respect to canned fruits of a class or kind not grown in Canada the Board recommends duty-free entry under the B.P. and M.F.N. rates, and the establishment of a separate n.o.p. tariff item for this purpose. Such provision would make tariff items 10608-2 and 10608-3 redundant and the Board recommends that these items be struck from Schedule "A" of The Customs Tariff. Furthermore, while this recommendation would encompass canned pineapples, it would not cover canned mint-flavoured pineapples, presently entering under tariff item 10555-1, if the latter item were dropped. In order to achieve this desirable consolidation, it is recommended that a separate tariff item be established for "pineapples, whether or not mint-flavoured."

Recommended Schedule

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
XXI	Fruits, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers:				
(a)	Apples, including applesauce	5 p.c.	5 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(b)	Apricots	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(c)	Cherries	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(d)	Peaches	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(e)	Pears	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(f)	Pineapples, whether or not mint- flavoured	Free	Free	35 p.c.	-
(g)	Prunes	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(h)	Mixtures containing peaches, pears or apricots	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(i)	Of a class or kind not grown in Canada, n.o.p.	Free	Free	35 p.c.	-
(j)	N.o.p.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	35 p.c.	-

FROZEN VEGETABLES⁽¹⁾

Introduction

Frozen vegetables are at present entered under tariff items 9001-1 to 9004-1. Also included in this discussion are frozen mushrooms, admitted under tariff item 8505-1.⁽²⁾ The main frozen vegetables covered by the above items, and studied individually by the Board, are: peas, corn, snap beans, carrots, mixed vegetables, broccoli, cauliflower, spinach, asparagus, and Brussels sprouts. The latter two products are at present given separate *eo nomine* tariff classifications, in tariff items 9001-1 and 9002-1. Sweet potatoes, not grown in Canada, are the only frozen vegetable at present accorded free entry, tariff item 9003-1. All other main frozen vegetable packs are entered under the provided n.o.p. tariff item 9004-1.⁽³⁾ This latter item also covers numerous other minor vegetables in frozen form such as onion rings, lima beans, and squash which were not studied individually.

The production of frozen vegetables is a relatively new but fast growing processing activity. While the volume of frozen vegetables packed domestically is only about one-quarter the volume of canned vegetables (excluding either canned or frozen potatoes), the rate of expansion of frozen vegetable production has been much more rapid in recent years. To some extent this growth has been at the expense of processing in the canned form as, for reasons of either freshness, taste, or nutritional value, there has been an increasing consumer preference for the frozen product.

Market Considerations

Ontario is the major producer of frozen vegetables, followed by the Atlantic region and British Columbia in that order. Apart from the increasing importance of production in the Maritime Provinces, there has been no pronounced shift in the regional composition of production between 1965 and 1974, as shown below:

Table 12: Frozen Vegetables: Regional Distribution of Production, 1965 and 1974

	1965		1974	
	million lb.	%	million lb.	%
Maritimes	18.2	18.1	41.8	24.6
Quebec	3.0	3.0	2.7	1.6
Ontario	45.5	45.2	75.9	44.6
Prairies	8.0	8.0	10.8	6.3
B.C.	<u>25.9</u>	<u>25.7</u>	<u>39.0</u>	<u>22.9</u>
Total	100.6	100.0	170.2	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada.

- (1) Supporting data are supplied by tables 181 to 200 inclusive in the separate statistical appendix.
- (2) Mushrooms, frozen, are also sometimes classified to present tariff item 8500-1.
- (3) Most frozen potato products, e.g., french fried potatoes, are not covered under tariff item 9004-1 but are classified principally to tariff items 9030-1 and 9032-1. The bulk of these potato products are not frozen per se but are further processed or pre-cooked and admixed with other materials. A separate discussion is provided for various potato products.

Of the four main frozen vegetables, peas, corn, snap beans and carrots, Ontario is the major processor, accounting during 1971-75 for from 40 to 75 per cent of the domestic pack. The bulk of the cole crops, broccoli, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts, is processed in British Columbia. That province is also an important processor of frozen peas. Statistics for the Maritime Provinces, by type of pack, are confidential and not reported.

The table below provides the regional breakdown of the number of establishments engaged in freezing each of the main vegetables. It is evident that, with the exception of asparagus, each of the listed vegetables is frozen in at least 10 plants, and in as many as 28 in the case of peas. The prominence of this segment of the fruit and vegetable processing industry in Ontario, and the significant role of the Maritimes and British Columbia is illustrated here again.

Table 13: Frozen Vegetables: Number of Plants, by Region, Selected Commodities, 1974

	<u>Maritimes</u>	<u>Que.</u>	<u>Ont.</u>	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>B.C.</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Peas	4	1	15	3	5	28
Corn	-	1	12	2	4	19
Snap beans	3	1	11	1	6	22
Carrots	2	1	10	2	2	17
Broccoli	3	-	1	-	6	10
Brussels sprouts	3	1	1	-	5	10
Cauliflower	2	-	3	-	6	11
Asparagus	-	-	-	-	5	5

Source: Survey by Tariff Board and Agriculture Canada.

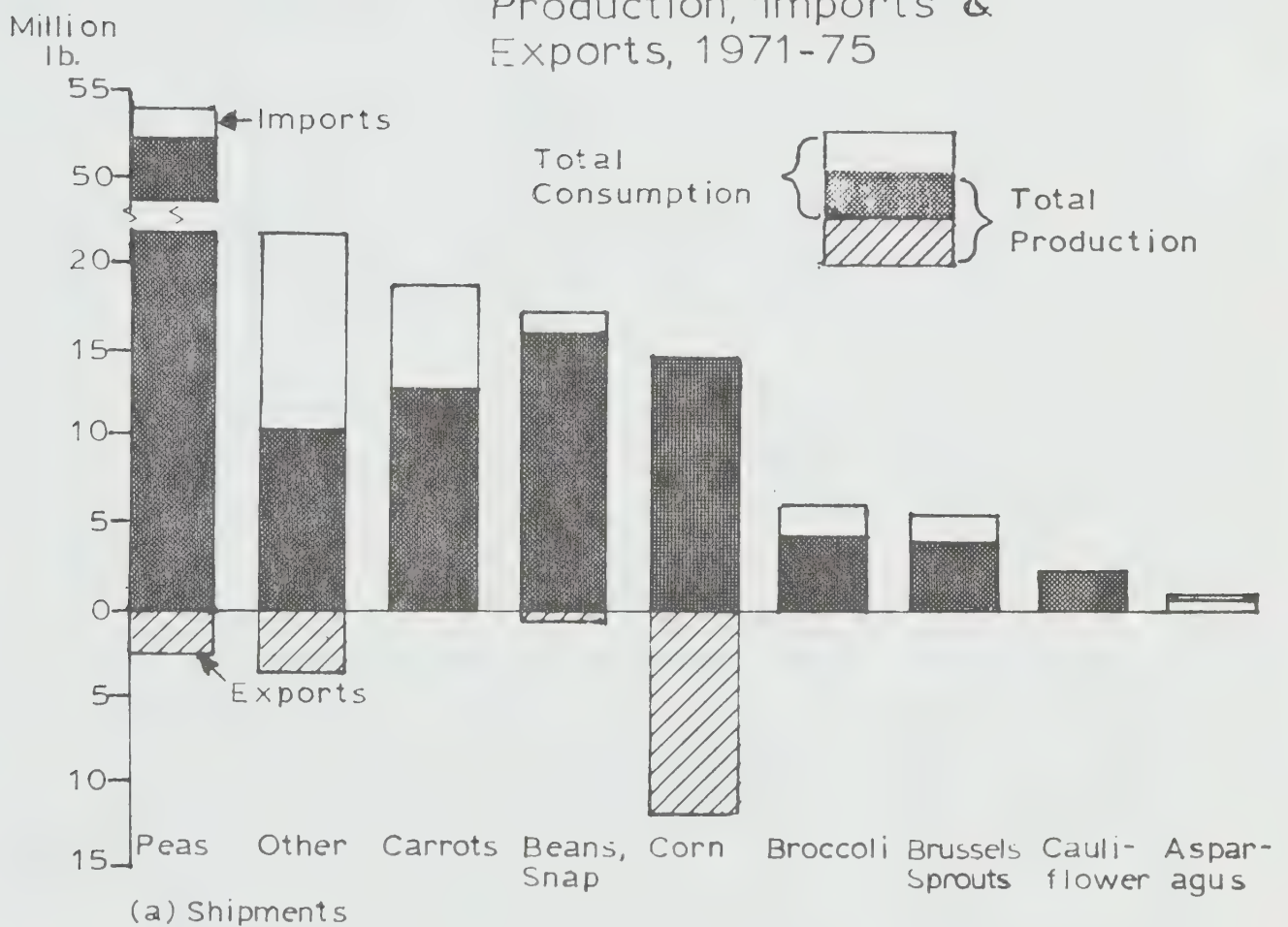
Peas, corn, snap beans and carrots account for the preponderance of domestic production and consumption of frozen vegetables, Chart 3. The other packs shown, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, and asparagus, comprise together only some 9 per cent of total frozen vegetable processing. A substantial proportion of domestic frozen vegetable production consists of mixed vegetables, principally "macedoine," i.e., mixed peas, corn, carrots, beans, etc., and mixed peas and carrots. These two mixed packs comprise the bulk of the production shown in Chart 3 under "other" frozen vegetables.⁽¹⁾

(1) Pack statistics do not record the production of various mixed vegetables. However, according to census of manufacturers data, shipments of macedoine and of mixed peas/carrots amounted to 9.2 million pounds in 1975.

Canadian production of frozen vegetables increased substantially between 1961-65 and 1971-75, from 73.8 million pounds to 141.1 million pounds, see Table 14. Imports have also expanded notably in recent years, however. In relation to estimated domestic consumption, imports accounted for about 13 per cent of the domestic market in 1961-65, and 17 per cent in 1971-75.

In viewing data for 1971-75, it is apparent that Canada is almost self-sufficient in the domestic market for frozen peas, corn, and snap beans. In the instance of frozen corn there is, moreover,

Chart III
Frozen Vegetables:
Production,^(a) Imports &
Exports, 1971-75



Source: Table 14

a substantial trade surplus due to exports to the United Kingdom, and export growth has been pronounced. Import penetration is, however, significant for other frozen vegetable commodities; imports as a proportion of domestic disappearance ranged from 17 per cent for frozen asparagus to 31 per cent for frozen carrots. The degree of import penetration has increased for all frozen vegetables except snap beans, and most notably in the case of carrots and the cole crops.

Table 14: Frozen Vegetables (a): Production, Imports, Exports (b) and Domestic Consumption, Canada, 1961-65 and 1971-75

		Average 1961-65 (c)				Average 1971-75 (c)					
Produc- tion	Imports	Exports	Domestic Consump- tion(d)	Imports as % of Exports as % of Produc- tion		Produc- tion	Imports	Exports	Domestic Consump- tion(d)	Imports as % of Exports as % of Produc- tion	
				- million lb. -	%					- million lb. -	%
Peas	41.3	0.5	34.4	1.5	11.5	56.6	1.7	2.5	54.0	3.1	4.4
Corn	12.8	(e)	11.8	..	7.1	29.3	(e)	11.8	14.8	..	40.3
Beans, snap	11.2	1.4	10.7	13.3	11.0	17.4	1.3	0.6	17.3	7.6	3.4
Carrots	..	0.9	(e)	..	..	14.6	5.9	(e)	18.7	31.3	..
Broccoli	1.7	0.4	2.1	19.3	..	4.4	1.7	(e)	6.0	28.6	..
Brussels sprouts	1.8	0.1	1.9	5.5	..	4.3	1.5	(e)	5.5	26.8	..
Cauliflower	(e)	(e)	(e)	..	..	2.6	(e)	(e)	2.3	..	..
Asparagus	0.5	0.1	0.6	11.2	..	0.8	0.2	(e)	0.9	17.0	..
Other	7.2	7.9	12.3	64.3	38.9	15.5	11.8	3.7	23.6	50.0	23.9
Total (f)	73.8	9.8	75.8	12.9	10.6	141.1	24.0	18.5	146.6	16.4	13.1

(a) Excludes potato products.

(b) Includes re-exports.

(c) Annual averages may be based in some instances on less than 5 years because of lack of data.

(d) Adjusted for inventory changes.

(e) Included in "Other."

(f) These totals are not additions of the above figures because 5 year averages are not available for all individual commodities.

Source: Individual Commodity Reports and Statistics Canada.

Almost all frozen vegetable imports originate from the United States except for small volumes of frozen Brussels sprouts from B.P. countries and frozen asparagus from Taiwan.

In terms of consumption spinach is an important frozen product. While domestic production figures are not available, frozen spinach production is estimated as averaging some 1 million pounds per year during 1971-74. As annual imports in this period were 3.1 million pounds, it is evident that imports account for the bulk, 75 per cent, of the domestic market. There has evidently been a pronounced decline in frozen spinach processing; the Board is informed that, as of 1975, there is only one remaining domestic processor packing this frozen product.

With reference to frozen mushrooms, this is a minor commodity compared to mushrooms processed domestically in the canned form. Frozen mushroom production is currently (1976) estimated at well below 1 million pounds. Imports averaged 78,000 pounds in 1971-75 with 90 per cent of such imports being from Taiwan.

Production Costs

Average production costs for the principal frozen vegetables processed in Canada as compiled from the Board's survey for 1974 are presented in Table 15. The data illustrate the actual cost as well as the relative importance of the various elements comprising total production cost.

It is evident that raw product is the most important cost item for all frozen vegetables except carrots, usually accounting for some 40 to 66 per cent of factory cost, except for carrots in which instance it averaged only 25 per cent. The raw product component varies principally according to the unit price of the raw material used and is especially high in percentage terms for a product such as frozen asparagus which utilizes a high-priced raw product, in contrast to frozen carrots where the raw product is much lower priced. Labour costs vary chiefly according to the extent of trimming or other preparation needed, being lowest for peas and highest for Brussels sprouts. In comparison to canned vegetables, raw product figures much more importantly in total production costs of frozen vegetables, and packaging costs much less so the can is much more costly than a plastic bag.

With reference to the various Canada-United States cost differentials outlined earlier in Chapter IV, it is estimated that Canadian production costs are 10 to 15 per cent higher than comparable U.S. production for frozen peas, corn, snap beans, and carrots, the four main domestic packs. In the instance of frozen spinach and the cole crops production costs are calculated as probably being 20 to 25 per cent greater in Canada than in the United States, mainly because

Table 15: Frozen Vegetables, Average Production Costs, Canada, 1974

	Green Peas		Corn, Kernel		Snap beans
	per 12/2 lb.		per 12/2 lb.		per 12/2 lb.
	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Containers and labels	.36	6.9	.36	5.5	.36
Shipping cartons	.16	3.0	.16	2.4	.16
Raw product	2.84	52.7	2.98	45.2	2.09
Supplies	.01	0.2	-	-	.05
Labour (a)	.30	5.6	1.02	15.5	.88
Factory overhead (b)	1.72	31.9	2.07	31.4	1.49
Factory Cost (c)	5.39	100.0	6.59	100.0	5.03
Selling and administration (d)	1.15		1.38		.99
Estimated production cost	6.54		7.97		6.02

	<u>Brussels sprouts</u> per 12/2 lb.		<u>Asparagus</u> per 12/2 lb.		<u>Carrots (e)</u> per 12/2 lb.	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Containers and labels	.27	3.5	-	3.5	.27	6.6
Shipping cartons	.16	2.1	-	0.9	.16	3.9
Raw product	3.56	45.9	-	65.7	1.02	24.9
Supplies	-	-	-	-	.02	0.5
Labour (a)	1.73	22.3	-	16.1	1.23	30.1
Factory overhead (b)	2.03	26.2	-	13.8	1.39	34.0
Factory Cost (c)	<u>7.75</u>	<u>100.0</u>	-	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4.09</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Selling and administration (d)	<u>1.35</u>		-		<u>.93</u>	
Estimated Production Cost	9.10		-		<u>5.02</u>	

(a) Direct labour, including a minor cost for employee benefits.

(b) Includes fuel, power and water.

(c) Includes fuel, power and water. Factory costs were frequently reported on a bulk tote basis, excluding costs for retail. Partly estimated. These latter cost components were approximated where not packaging, shipping cartons and packaging labour. provided.

(d) Estimated as two-thirds of factory overhead.

(e) Excludes baby carrots.

Source: Tariff Board survey.

of higher raw material costs. In the instance of frozen asparagus, domestic production cost is estimated to be more than 30 per cent higher, again, chiefly by reason of large cost differentials for the raw product. In contrast, raw product costs for peas, corn, snap beans, and carrots were found to be roughly similar in Canada and the United States. For these frozen products, the U.S. advantage stems largely from lower unit overhead and labour costs. As also discussed in Chapter IV, freight charges frequently provide considerable protection with respect to import competition which, in the case of frozen vegetables, is almost entirely from U.S. processors.

Tariff Considerations

The present tariff items relating to frozen vegetables, the present M.F.N. rates and the corresponding rates proposed by The Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors Association are listed in Table 16. All of the items enumerated are bound under GATT. Temporary rate reductions are in effect for tariff items 9001-1, 9002-1, and 9004-1.

Table 16: Frozen Vegetables: Present and Proposed M.F.N. Rates of Duty

Tariff Items	Description	Present Rate M.F.N.	Proposed Rates (M.F.N.)	
			CHC	CFPA
8505-1	Mushrooms ^(a)	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.	17½ p.c.
Vegetables, frozen:				
9001-1	Asparagus	22½ p.c. ^(b)	5 ct./lb. + 10 p.c.	22½ p.c.
9002-1	Brussels sprouts	22½ p.c. ^(c)	22½ p.c.	22½ p.c.
9003-1	Sweet potatoes	Free	Free	Free
9004-1	N.o.p. ^(e)	17½ p.c. ^(d)	20 p.c.	17½ p.c.

(a) "Mushrooms, preserved, n.o.p."

(b) Temporarily reduced to 17½ p.c., until June 30, 1978.

(c) Temporarily reduced to 15 p.c., until June 30, 1978.

(d) Temporarily reduced to 15 p.c., until June 30, 1978.

(e) Includes the following frozen vegetables, inter alia: peas, corn, snap beans, carrots, and baby carrots, mixed peas and carrots, macedoine, lima beans, squash, onion rings, broccoli, cauliflower, spinach.

Source: The Customs Tariff and briefs to the Tariff Board.

Where specific rates of duty apply, the level of protection conferred by the Customs Tariff has often declined substantially consequent to rising prices, as in the instance of many canned fruits and vegetables. This erosion has not been a factor, however, in the case of frozen vegetables inasmuch as they are covered by duties which are all on an ad valorem basis.

In its preceding report,⁽¹⁾ the Board has proposed a number of tariff changes which may affect the cost of the raw product to processors. Where thought to be significant, the effects of such changes are incorporated into the Board's rate recommendations for the finished product in frozen form. With respect to frozen asparagus and baby carrots, this has resulted in a higher rate of duty. For frozen corn there would be no impact from the Board's recommendations for the fresh product while for frozen peas, snap beans, and regular size carrots the duty would be lower.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Board concludes that at existing rates of duty Canadian processors are competitive in the domestic market with respect to frozen peas, corn, snap beans, and carrots, the main frozen vegetables which comprise the bulk of domestic output and consumption. In the case of frozen peas, corn, and snap beans the extent of import penetration is small, and output, moreover, has expanded appreciably in recent years. The disadvantage of domestic processors with respect to production costs, taking transportation into account, is less than the present statutory rates for these products, and would tend to be even lower in view of the Board's recommendations for fresh vegetables. Accordingly the Board concludes that the present statutory M.F.N. rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. applicable to frozen peas, corn, and snap beans is not warranted, and recommends that this level be reduced to $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

The Board recommends the same M.F.N. rate for frozen carrots, other than frozen baby carrots, as for the three aforementioned vegetables, and for essentially the same reasons. The Board noted the higher and increasing level of import competition for the product particularly with respect to the western Canadian market, at present largely supplied by U.S. processors. It was, however, reluctant to recommend a rate higher than $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in order to provide central-Canada processors with more favourable access to this market, inasmuch as this would bring about a disproportionate increase in cost to all Canadian consumers.

It is, furthermore recommended that frozen peas, corn, snap beans and carrots, be included in an n.o.p. item for frozen vegetables of a class or kind grown in Canada. The B.P. and Gen. rates applicable would be, respectively, $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and 30 p.c. This recommended n.o.p. item would also cover the mixed pack of these frozen vegetables. Such packs are primarily composed of the major four frozen vegetables and it is therefore desirable to classify these mixtures together with their main components at the same rate of duty. A number of other indigenous vegetables, when frozen, mostly of minor importance, would also be classified to this n.o.p. item.

Similar to its recommendations for canned vegetables, the Board recommends a separate item for frozen baby carrots, also with a M.F.N. rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. This rate would also apply to B.P. imports as import competition from such countries has been significant.

In the case of most other frozen vegetables the Board conceives the competitive situation to be quite different. With reference to the frozen cole crops, broccoli, Brussels sprouts and

(1) Report by the Tariff Board Respecting Fresh and Processed Fruits and Vegetables Volume 1, Part I. March 2, 1977, Ottawa.

cauliflower, the domestic production cost disadvantage relative to U.S. processors, taking into consideration transportation costs, appears to be greater than that provided for by the temporary duties presently in effect or by the permanent rates. Imports have increased more rapidly than production, and have captured a growing share of the domestic market. In the case of frozen cauliflower, domestic output has in fact not changed at all since 1970. Import penetration during 1971-75 for these products averaged between a quarter and a third of domestic consumption. The Board concludes, therefore, that the competitive situation of domestic producers of these products is essentially similar and has weakened during the period under review. It recommends, accordingly, that a M.F.N. rate of 20 p.c. be provided separately for each of these three products. The B.P. rate, in order not to affect present margins of preference, would be 15 p.c. for frozen broccoli and cauliflower and 20 p.c. for Brussels sprouts. Compared to existing permanent statutory rates of duty, the M.F.N. recommendation would effect a slight increase for frozen broccoli and cauliflower, from $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., but would represent a slight decrease in the instance of Brussels sprouts, the present M.F.N. duty being $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

Like frozen cole crops, the domestic processor of frozen spinach also faces a significant cost disadvantage; probably well above the present permanent M.F.N. rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. The Board concluded from the evidence that indeed the position of domestic producers of frozen spinach has deteriorated greatly; Canadian production has declined sharply, and imports supplied the major part of the domestic market during 1971-75. The Board was of the opinion, however, as intimated by its recommendation for fresh spinach, that this situation could not be reversed except by a substantial and unacceptable increase in tariff protection. At the same time the Board did not wish to prejudice existing production or entirely preclude further production gains, particularly in view of the growing market. Thus, the Board recommends that frozen spinach be entered under the n.o.p. item, for frozen vegetables, along with frozen corn, etc., at a M.F.N. rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

In considering the competitive factors pertinent to frozen asparagus, it is noted that domestic production, while small, has been increasing; such production, moreover, accounts for the bulk of domestic demand. While this suggests a relatively strong market performance and the possibility of a reduction in protection from the present permanent statutory level of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. M.F.N., the Board concluded that this was not warranted in view of its recommendation to increase the rate of duty on fresh asparagus and its concern about the potential import competition from low-cost producers such as Taiwan. Hence it recommends that the present duty of $22\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. be retained. The B.P. and Gen. rates would be, respectively, 15 p.c. and 30 p.c.

In the instance of frozen mushrooms, the Board recommends a 20 p.c. M.F.N. duty to be consistent with the recommendation for mushrooms processed in the canned form. It is felt that, should a lower rate prevail for the frozen product, substitution might occur which would circumvent the protection recommended for mushroom canners. In the recommended schedule frozen mushrooms would be classified, under

the preamble "Mushrooms, processed, preserved or prepared in any manner," to the n.o.p. item. This item would also include canned mushrooms, a separate item being provided for dried mushrooms.

For frozen sweet potatoes, and for other frozen vegetables of a class or kind not grown in Canada, the Board recommends free entry.

Recommended Schedule

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
II	Mushrooms, processed, preserved or prepared in any manner:				
	(b) N.o.p.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
V	Vegetables, frozen:				
	(a) Asparagus	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	-
	(b) Baby carrots, as defined in Recommend- ed Tariff Item 8713-1	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
	(c) Broccoli	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
	(d) Brussels sprouts	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
	(e) Cauliflower	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
	(f) Sweet potatoes	Free	Free	30 p.c.	-
	(g) Of a class or kind not grown in Canada, n.o.p.	Free	Free	30 p.c.	-
	(h) N.o.p.	7½ p.c.	12 p.c.	30 p.c.	-

FROZEN FRUITS⁽¹⁾Introduction

There are presently four tariff items in Schedule "A" of the Customs Tariff for frozen fruits; these are items 10701-1 to 10704-1 inclusive. The first three items cover frozen blueberries, cherries and peaches. The fourth is an n.o.p. item and covers such frozen fruits as strawberries, raspberries, loganberries, boysenberries, gooseberries, red and black currants, blackberries and plums.

Freezing fruit is one of the smaller areas of activity of the domestic fruit and vegetable processing industry. In 1975, shipments of own manufacture of frozen fruits were valued at \$11.3 million. This compares with a corresponding figure of \$41.6 million for canned fruits and \$45.1 million for frozen vegetables.

Market Considerations

Domestic output of frozen fruits expanded moderately during the period under review, by 2.4 million pounds or 5 per cent, Table 17. It is evident, however, that output remained practically the same if blueberries were excluded. The volume and proportion of production exported has increased, though principally frozen blueberries only.

Domestic consumption of frozen fruits grew by 9.8 million pounds or by 17 per cent, but the entire increase in domestic use was supplied by imports. During 1971-75, imports of all frozen fruits averaged 29.1 million pounds per year, or 11.3 million pounds more than the average annual level during 1961-65. The import share of the domestic market rose from 31.0 to 43.3 per cent. Trade in frozen fruits resulted in a deficit of 13.4 million pounds per year during 1971-75 compared to 11.6 million pounds a decade earlier. Excluding blueberries the volume of net imports rose from 17.3 million pounds, equivalent to 43 per cent of domestic output of frozen fruits other than blueberries, to 24.3 million pounds or 65 per cent.

Regionally, British Columbia is the principal producing area of frozen fruits. Slightly more than one-half of the Canadian output is produced in this province, and for frozen strawberries, this share is about 90 per cent. Ontario is also an important producing area accounting for most of the pack of frozen apples and cherries. Production in the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec is mostly confined to frozen blueberries. This pattern is confirmed by Table 18.

Production of frozen blueberries, the largest of the frozen fruit packs, has increased substantially during the past decade. The bulk of domestic output is exported, an average of 90 per cent during the period 1971-75, and imports have been negligible, indicating that this product continues to be competitive on international markets. The raspberry pack has expanded as well during the period under review, though much less so than for frozen blueberries. No trade data

(1) Supporting data are supplied by tables 201 to 220 inclusive in the separate statistical appendix.

Table 17: Frozen Fruits: Production, Imports, Exports (a) and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1961-65 and 1971-75

	Average 1961-65 (b)					Average 1971-75 (b)				
	Imports		Exports		Imports as % of Domestic Consumption (c)	Imports		Exports		Imports as % of Domestic Consumption (c)
	Production	Imports	Exports	- million lb. -		Production	Imports	Exports	- million lb. -	
					- per cent -					- per cent -
Blueberries (d)	8.2	(e)	5.7		69.7	13.0	0.8	11.7		30.4
Cherries	9.1	3.9	(e)		..	9.1	3.2	(e)		26.0
Peaches	0.7	(e)	(e)		..	0.3	0.8	(e)		70.8
Strawberries	13.4	10.5	-		43.2	10.3	20.5	0.1 (f)		63.7
Raspberries	9.0	0.6	(e)		6.1	10.6	(e)	(e)		..
Other	7.7	2.9	0.5		31.7	8.8	3.8	3.9		45.1
					7.0					43.9
Total (g)	48.1	17.8	6.2		12.9	50.5	29.1	15.6		43.3
										30.9

(a) Includes re-exports

(b) Annual averages may be based in some instances on less than five years because of lack of data.

(c) Adjusted for inventory changes.

(d) Production data for years 1961-65, 1972-73 and 1975 are Tariff Board estimates.

(e) Included in "Other."

(f) U.S. only.

(g) These totals are not additions of the above figures because five year averages are not available for all individual commodities.

Source: Appendix Tables 201 to 220.

are available for frozen raspberries but indications are that the volume of both exports and imports have been relatively small and have not changed greatly.

Production of frozen cherries, almost entirely sour cherries used mainly in pie filling, remained constant in line with domestic consumption. Imports declined marginally during the period under review, and averaged about one-quarter of the domestic market, or one-third of output. The other two frozen fruits, peaches and strawberries, showed evidence of substantial deterioration in competitiveness. Production declined, imports increased and exports were practically non-existent. This is not of great importance for frozen peaches because by every measure this is a relatively minor product, Chart 4, but strawberries constitutes a major frozen fruit.

The domestic pack of frozen strawberries, comprising both the finished product for direct sale to consumers and the semi-processed product for making jams, etc.,⁽¹⁾ decreased by 22.9 per cent. Imports in the meantime almost doubled. The entire increase in domestic consumption, from a yearly average of 24.2 million pounds in 1961-65 to 32.2 million pounds during 1971-75, accrued to imports. The latter's share rose from just under 45 per cent to nearly 65 per cent of the domestic market. The principal foreign supplier has been Mexico where low labour costs have provided a significant cost advantage for the growing and processing of this product. The United States was the second largest supplier. The bulk of the imports is believed to be for further processing, mainly into Ontario and Quebec; these provinces produce primarily strawberries for the fresh market, because of climatic restrictions for growing the varieties specifically suitable for processing.⁽²⁾ British Columbia grows processing strawberries, and is the major producing area for this frozen fruit.

Table 18: Frozen Fruits: Number of Plants, by Region,
Selected Commodities, 1974

	<u>Maritimes</u>	<u>Que.</u>	<u>Ont.</u>	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>B.C.</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Apples	2	-	4	-	5	11
Apricots	-	-	-	-	1	1
Blackberries	-	-	-	-	2	2
Blueberries	5	11	-	-	9	25
Cherries RSP	-	-	8	-	3	11
Cherries, sweet	-	-	2	-	-	2
Cranberries	-	-	-	-	2	2
Loganberries	-	-	-	-	1	1
Peaches	-	-	-	-	1	1
Prunes	-	-	-	-	1	1
Raspberries	1	-	-	-	10	11
Strawberries	4	2	3	-	9	18

Source: Survey by Tariff Board and Agriculture Canada.

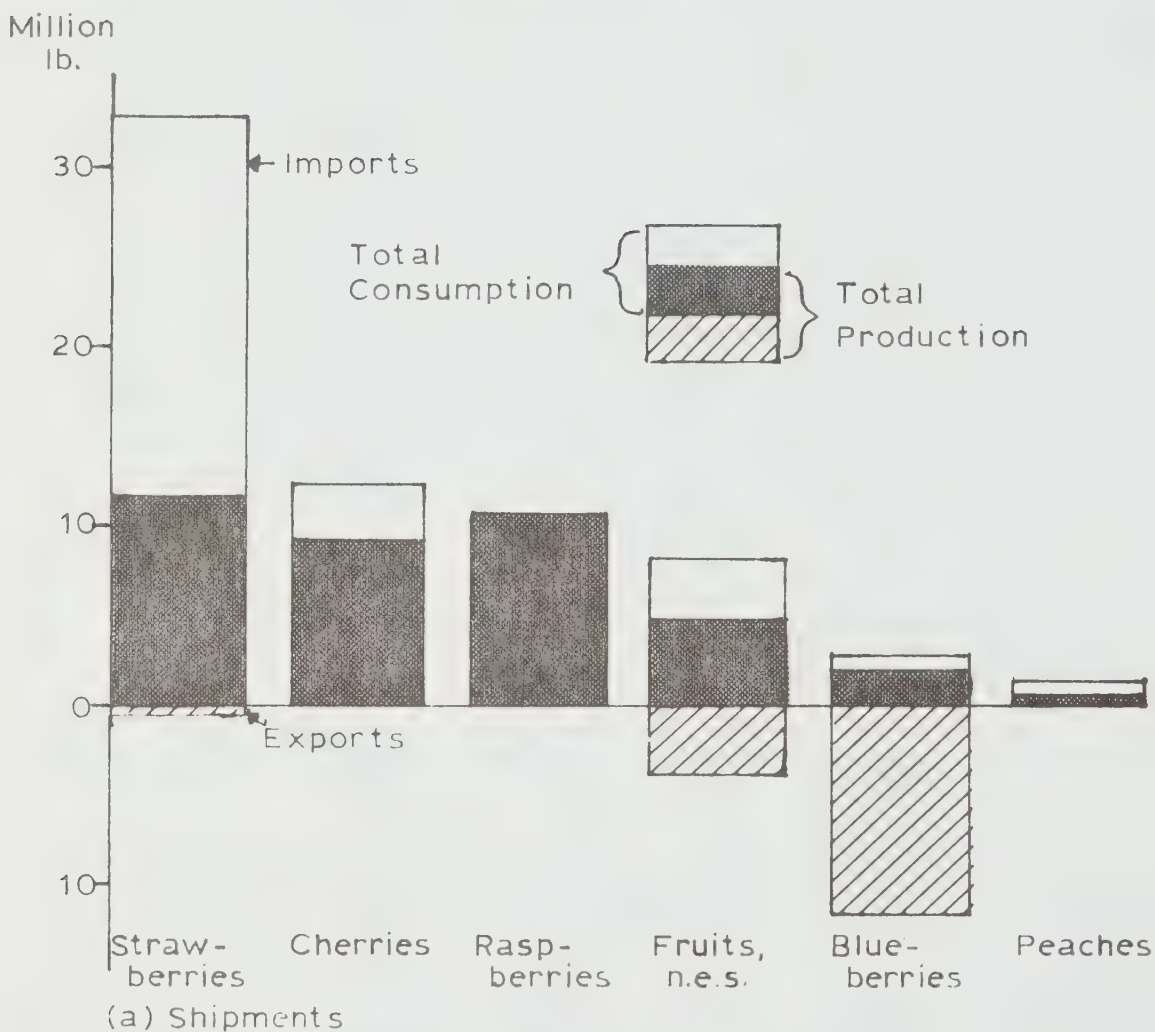
- (1) There were no data available to arrive at a breakdown of production and imports as to retail-pack and bulk semi-processed frozen strawberries.
 (2) Read also the Section on "Strawberries" in Volume 1, Part III, pp. 391-427.

A substantial number of plants are engaged in producing the major frozen fruits in 1974, in the case of blueberries 25, 18 for strawberries, and at least 11 for apples, cherries and raspberries. The minor frozen fruits are produced by one or two establishments only.

Production Costs

The Board was unable to obtain satisfactory data on factory production costs for frozen fruits from its survey. The cost comparison of Canadian and U.S. producers was, thus, primarily based on

Chart IV
Frozen Fruits:
Production,^(a) Imports &
Exports, 1971-75.



Source: Table 17

differentials in raw product, or fruit costs. Raw product, however, is by far the largest cost element in producing frozen fruits, comprising between 50 and 70 per cent of total factory costs, and is therefore a good indication of the overall disadvantage of Canadian fruit freezers. Data show that raw product costs were approximately the same in the two countries for frozen blueberries; in fact, Canadian costs were slightly lower in British Columbia as compared with those in the State of Washington. Raw product costs were somewhat higher domestically for frozen raspberries. For frozen cherries, mainly sour cherries, processors in Ontario were at a disadvantage of some 20 per

cent relative to those in Michigan, their main source of competition, which would result in an overall disadvantage of 10-14 per cent if all other costs were similar in the two countries. This disadvantage with respect to raw product cost was even more pronounced for frozen peaches and strawberries. In the case of the latter, the disadvantage was 45 per cent, and, thus, accounting for around 60 per cent of total cost, higher raw product costs alone would bring about an overall difference of 27 per cent in factory cost.

Other cost elements such as labour and factory overhead would add a further 3 to 4 percentage points to the overall differentials arising from raw products costs.⁽¹⁾ The overall disadvantage of Canadian fruit freezers would thus, on the basis of raw product, labour and factory overhead, range from about 7½ per cent for frozen raspberries to 30 per cent for frozen strawberries. These differences would probably widen somewhat as a result of non-factory overheads. On the other hand, transportation would provide some offsetting protection against imports, although, in the case of frozen strawberries produced in British Columbia and marketed outside this province, this factor would not be significant relative to processors in the Pacific states of the United States, or even Mexico.

Tariff Considerations

The present Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff rates for frozen fruits and the rates proposed by the Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors Association are shown in Table 19. Three of the tariff items have a specific duty with the other item being free. All items are bound under GATT.

Table 19: Frozen Fruits: Present and Proposed M.F.N. Rates of Duty

<u>Tariff Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Present Rates (M.F.N.)</u>	<u>Proposed Rates (M.F.N.)</u>	
			<u>CHC</u>	<u>CFPA</u>
10701-1	Blueberries	Free	Free	Free
10702-1	Cherries	3 cts./lb.	5 cts./lb. (a)	7.5 p.c.
10703-1	Peaches	2½ cts./lb.	3 cts./lb.	7.5 p.c.
10704-1	N.o.p.	2 cts./lb.	4 cts./lb. (a)	7.5 p.c.
New <u>Item</u>	Strawberries		5 cts./lb. (a)	7.5 p.c. (b)

(a) But not less than 20 p.c.

(b) When imported for further processing.

Source: The Customs Tariff and briefs to the Tariff Board.

As has been noted for other processed products, higher product prices have resulted in a decrease in the ad valorem equivalent level of protection where specific duties are applicable. The extent of this erosion for the various frozen fruits is shown in Table 20. The reduction was least for strawberries as import prices have not risen greatly between 1966 and 1975.

(1) Assuming that unit overhead and labour costs are 20 per cent higher in Canada, and that such costs account for 15 to 20 per cent of total factory cost.

Table 20: Frozen Fruits: Ad Valorem Equivalent Rate of Specific Duties, 1966 and 1975

	<u>1966</u> %	<u>1975</u> %
Cherries	15.2	10.9
Peaches	15.5	11.3
Strawberries	9.3	7.1
Fruits, n.o.p.	13.2	6.4

Source: Tariff Board.

The Board's earlier tariff recommendations for fresh fruits for processing⁽¹⁾ generally represent some increase over the present existing rates, especially for cherries, strawberries and peaches. For example, fresh strawberries when imported for processing would carry a minimum ad valorem rate of 15 per cent M.F.N. compared to an ad valorem equivalent of the present specific duty of 10 per cent, based on 1975 prices. The proposed new rates, if implemented, could be expected to raise, in these instances, raw product costs to domestic processors. This potential impact was recognized by the Board and a compensating adjustment was incorporated in the recommended tariff rates for these fruits in the frozen form, particularly strawberries and cherries.

Conclusions and Recommendations

During the Board's study of the tariff schedule for frozen fruits, it was noted that blueberries have historically enjoyed a substantially favourable trade balance. Approximately one-half of the annual Canadian blueberry crop is frozen and most of the frozen pack is exported. Imports have been negligible. Also, the cost data indicate that the Canadian raw product prices are competitive with the United States. Based on this evidence, the Board recommends continued free entry for frozen blueberries under the B.P. and M.F.N. schedules, with a Gen. rate of 35 p.c.

With respect to frozen sour cherries, it would appear that the market situation has not greatly changed since 1961. Domestic production, import penetration and consumption have, despite sharp year-to-year fluctuations, remained fairly constant over the period reviewed. However, import competition, at 25 per cent of the domestic market, is high, and the threat of further penetration is ever present. The level of protection provided by the existing specific duty has undergone considerable erosion and is now inadequate relative to the cost disadvantage of domestic processors. Furthermore, frozen sour cherries, a semi-processed product, are a close substitute for the fresh product and should in view of the Board have a tariff structure similar to and a level of duty somewhat above that proposed for fresh cherries. For these reasons the Board recommends, with respect to M.F.N. imports a specific duty of 5 cents per pound with a minimum ad valorem of 15 per cent. This rate would roughly restore the level of protection to the level that existed prior to the recent erosion

(1) Report by the Tariff Board respecting Fresh and Processed Fruits and Vegetables, Reference 152, Volume 1, Part I, pp. 179 to 183 March, 1977, Ottawa.

resulting from higher product prices. The recommended rate under the B.P. schedule would be $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound but not less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., and the proposed Gen. rate, 12 cents per pound but not less than 35 p.c. These rates would also apply to frozen sweet cherries.

All evidence indicates that the competitive position of domestic producers of frozen strawberries has substantially deteriorated since 1961. Domestic production has declined, while domestic consumption and imports have increased. Foreign producers, largely from Mexico, at present supply about two-thirds of the domestic market. The current level of protection provided this product under tariff item 10704-1, frozen fruits, n.o.p., at 2 cents per pound, has declined and is well below that required to meet present production costs. Consequently, production of frozen strawberries has all but ceased in eastern Canada, and is at present confined almost entirely to British Columbia, where growing and freezing of strawberries continue to be important. In order to prevent this industry from disappearing completely and in order to provide a degree of viability to processors as well as growers, the Board concludes that an increase in the rate of duty, in line with its recommendations for fresh strawberries is necessary at this time. Therefore it recommends that two new tariff items be introduced under the general preamble "Fruits, frozen," one for "Strawberries for processing" covering the semi-processed bulk product imported for further processing, and one "Strawberries, n.o.p." for the finished product ready for retail sale. With respect to frozen strawberries for processing, like semi-processed frozen cherries and for the same reason, it is recommended that the tariff consist also of a specific duty and an ad valorem minimum, and that the M.F.N. rates in this instance be 5 cents per pound but not less than $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; the same rate would apply to B.P. imports and the Gen. rate would be 10 cents per pound but not less than 35 p.c. The Board, furthermore, recommends that the rate for frozen strawberries, n.o.p., be 20 p.c. under the B.P. and M.F.N. Tariff with a Gen. rate of 35 p.c.

For frozen peaches the Board recognized that the level of protection provided by the present specific duty has also declined and also does not meet the higher production costs encountered by domestic processors. However, in view of the small volume of domestic production of this commodity, an annual average of 300,000 pounds during 1971-75, the Board was of the opinion that the need was for a rate of duty which would permit a gradual adjustment into more viable areas of processing. Therefore, the Board recommends for frozen peaches a M.F.N. rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., accompanied by B.P. and Gen. rates of 10 p.c. and 35 p.c. respectively.

Under the proposed schedule for frozen fruits being recommended by the Board, the main product covered under the n.o.p. classification, item XXII(f), would be frozen raspberries. With respect to this product, market and cost considerations indicate a minor adjustment in the present level of protection, which would in part recover the protection lost in recent years due to higher product prices. The Board recommends for this product, and the other minor frozen fruits, such as loganberries, gooseberries, blackberries etc., a M.F.N. rate of 10 p.c., a B.P. rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and a Gen. rate of 35 p.c.

Recommended Schedule

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
XXII	Fruits frozen:				
	(a) Blueberries	Free	Free	35 p.c.	-
	(b) Cherries, per pound net weight	4½ cts., but not less than 12½ p.c.	5 cts., but not less than 15 p.c.	12 cts., but not less than 35 p.c.	-
	(c) Peaches	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
	(d) Strawberries for processing, per pound net weight	5 cts., but not less than 17½ p.c.	5 cts., but not less than 17½ p.c.	10 cts., but not less than 35 p.c.	-
	(e) Strawberries, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
	(f) N.o.p.	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.	35 p.c.	-

POTATO PRODUCTS⁽¹⁾

For the purpose of this report potato products are divided into five groups: frozen products; dehydrated products; chips, frills etc; canned potatoes; and starch and flour. There are a number of minor products such as whole peeled potatoes or unfrozen sliced potatoes, which are not discussed further but are encompassed by the Board's tariff recommendations for potato products.

The main relevant tariff items are 3905-1, 8320-1, 9030-1 and 9032-1. Potato products also enter under tariff item 8906-1, canned vegetables n.o.p., 9004-1, frozen vegetables n.o.p., 9015-1, vegetables pickled or preserved n.o.p. and 71100-1.

Potatoes are by a wide margin the largest processing crop among all vegetables and fruits, and their importance is expanding. Potatoes accounted, on average, for 41 per cent of the total volume of all fruits and vegetables processed in Canada during 1971-75 compared with 25 per cent during 1961-65. Potato products were equivalent to about 20 per cent of the total value of all domestic sales of fruit and vegetable products. Furthermore, over half of the sales of frozen fruits and vegetables are potato products.

Supply and Disposition

Canadian processors shipped, on average, an estimated \$173 million of potato products per year during 1971-75. Potato chips, frills and similar products made up about 61 per cent of this total, frozen french fries for 31 per cent, and dehydrated potato products for 7 per cent, Table 21. In volume terms, or product weight, frozen french fried potatoes were the most important, accounting for 287 million pounds or two-thirds of total yearly shipments of 445 million pounds, Chart VI. The much higher value chips and frills comprise in weight only about a quarter of the total.

Table 21: Potato Products: Supply and Disposition, by Product Group, 1971-75

	Potato Chips, Frills, etc.	Frozen French Fries	Dehydrated Potato Products	Canned Potatoes	Potato Starch and Flour	Total Potato Products
- \$'000 -						
Shipments	105,458	54,050	11,344	2,050 ^(b)	..	172,902
Imports	1,785 ^(a)	504	1,118	87	485 ^(c)	3,979
Total Supply	107,243	54,554	12,462	2,137	485	176,881
Exports	..	3,570	.. ^(d)	13	..	3,583
Domestic Disappearance	107,243	50,984	12,462	2,124	485	173,298
Imports as a % of domestic disappearance	1.7	1.0	9.0	4.1	..	2.3
Exports as a % of shipments	..	6.6	..	0.6	..	2.1

(a) Three-year average, omitting 1971 and 1972.

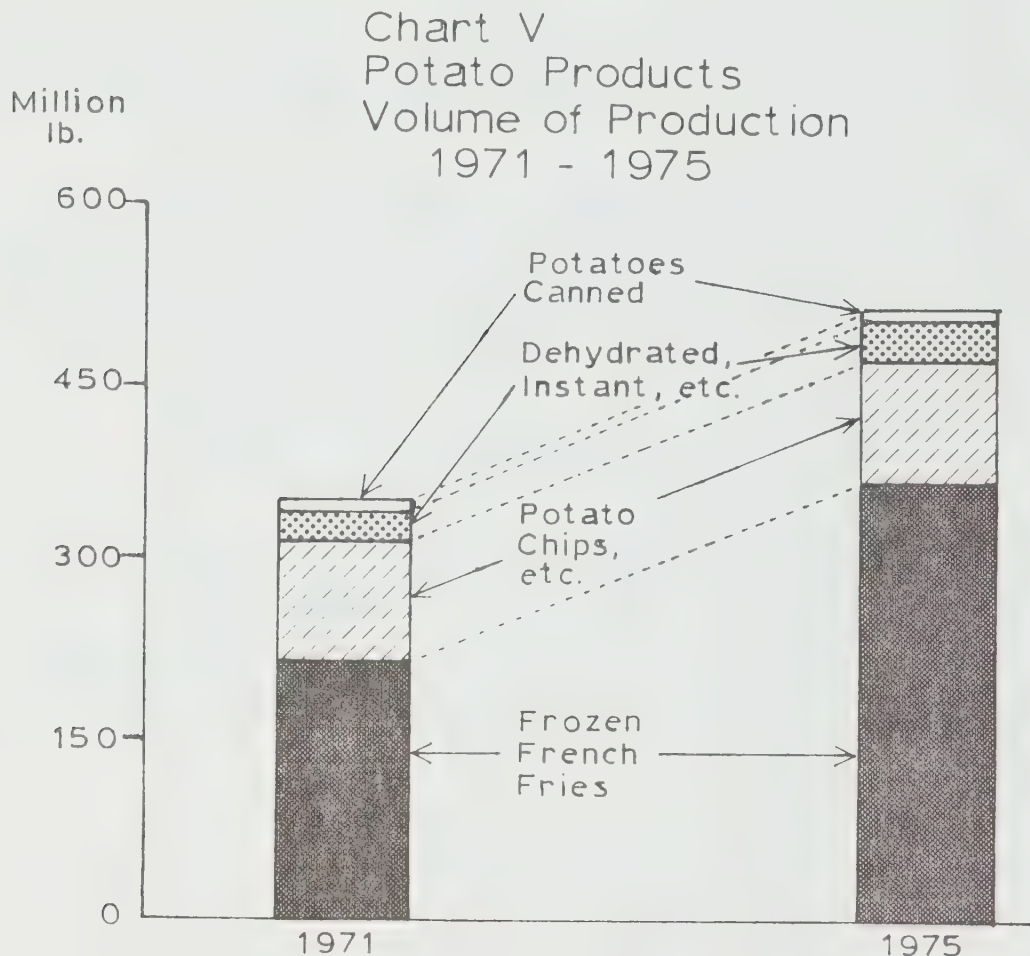
(b) Four-year average, omitting 1972.

(c) Commodity class 69-20 only.

(d) Included in commodity class 93-99, "Vegetables, dried, n.e.s."

(1) Supporting data are supplied by tables 221 to 233 inclusive in the separate statistical appendix.

Domestic production of potato products has expanded at a vigorous pace during the years 1971 to 1975, from 352 million to 514 million pounds, or by 46 per cent, Chart V. This expansion was especially noticeable for frozen potato products, their share of total output rising from 61 per cent in 1971 to 71 per cent in 1975.



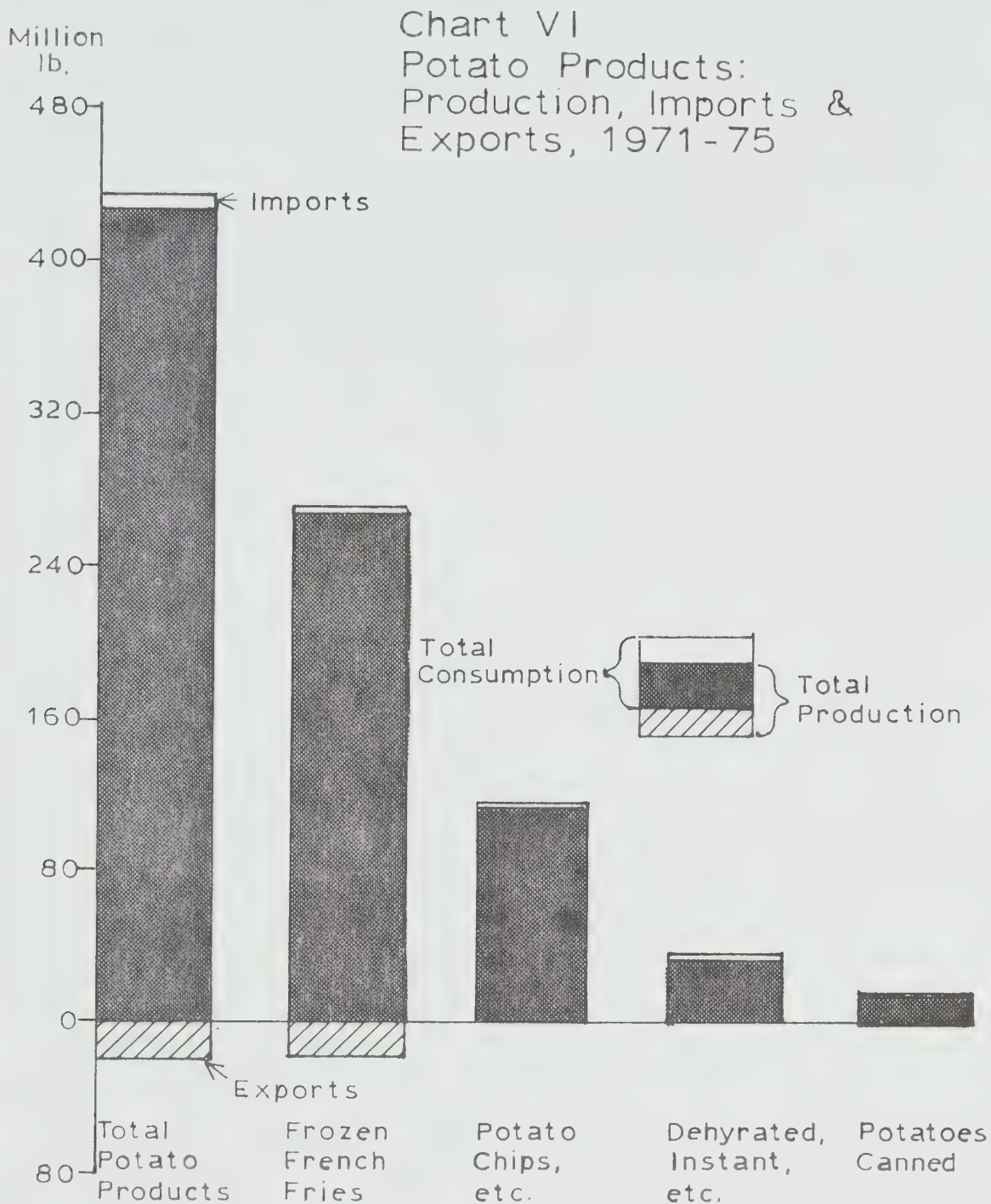
Source: Appendix Tables 221, 224, 227 and 229.

The increase in domestic production was almost entirely the result of growth in domestic consumption. The surplus on foreign trade in these products has not changed greatly, and thus imports and exports on balance were a neutral factor. Moreover the Canadian potato processing industry is principally oriented to the domestic market; on average, during 1971-75, over 95 per cent in volume terms, was consumed domestically, and less than 5 per cent was exported. Import competition amounted to less than 2 per cent of the Canadian market for all potato products, indicating that Canada is almost self-sufficient, see Chart VI.

Potato processing takes place throughout Canada. The Board's 1974 survey identified 12 potato freezing plants, and there have been additional plants since. Nine establishments canned potatoes, among other things.

Frozen Potato Products

French fried potatoes are the principal frozen potato product. All other frozen potato products, such as hash brown potatoes and potato puffs, are co-products and by-products utilizing undersize



Source: Appendix Tables 221, 224, 227 and 229.

potatoes, slivers, etc., which would be wasted otherwise. Frozen french fries account for approximately 90 per cent of total frozen potato production at this time.

Although production of frozen potato products in Canada is widespread, more than half of total domestic output takes place in the Maritime and Prairie regions. Production in these two areas is dominated by a few large firms which operate on a scale several times larger than firms in other regions. Processing in the Maritime and Prairie regions is based on large supplies of fresh potatoes at generally lower prices compared to regions where demand for fresh consumption dominates the market. Furthermore proximity to raw materials is necessary because it is cheaper to ship the finished product than the raw material; it takes roughly 2.5 pounds of raw potatoes to produce a pound of frozen french fries.

Frozen french fried potato production in Canada has expanded rapidly, on average, 22 per cent per annum from about 23 million pounds in 1961 to more than 360 million pounds in 1975 (Appendix Table 224). By far the major element in this expansion of domestic production was the growth of the domestic market. The volume of export sales of this product has risen, but the importance of such sales as a proportion of production has declined during the period under review to an average of 7 per cent during 1971-75 from 18.6 per cent during 1961-65. Canada is virtually self-sufficient in meeting domestic requirements of frozen french fries, with imports, mostly from the United States, averaging only about 1 per cent of domestic disappearance (Appendix Table 224). Exports of frozen french fries increased from 10.7 million pounds per year during 1961-65 to an average of 20.1 million pounds in 1971-75. In 1976 a volume of 69 million pounds was exported. Europe, particularly the United Kingdom, has been a major market for this Canadian product. Shipments to the United Kingdom accounted for most of the export sales during the 1960s; in 1968, 35 million pounds or 95 per cent of total exports went to this market. In 1976, 84 per cent was sold in Europe. The United States has been an important market also, especially in recent years. Other markets have included Australia, the Carribean countries, and Japan.

Dehydrated Potato Products

Dehydrated potato products may be divided into three groups, potato flakes, potato granules and cut and dried potatoes. Granules and flakes, while different in appearance and method of production, are used by consumers as "instant mashed potatoes" by adding hot or boiling water. Potato flakes are also finding increasing application as a semi-processed material for further processing into food products such as reconstituted potato chips. Cut and dried potatoes, e.g. dried or sliced, are used primarily for further processing, as in soups, stews, and other prepared foods. These products require about 8 pounds of raw potatoes per pound of finished product.

Dehydrated potato products are manufactured in plants exclusively designed for that purpose or in combination with the manufacture of frozen french fries, where unused potato material is fed into a dehydration line to maximize raw product utilization. The latter method is more prevalent in Canada. At present there are only a few domestic producers of dehydrated potato products although other potato processors will probably also add dehydration facilities.

Domestic shipments of dehydrated potato products averaged 31.3 million pounds during the five years 1971-75, a 35 per cent increase over the average for the three years 1967, 1968 and 1970 (Appendix Table 229).⁽¹⁾ Although no separate export data is available it is believed that exports sales are large and account, on average, for more than half of total output. Import competition appears not to be great or to have increased much for the years for which data are available. Imports of dehydrated potato products averaged 8.9 per cent of apparent domestic disappearance during the period 1971-75 up slightly from that for the immediately preceding years. Average annual imports increased from 1.3 million pounds during 1961-65 to 3.1 million during 1971-75. Import competition comes primarily from Idaho, an important potato growing and processing area in the United States.

(1) Data for 1969 and years prior to 1967 were unavailable.

Potato Chips, Frills, and Similar Products

The main characteristic of potato chips and frills is their bulkiness. Thus, even though there is considerable reduction in weight from raw potatoes to the finished product, 4:1, there is an increase in bulk or space. This latter factor is significant not only relative to transportation but also to available space in retail outlets. Add to this the need for freshness and it becomes apparent that domestic production of these products, unlike that of frozen or dehydrated potatoes, is of necessity near the major population centres. Thus, although regional production data is not available, it can reasonably be assumed that production is distributed in a similar manner as Canadian population; concentrated in Ontario and Quebec, close to Toronto and Montreal, with secondary production in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and the Maritimes.

The factors outlined above are much less important for reconstituted chips, a relatively new product competing with the regular variety. Reconstituted potato chips are manufactured from potato flakes or granules. These reconstituted chips, because of their similarity of size and shape, are much less bulky, and have a longer shelf-life than regular potato chips. Therefore, this product can be transported and marketed over longer distances. The reconstituted product is at present not produced in Canada.

Average shipments of potato chips more than doubled from the period 1961-65 to 1971-75, from 53 to 112 million pounds. Imports have traditionally been very small because of the factors described above, and thus domestic producers have supplied virtually the entire market. However, recently import competition has increased somewhat, in 1975 imports comprised 4.2 per cent of domestic consumption. It is believed that these imports consisted principally of the reconstituted product.

Canned Potatoes

Canned potatoes are a relatively minor product, which, moreover, have declined in importance. Production of canned potatoes averaged 14.7 million pounds per annum during 1971-75 about a 20 per cent decline over the annual level of 1968-70. The drop in output is mostly attributable to a reduction in domestic consumption, although fewer exports and greater imports were also contributing factors. However, imports and exports are not significant relative to consumption and production, not exceeding 8 per cent in any year during the period for which data were available. Thus, Canadian producers have encountered little import penetration and have been dependent principally on the domestic market.

Imports of canned potatoes have increased from an annual average of 200 thousand pounds during 1967-70 to 513 thousand during 1971-75, raising their share of the domestic market from 1.1 to 3.4 per cent. The United States was the main source for Canadian imports of canned potatoes prior to 1971, but since that time Europe has become the more prominent supplier. Canadian exports of canned potatoes have fluctuated greatly from year to year, reflecting primarily the extent of sales to the United Kingdom. Apparently when local potato supplies are inadequate, as in 1975-76, Canadian exports to this market take place, and vice-versa, as during 1971 through 1974. Small volumes are sold to the Caribbean area, and sales to the U.S. are negligible.

Potato Starch and Flour

The Board did not discover any evidence indicating potato flour production in Canada. Domestic usage, entirely from imports, is, however, believed to be small; in 1976 such imports totalled only 379 thousand pounds.

Potato starch has been, and continues to be, produced domestically. In Canada, and in North America generally, potato starch is made from the culls which are not suitable for table use or processing into other more valuable potato products. This is because normally the price of potato starch in the domestic market does not permit a price for raw potatoes as high as that obtainable for other uses. Consequently the supplies of potatoes available for starch manufacturing tend to fluctuate in accordance with crop conditions and the overall supply of potatoes, national and international. Furthermore, as other ways of potato processing expanded, raw product for starch producers has tended to diminish.

Import competition has been a major factor in this situation. Imports from the Netherlands, the largest foreign supplier during the 1970s, entered at an f.o.b. unit price usually less than half that of purchases from the U.S., the second ranking exporter of this product to Canada. Such comparatively low prices made it difficult for domestic starch manufacturers to compete for supplies of potatoes on the one hand, and for markets on the other. Competition from low-priced imports was moreover, aggravated by a declining level of domestic consumption, including both food and non-food use.

These developments have led to a decline in domestic production of potato starch. Output averaged 11 million pounds per year during the latter half of the sixties, a much higher level than at present, according to confidential data. Currently there is only one producer. Imports in 1976 totalled 11.0 million pounds, and supplied the bulk of the domestic market. The main activity involving potato starch now is the repackaging of bulk imports for the retail trade.

Cost Considerations

The Board was able to calculate, on the basis of information provided by a number of Canadian producers, an approximate cost breakdown for frozen french fried potatoes.⁽¹⁾ Similar data was unavailable for other domestically produced potato products. However, a breakdown was obtained of production costs for potato chips and dehydrated potato flakes from a U.S. study on this subject, see Table 22.

(1) These data are confidential.

Table 22: Potato Products: Percentage Distribution of Production Costs

	Potato ^(a) <u>Chips</u>	Potato <u>Flakes</u>
Raw Materials	- per cent -	
Potatoes	28.7	44.2
Shortening or vegetable oil	16.4	-
Other	0.2	2.5
Labour	8.2	9.1
Packaging materials	15.4	3.0
Utilities	4.1	10.1
Total Variable Costs	73.0	69.1
Factory overhead	<u>27.0</u>	<u>30.9</u>
Total Factory Costs	100.0	100.0

(a) Standard costs for plant manufacturing exclusively one product.
Based on U.S. study noted in source.

Source: How, R.B. and Good, D.L., *The Economic Feasibility of Additional Potato Chip Processing Facilities in Western New York*, Cornell University, 1974.

Potatoes are the single most important cost element for each of the products shown. Factory overhead generally ranks next, reflecting in part the capital intensive nature of potato processing. Consequently, direct labour costs are, relative to other processed vegetables, small, comprising less than 10 per cent of total factory costs. In instances where frying is required, as with french fries and potato chips, shortening or cooking and frying oil is also a major cost item. Packaging costs are, obviously, most important for the bulky chips, while dehydration results in higher energy requirements for flakes.

Based on average farm values for potatoes in the two countries, - acquirement prices for processors were unavailable - , the Board concludes that, while there will be year to year variations, potato costs in the Maritimes and the Prairie provinces and in Maine and the U.S. Northwest have in the long run tended to be the same. Processors in British Columbia and Ontario probably encounter somewhat higher raw product costs.

With respect to labour costs, wage rates have traditionally been lower in Canada, especially in the Maritimes and Prairies. This advantage has in recent years diminished, and, in fact, wages paid by processors in Ontario and British Columbia, particularly the latter, are at present higher than those paid by their nearest competitors in the United States. However, in view of importance of labour costs, less than 10 per cent, higher hourly wage costs would have only a small impact on total unit production costs.

Canadian potato processors probably are at a disadvantage on most types of packaging materials. This disadvantage runs from less than 1 per cent of factory cost in the case of dehydrated potato products to as high as 3 per cent of factory cost for potato chips. On the other hand utility costs can be taken to be about equal in the two countries.

Producers of frozen french fried potatoes and chips are at a disadvantage relative to U.S. competitors with respect to cooking and frying oils. Assuming that Canadian vegetable oil manufacturers price up to the full extent of the tariff, $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. M.F.N., higher oil costs could add from 3 to 4 per cent to total production costs of these potato products in Canada.

From discussion with various Canadian producers, the Board is of the opinion that the largest domestic producers are unlikely to have any significant overhead cost disadvantage vis-a-vis large U.S. producers. On the other hand, small producers can be expected to have approximately 20 per cent higher unit overhead costs than larger producers, a factor which alone would result in an overall cost disadvantage of approximately 5 per cent.

Combining all the various cost elements domestic producers of frozen potato products are, on average, at a disadvantage, compared with U.S. competitors, in the order of 5 to 10 per cent, depending on scale of production. Potato chip, granule and flake producers would tend to be at the upper end of this range. Regionally it would appear that British Columbia and central Canada processors are at a somewhat greater disadvantage than the average indicated above.

Domestic processors obviously are more advantageously located relative to the domestic markets than U.S. suppliers; lower transportation costs thus compensate for the higher production costs. This element is especially significant for potato frills and chips, though less so for the reconstituted than the regular variety. Producers of frozen french fries also receive protection from transportation, though very little, if any, in the case of Maritime plants, compared to Maine firms, selling in Ontario and Quebec markets, or B.C. processors competing with their counterparts from Idaho in Prairie markets. Domestic manufacturers of dehydrated potato products probably benefit least from greater proximity to markets, because these products with a more favourable price/bulk relationship, cost relatively less to transport.

Tariff Considerations

The relevant tariff items studied by the Board, together with their present nomenclature and rates of duty are as follows:

<u>Tariff</u> <u>Items</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>
3905-1	Potato starch and potato flour .....per pound	1 ct.	2 cts.	2 cts.
	When in packages weighing two pounds each, or less, the weight of such packages to be in- cluded in the weight for duty:			
	GATT .....per pound		$1\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	

<u>Tariff Items</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>
8320-1	Potatoes, dried, desiccated or dehydrated...per pound	Free	Free	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cts.
	Vegetables, prepared in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers, the weight of the con- tainers to be included in the weight for duty:			
8906-1	N.o.p.	Free	15 p.c.	30 p.c.
9030-1	Potatoes, pre-cooked, without admixture be- yond the addition of preservatives, in powder, flake or granular form	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.
9032-1	Potatoes, pre-cooked, with admixture beyond the addition of preservatives	15 p.c.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	25 p.c.

All the above items except tariff item 8320-1 are bound under GATT. Also, temporary B.P. and M.F.N. rates, of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. are at present in effect for items 9030-1 and 9032-1.

Potato starch and flour enter under 3905-1, a tariff item not referred to the Board but deemed relevant and included by it, and under several other tariff items such as 3910-1 and 3915-1, at M.F.N. rates ranging from 1 ct. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. Dehydrated potato products such as granules and flakes, being pre-cooked enter under items 9030-1 and 9032-1, mostly the former, depending on whether an admixture other than a preservative has been added, as well as under items 9010-1 and 71100-1. Other dried products, such as diced and sliced potatoes, enter under 9030-1 and 9032-1 and also 8320-1. This latter item was for this reason also included in the Board's study. Tariff item 8320-1 was originally designed for the importation of dried potatoes for use as cattle feed, but, because of its free rate is now used to enter dried potato products for human consumption, a practice not envisaged when the item was introduced.

Frozen potato products depending on whether they are pre-cooked or not enter under several tariff items as well, though with respect to frozen french fries 9032-1 is the correct item. This item also covers imports of potato chips, frills and similar products.

The Canadian Horticultural Council proposed that the nomenclature of tariff item 8320-1 be changed to read, "Potatoes not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining or reduction or by any other process of manufacturing beyond the removal of moisture"

and that a new tariff item worded "Potatoes, processed or manufactured, n.o.p." be added to the Customs Tariff. The C.H.C. stated that the suggested change in wording would restore the original purpose of the tariff item and would prevent products that might be better classified under tariff items 9030-1 and 9032-1 from entering duty free. The C.H.C. proposed that this new tariff item be accorded B.P. and M.F.N. rates of duty of 20 p.c. The same rates were proposed for tariff item 9032-1, while B.P. and M.F.N. rates of $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. were proposed for tariff item 9030-1 along with an addition of the words "or any other form." The proposed $2\frac{1}{2}$ percentage point difference between tariff item 9030-1 and 9032-1 was to take into account additional materials required for products covered under tariff item 9032-1.

The Canadian Food Processors Association proposed that the M.F.N. rates applying to 9030-1 and 9032-1 remain unchanged. The C.F.P.A. did however propose a new tariff item, "Frozen potato products, n.o.p.", to have an M.F.N. rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. Free entry was recommended for items 8320-1 and 9030-1 by Thomas J. Lipton Ltd., a manufacturer of soup mixes, which imports dehydrated potato products. This company supported the concept of "adequate protection" for potato products produced domestically, but was of the opinion that there should be free entry for products currently not produced in Canada, or for which domestic supply was inadequate.

With respect to potato starch, all interested parties appearing before the Board agreed that there was a need for greater protection. The C.H.C. proposed that the B.P. and M.F.N. rates be set at 2 cts. per pound, instead of the present GATT rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cts., while the C.F.P.A. proposed 10 p.c. M.F.N.

Canned potatoes were not specifically discussed. However, implicit their recommendations for tariff item 8906-1, the C.H.C. and C.F.P.A. proposed a M.F.N. rate of 20 p.c. and 15 p.c. respectively. No briefs or representations were made with reference to potato chips, frills or similar products.

Rising product prices have reduced the level of protection for potato starch and flour entering under item 3905-1, the only item with a specific duty. The M.F.N. dutiable unit value of starch and flour imports under commodity class 69-20 has increased from an average of 6.8 cents per pound during 1966-70 to 13.0 cents during 1971-75, lowering the ad valorem equivalent of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent specific duty from about 22 p.c. to around 12 p.c.

The Board has earlier recommended an increase in the level of duty for potatoes for processing from $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cwt. to 55 cents per cwt. but not less than 15 p.c. If implemented, this can be expected to raise the cost of potatoes to domestic processors, increasing total production costs of the various potato products by an amount equivalent up to 2 per cent. The Board has adjusted for this factor in its tariff recommendations for these products.

Conclusions and Recommendations

From the evidence available to it, the Board concludes that Canadian potato processing is generally healthy and robust. Output of potato products has increased at a vigorous pace, based on a rapidly

expanding domestic market. Moreover Canadian processors appear to be in a strong position in their home market as import penetration has, overall, been low.

The Board also concludes, however, that the Canadian potato processing industry is almost entirely oriented to the domestic market. Export sales account for less than five per cent of total domestic production, and, although, in volume terms, exports of potato products exceed imports, these sales, mostly frozen potato products, do not appear to reflect a general Canadian advantage, but rather the favourable competitive position of a number of Maritime producers only. In fact an examination of available data indicates that factory production costs for these products are higher in Canada than in the United States, with producers in Ontario and British Columbia tending to be at the largest disadvantage.

For these reasons, the Board felt that this industry should continue to receive tariff protection. At the same time market and cost considerations, taking into account any advantages received by domestic producers in terms of lower transportation costs and the probably higher raw product costs that would result from the previous recommendations for potatoes for processing, suggest that a lower level of protection is justified than that provided by the current permanent statutory rates under the main relevant tariff items.

According to all indicators the performance of domestic producers of frozen potato products was the strongest. Imports are insignificant, substantial volumes are exported. Some processors appear to be competitive in foreign as well as domestic markets. However, a number of producers are in a situation vulnerable to unhindered access by imports from the United States, and hence the Board recommends a M.F.N. rate of 10 p.c. for frozen potato products. This recommendation encompassed frozen french fries, the main product, and other frozen products, usually by-products of the former. This rate would be less than the permanent rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. under present item 9032-1, or the temporarily reduced rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. currently in effect.

With respect to potato granules and flakes the Board is of the opinion that somewhat higher protection than that recommended for frozen products is required. Import competition is higher, the protection provided by transportation to markets, relative to imports, is less, and Canadian producers are at a greater disadvantage in terms of scale. Therefore a M.F.N. rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. is recommended for potato granules and flakes. A similar rate is recommended for other dehydrated products such as diced or sliced potatoes. These products, used principally in the preparation of prepared foods, enter currently largely free of duty under tariff item 8320-1, an item originally introduced for the importation of potatoes for animal feed. The Board is of the opinion that domestic consumption is sufficient to warrant production, particularly as a by-product in an integrated potato processing plant, and should be provided with a level of protection similar to other dehydrated products. Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated potatoes used in the manufacture of soups and soup mixes have been recommended at a M.F.N. rate of 10 p.c.(1) in recommended item VI.

(1) See Recommended Schedule, p. 230.

Distance and transportation costs are such a dominant factor in marketing potato chips and frills, that it can be argued that these products need little if any protection. However, in many areas Canada's population is located very near the Canada-United States border, and thus some of the main domestic market areas would be open to penetration from nearby U.S. potato chip producers; a possibility which is of considerable concern to the Board with regard to the continued viability of this high value-added segment of the potato processing industry. Furthermore the Board is also concerned about the increased competition in recent years from the imported reconstituted product, which, because it is much less bulky, incurs relatively less freight costs. For these reasons, the Board recommends for these products also 12½ p.c. M.F.N.; in the case of the reconstituted product a rate similar to that recommended for potato flakes, its main ingredient.

The Board concludes that it is at present not justified to restore protection for potato starch and flour to the 20 p.c. level of a number of years ago, before the erosion in recent years due to rising prices of these products. Protection of that order would increase starch and flour costs to Canadian consumers and industrial users, but would probably not raise domestic output to its former level. The Board felt however, that some protection should be provided to remaining starch producers and to those engaged in repackaging bulk imports for the retail trade. Furthermore, potato processors should receive some incentive to undertake starch recovery with respect to pollution abatement. Therefore, the Board recommends that potato starch and flour be dutiable at a level of 12½ p.c. M.F.N., about the level of protection provided by the specific duty in recent years.

Finally, in order to implement the foregoing rate proposals, the Board recommends the deletion of existing tariff items 3905-1, 8320-1, 9030-1 and 9032-1, and the introduction of one tariff item, with the following description of goods "Potatoes, processed, preserved or prepared in any manner and potato products, including potato starch and potato flour:" and two sub-items, one covering frozen potato products and the other all other potato products. The frozen products would be dutiable at 10 p.c. B.P., 10 p. M.F.N., and 20 p.c. Gen., and the other potato products at 12½ p.c., 12½ p.c. and 25 p.c. respectively. Such a consolidation would terminate the present confusion concerning the proper classification of potato products.

Recommended Schedule

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
I	Potatoes, processed, preserved or prepared in any manner and potato products, including potato starch and potato flour:				
(a)	Frozen	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	-
(b)	N.o.p.	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	25 p.c.	-

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, PICKLED OR PRESERVED⁽¹⁾

Introduction

In this section tariff items, 9015-1, 9045-1, 10520-1, 10525-1 to 10525-6 inclusive, and 10550-1 are considered. These items cover a number of important products of indigenous fruits and vegetables such as bulk cherries in liquid preservatives, 10520-1, strawberries in liquid preservatives, 10525-1, and pickled cucumbers, 9015-1. Other relatively less important, indigenous fruit and vegetable products, such as raspberries in liquid preservatives, pickled beets, onions, peppers, beans and corn, enter under these items as well. Furthermore, many of the goods are products of tropical or semitropical fruits, i.e., those of a class or kind not grown in Canada. Examples of the foregoing are pickled or otherwise preserved products of okra, 9045-1, melons, 10525-2 and 10550-1, pineapples, 10525-3, papayas, 10525-4, and several fruit products imported under item 10525-1.

The products referred to here are pickled fruits and vegetables and fruits and vegetables preserved in any manner other than in air-tight containers or by freezing or drying. They may be preserved in salt, brine, or oil, such as olive oil, etc. Most fruits are imported in bulk for further processing and, thus, represent inputs for domestic manufacturers, for example, cherries and strawberries preserved in SO₂. With respect to pickled vegetables, imports pertain more to the consumer-ready product, although there are imports of semi-processed vegetables in liquid preservatives as well.

Certain products classified under the above-noted tariff items were considered by the Board to be outside the scope of its terms of reference. These products are nuts and mixtures of fruit and nuts entering under present tariff items 10525-1 and 10525-6 and olives classifiable under tariff item 10525-1. Accordingly, the Board has made no recommendations concerning the rates of duty applicable to those products.

Market Considerations

According to information available to the Board, production, for sale, of semi-processed vegetables in brine accounts for a small proportion of total activity of the fruit and vegetable processing industries. Processors also put up vegetables in brine for their own use, concerning which there are no data. The Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries, S.I.C. 103, reported 1975 acquisitions of 6 million pounds of vegetables in brine. This volume includes imports as well as domestically produced supplies; nevertheless, it provides an indication of the volume involved.

By far the most important goods covered by this section are finished vegetable products, such as pickled cucumbers and relishes. At \$43.1 million, the total value of shipments of these products is more than the combined output of all canned fruits, \$31.7 million. As shown in Appendix Table 234 the volume of production (shipments) averaged 128 million pounds during 1971-75 or only 2.4 per cent more than the annual average reported for 1966-70. At the same time, trade

(1) Supporting data are supplied by Tables 234 to 240 inclusive in the separate statistical appendix.

figures indicate that imports rose by almost 53 per cent to 12.8 million pounds and that import penetration increased from 6.5 per cent of apparent domestic consumption to 9.4 per cent. Those imports, besides retail-pack pickled vegetables, also include the bulk semi-processed product. Thus, while it appears that import competition for the finished product may have risen, the level is probably lower than indicated. Domestic producers and foreign suppliers appear to have shared the modest growth in Canadian consumption equally. Exports, which have not exceeded 4 per cent of output during the 1966-1975 period, have declined somewhat.

The Board's 1974 survey of processing plants revealed 29 establishments which produced pickled cucumbers and beets, and three, which may be included in the preceding 29, producing relishes. Based on the location of these establishments, production is concentrated in Ontario and Quebec, primarily in or near the major metropolitan areas of Toronto and Montreal.

Production of fruits in liquid preservatives, mainly SO₂, is also, like that of semi-processed vegetables in brine, relatively minor. Shipments totalled only 1.1 million pounds in 1974, although total output, including that used internally and not sold, probably is greater. The main brined fruits are cherries, strawberries and raspberries.

It would appear, however, that the bulk of these products are imported. Total imports of fruits in liquid preservatives, under tariff items 10520-1 and 10525-1 amounted to an average of 12.7 million pounds per year during 1971-75, (Appendix Tables 237 and 238), about the same level as during 1966-70. Imports under tariff items 10520-1, 10525-1 to 10525-6 and 10550-1 were valued at \$3.1 million. Nearly two-thirds of the volume and value of these imports consisted of brined cherries. The remainder includes such fruits as melons, pine-apples and papayas, but is believed to be mainly strawberries. Almost all imports originate in M.F.N. countries. Cherries in brine come almost entirely from the United States and Italy. Poland was the main supplier of the other fruits until 1976 when that role was taken over by Italy.

Production Costs

Factory cost comparisons between Canadian and U.S. processors for this group of products were confined to sweet mixed pickles and dill pickles. Canadian costs for these products are presented below.

Table 23: Sweet Mixed and Dill Pickles: Cost of Production, 1974

	<u>Sweet Mixed Pickles</u>		<u>Dill Pickles</u>	
	- per 12/24 oz. -			
	\$	%	\$	%
Containers (bottles)	1.13	18.7	1.16	24.9
Labels	.03	0.5	.02	0.4
Shipping cartons	.18	3.0	.18	3.9
Raw product	1.20	19.9	1.74	37.4
Supplies	.49	8.1	.19	4.1
Sugar	1.65	27.4	-	-
Labour	.45	7.5	.50	10.8
Factory overhead	<u>.90</u>	<u>14.9</u>	<u>.86</u>	<u>18.5</u>
Total Factory Cost	6.03	100.0	4.65	100.0
Selling & administration	<u>.60</u>		<u>.57</u>	
Total Cost	6.63		5.22	

Source: Tariff Board survey.

On the basis of the United States-Canada differentials in the various inputs as explained in Chapter IV, the Board estimates a cost disadvantage to domestic processors for these two products of from 10 to 15 per cent. Protection from freight for these products would not be a major consideration as Canadian population centres tend to be adjacent to alternative suppliers in the United States.

Although production cost of fruits, such as cherries and strawberries in liquid preservatives for domestic processors, were not obtained, it is apparent from raw product cost alone that costs are much higher in Canada. Compared with the United States, the overall cost disadvantage is probably well in excess of 20 per cent, and even greater relative to Italian and East European producers. Transportation costs will reduce this gap, especially for the latter, but even on a laid-down basis the difference will remain substantial.

Tariff Considerations

The present tariff nomenclature and M.F.N. rates of duty for pickled and preserved fruits and vegetables, and the rates proposed by The Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors Association are shown in Table 24.

Table 24: Fruits and Vegetables, Pickled or Preserved, Present and Proposed Rates of Duty

Tariff Items	Description	Present Rates		Proposed Rates (M.F.N.)	
		(M.F.N.)	(G.P.T.)	CHC	CFPA
9015-1	Vegetables, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil or in any other manner, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	-	20 p.c.	17½ p.c.
	From November 19, 1974 to June 30, 1978	12½ p.c.			
9045-1	Okra, sliced and salted	Free	-	-	Free
10520-1	Cherries, sulphured or in brine, not bottled	12½ p.c.	-	5¢/lb. + 10 p.c.	12.5 p.c.
10525-1	Fruits and nuts, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	-	20 p.c.	10 p.c. (a)
	G.P.T. rate to 30/6/84		12½ p.c.		
	GATT				
10525-2	Melons, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	-	-	Free (b)
	From November 19, 1974 to June 30, 1978	10 p.c.			
	GATT				
10525-3	Pineapples, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	-	-	Free
	G.P.T. rate to 30/6/84		Free		
	GATT				
10525-4	Papayas, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, n.o.p.	Free	-	-	-
10525-5	Fruits, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, n.o.p., namely avocados, breadfruit, guavas, litchi, mango-steens, soursop and mangoes, including mango chutney	-	Free	-	-
	(From 1/4/77 to 30/6/84)				

Table 24: Fruits and Vegetables, Pickled or Preserved, Present and Proposed Rates of Duty

Tariff Items	Description	Present Rates		Proposed Rates (M.F.N.)	
		(M.F.N.)	(G.P.T.)	CHC	CFPA
10525-6	Nuts, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, n.o.p., which would otherwise be classified under tariff item 10525-1 (from 1/4/77 to 30/6/84)	-	7½ p.c.	-	-
10550-1	Zucca melons, peeled or sliced, sulphured or in brine, for use in Canadian manufactures ...	5 p.c.	-	-	Free ^(c)

(a) To apply to fruits, only, with a separate tariff item for nuts at the present rate of duty.

(b) Amended. Original proposal - 15 p.c.

(c) Amended. Original proposal - 5 p.c.

Source: The Customs Tariff and briefs to the Tariff Board.

Of the above tariff items 9015-1, 10520-1 and 10525-1 are the main ones. Items 10525-2, -3 and -4 are GATT extracts from 10525-1 to effect preferential M.F.N. treatment for the specified products, while 10525-5 and -6 are special G.P.T. extracts which came into effect on April 1, 1977. Items 10525-1 and 10525-3 also make provision under the G.P.T. As indicated previously in this report the Board did examine the adequacy of G.P.T. rates. All permanent M.F.N. rates are bound under GATT; temporary reductions are at present in effect for items 9015-1 and 10525-2.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Pickled and preserved vegetables, especially in fully processed form, are manufactured in large volume in Canada with a high degree of domestic self-sufficiency. Although import penetration, principally from the United States, has increased in recent years, foreign supplies still account, on average, for less than 10 per cent of domestic consumption. Costs of production, based on dill and sweet mixed pickles, are higher for domestic producers, but not by as much as indicated by the present permanent M.F.N. Tariff rates.

For these reasons the Board concludes that a reduction is justified for these products and recommends a rate of 12½ p.c. under the B.P. and M.F.N. Tariff, a level equivalent to the reduced rate presently in effect. Furthermore, it recommends a revision in the existing nomenclature as per recommended schedule, in order to ensure that it applies to all semi-processed vegetables, that is those preserved in provisional preservatives, even when canned, as well as to the consumer-ready pickled product. With respect to salted and sliced okra the Board recommends that the present nomenclature and rates of duty be retained. The Board understands that some relishes are now classified as vegetable sauces and are dutiable at 17½ p.c. under tariff item 9020-1; this treatment would not be altered.

Concerning fruits in liquid preservatives, domestic production is small, and the market for these semi-processed indigenous fruit products is largely supplied by imports. From the viewpoint that these products are inputs for further manufacturing, the Board was inclined, therefore, towards lowering of rates of duty. On the other hand, the Board recognized that much of the import competition to the output of Canadian fruit growers, particularly of cherries and strawberries, is in the semi-processed form, and that therefore a reduction in tariffs here would tend to nullify its recommendations for the fresh product. Therefore, for cherries and strawberries in liquid preservatives, the Board concludes that rates of duty should essentially be maintained at their present levels, and that, because of their being close substitutes for the fresh product, protection should be provided by way of a specific duty with an ad valorem minimum. Accordingly, the Board recommends a B.P. and M.F.N. rate of 5 cents per pound but not less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. for cherries in liquid preservatives, and a rate of 5 cents per pound with a minimum of $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. for strawberries in this form. For both products, the G.P.T. rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. would be retained and the Gen. rate set at a minimum of 35 p.c. with an appropriate specific rate in each case.

For other, less important, indigenous fruits in liquid preservatives, e.g., raspberries, the Board is of the opinion that some protection is indeed necessary, but at a reduced level, and recommends a rate of 10 p.c. under the B.P. and M.F.N. Tariff in a new n.o.p. tariff item to be established for this purpose. This rate recommendation would nullify the existing G.P.T. margin of preference, and thus would make the present G.P.T. rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. redundant for these products. It is recommended that it be dropped.

The Board, for reasons given above, recommends that fruits of a class or kind not grown in Canada, when pickled or preserved, enter free of duty. Furthermore, because pickled pineapples and papayas, could enter under this new item, it is recommended that the present separate tariff provisions for these products be dropped. Moreover, free entry would make existing G.P.T. for these products redundant, including tariff item 10525-5.

With respect to pickled or preserved melons, because both processing and farm production are very small, the Board also recommends free entry. However, in view of the uncertainty whether or not any melons might be considered indigenous, it was deemed necessary to establish a separate tariff item. Finally, it is recommended that all the proposed tariff provisions for fruits in liquid preservatives encompass both semi-processed fruits preserved in any kind of provisional preservative, whether or not air-tight containers, and retail-pack fruits preserved in any manner not specified elsewhere.

With respect to nuts, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, the Board concludes that these are not products of fruits and vegetables in the sense of this Reference, and therefore recommends the establishment of a separate tariff item for these products, with current nomenclature and rates of duty. Present G.P.T. extract 10525-6 would also be retained as it is. Olives, in liquid preservatives, also deemed to be outside the scope of this Reference and not considered to be a nut, would require a separate new tariff item, at present rates of duty as well.

Recommended Schedule

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
VII	Vegetables, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, vinegar, acetic acid or liquid mustard, or in sulphur dioxide or other provisional preservatives, whether or not in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers; vegetables pickled or preserved in any other manner, n.o.p.	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
XV	Olives, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	12½ p.c.
XVI	Fruits, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, vinegar or acetic acid, or in sulphur dioxide or other provisional preservatives, whether or not in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers; fruits pickled or preserved in any other manner, n.o.p.:				
(a)	Cherries, per pound of drained weight	5 cts., but not less than 12½ p.c.	5 cts., but not less than 12½ p.c.	14 cts., but not less than 35 p.c.	12½ p.c.
(b)	Melons	Free	Free	35 p.c.	-
(c)	Strawberries, per pound of drained weight	5 cts., but not less than 17½ p.c.	5 cts., but not less than 17½ p.c.	10 cts., but not less than 35 p.c.	12½ p.c.
(d)	Of a class or kind not grown in Canada	Free	Free	35 p.c.	-
(e)	N.o.p.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	35 p.c.	-

XVII-1	Nuts, and mixtures of fruit and nuts, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
XVII-2	Nuts	-	-	-	7½ p.c.
XVII-3	Mixtures of fruits and nuts	-	-	-	12½ p.c.

DRIED VEGETABLES AND FRUITS⁽¹⁾

In this section the discussion concerns the dried vegetables and fruits covered by tariff items 8507-1, 9010-1, 9035-1, 9040-1, 9905-1, 9910-1, 9910-2, 9911-1 and 9945-1. Included are all vegetables in dehydrated form, with the exception of dried potatoes which have been considered in the section dealing with potato products. Some of the more important products are dried mushrooms, cut and dried onions, garlic and carrots, parsley flakes and onion and garlic powder. The above tariff items also include dried forms of plants other than of vegetables as used in this report, such as vanilla powder, basil, mint etc. These enter principally as materials for use as flavourings and as dried herbs under tariff items 9035-1 and 9040-1. The other group of products is dried fruits such as apples, apricots, nectarines, mangoes and papayas.

Market Considerations

Dehydrated, desiccated or dried vegetables are used in a number of ways. They are used as flavourings or condiments in the preparation of other foods, e.g. garlic powder, as ingredients for prepared foods, e.g. cut and dried carrots and onions, or as finished consumer products, e.g. freeze-dried peas. The most important of these is probably as a component of prepared foods, such as dried soup mixes, prepared dinners, canned soups and canned hash.

The use of dried vegetables in dried soups is at present by far their major form of utilization. Their use in other prepared foods is at present believed to be minor. However, as such, because there is limited Canadian capacity for air-drying vegetables, it represents substitution for the domestically-grown fresh vegetable. Dried vegetables can be sourced over much greater distances, as the incidence of transportation costs is relatively much less than for fresh vegetables.

As far as the Board has been able to determine there is no production of air-dried vegetables other than potatoes, and only a small volume of dried mushrooms. Some vegetables are domestically freeze-dried, but again in small quantities. Thus the domestic market for these vegetable products is almost exclusively supplied from abroad. The value of such imports are estimated to have totalled \$11.1 million in 1976, which, compared with average annual imports of \$3.5 million during 1966-70, is indicative of the growth of the market for these goods. The actual extent of the domestic market is, moreover, larger than indicated by the above import data, because dried vegetables are also imported in substantial volumes incorporated in dried soups and soup mixes.

There is also no domestic production of dried fruits, aside from possibly a small volume of dried apples. Consequently Canada imports not only its requirements of dried non-indigenous fruits, but also those of the kinds grown domestically. In 1976 dried fruit imports amounted to 13.2 million pounds valued at \$6.5 million. The Board believes that more than three-quarters of the imported volume was tropical or semi-tropical fruits, of which 9.4 million pounds was prunes. Imports of dried apples totalled just over a million and of

(1) Supporting data are supplied by tables 241 to 249 inclusive in the separate statistical appendix.

nectarines, pears, peaches and apricots 1.4 million pounds, probably mostly apricots. The domestic market for dried fruits based on purchases from abroad, has expanded overall at a moderate rate of about 10 per cent from the annual average for 1966-70. This growth was concentrated in the consumption of dried apples, apricots and other indigenous fruits; the market for prunes, the major product, declined somewhat.

Tariff Considerations

The pertinent referred items dealing with dried fruits and vegetables, their nomenclature and present permanent and, if applicable, temporary M.F.N. rates of duty, and rates proposed by the CHC and CFPA are presented below:

Table 25: Dried Vegetables and Fruits: Present and Proposed Rates of Duty

<u>Tariff Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Present Rates (M.F.N.)</u>	<u>Proposed Rates (M.F.N.)</u>	
			<u>CHC</u>	<u>CFPA</u>
8507-1	Mushrooms, dried	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	-
9010-1	Vegetables, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated, including vegetable flour, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	Free
	From November 19, 1974 to June 30, 1978 ...	12½ p.c.		
9035-1	Vegetable materials for use as flavourings	7½ p.c.	20 p.c.	Free
9040-1	Dried herbs in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining or by any other process of manufacture, namely: Basil, bay laurel (larus nobilis), majoram, mint, oregano, rosemary, sage, savory, tarragon and thyme	Free	-	Free
9905-1	Plums or prunes, dried, unputted.... .....per pound	1 ct.		

Table 25: Dried Vegetables and Fruits: Present and Proposed Rates of Duty

Tariff Item	Description	Present Rates (M.F.N.)	Proposed Rates (M.F.N.)	
			CHC	CFPA
	When in packages weighing two pounds each, or less, the weight of such packages to be included in the weight for duty.			
	GATT	Free	-	Free
9910-1	Fruits, dried, desiccated, evaporated or dehydrated, n.o.p. ...	22½ p.c.		
	GATT	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	Free
9910-2	Fruits, dried, desiccated, evaporated or dehydrated, namely: breadfruit, guavas, litchi, mangoes, mangosteens, pineapples and soursop (From 1/4/77 to 30/6/84)	Free ^(a)	-	-
9911-1	Dehydrated papaya for use in Canadian manufactures (From 5/11/74 to 30/6/80)	Free	-	-
9945-1	Apricots, nectarines, pears and peaches, dried, desiccated, evaporated or dehydrated	Free	-	Free

(a) G.P.T. tariff provision only.

Source: The Customs Tariff and Briefs to the Tariff Board.

The M.F.N. rates provided under items 8507-1, 9010-1, 9035-1, and 9945-1, in addition to the special provisions of 9905-1 and 9910-1, are bound under GATT. Temporary item 9911-1 is not bound, and 9910-2 is a new item, effective 1 April 1977, extracted for the purposes of providing General Preferential Tariff treatment to certain dried tropical fruits.

As can be seen, the CFPA recommended free entry because the products in question are not produced domestically and are to a large extent, especially with respect to dried vegetables, inputs for further processing. Thomas J. Lipton Ltd., with a special interest for dried vegetables, supported this position, although in the case of dried mushrooms it recommended "adequate" protection. Coca-Cola, Canada, Ltd. proposed a separate tariff item, with duty-free entry, for its basic flavouring ingredients, currently imported under 9035-1 at 7½ p.c. M.F.N.

The CHC on the other hand, argued for an M.F.N. rate of 20 p.c. for all dried vegetables and dried mushrooms. In the case of dried vegetables, this level of protection was deemed necessary as an incentive, in fact a precondition, for the construction of domestic production facilities to supply the rapidly-growing Canadian market for these products, especially in dry soups and soup mixes. At the time of the public sittings in 1973 there were plans to build such a plant in Manitoba. The Council proposed free entry for all dried fruits, except those coming in under the n.o.p. item 9910-1, in which case it proposed no change from the present 10 p.c. because, on principle, n.o.p. tariff items should not be Free. Temporary free entry under section 273 of the Customs Tariff was, however, suggested until the development of a domestic fruit drying industry.

It was also alleged before the Board that substantial and increasing volumes of dried vegetables were entering under 9035-1, "Vegetable materials for use as flavourings," at 7½ p.c. M.F.N., instead of under 9010-1, dried vegetables, n.o.p. at 17½ p.c. M.F.N., or since November 19, 1974, at the temporarily reduced rate of 12½ p.c. An examination of this contention substantiates that indeed imports under the former item have experienced a very high rate of growth, Table 26, compared to entries under the latter.

Table 26: Imports of Dried Mushrooms, Dried Vegetables, n.o.p. and Vegetable Flavourings Under Tariff Items 8507-1, 9010-1 and 9035-1 Respectively, Canada, 1966-70 to 1976

Products	Value of Imports			Increase in Value of Imports	
	Average 1966-70	Average 1971-75	1976	1966-70 to 1976	
	\$m.	\$m.	\$m.	\$m.	%
Dried Vegetables, n.o.p.	1.7 ^(a)	1.9	2.3	0.6	34.0
Vegetable flavourings	1.8	5.3	8.7	6.9	+376.0

(a) Dried mushrooms, 1968-70.

Source: Appendix Tables 241, 242 and 243.

Conclusions and Recommendations

With respect to dried vegetables covered in this section the Board concludes that a rate of duty of 20 per cent, as proposed by the Canadian Horticultural Council, is indefensible. The Board is not convinced that a level of protection of this order would bring about a domestic vegetable drying industry, while it would add to the cost of Canadian processors importing these materials. On the other hand the Board felt that although there is no domestic production of air-dried vegetables, free entry is also not desirable. Some protection should be provided to Canadian growers against substitution by the dried product in those instances where the fresh product is being used in processing. Such protection should, however, not be a disincentive to domestic producers of the finished products. Therefore, the Board recommends an M.F.N. rate of 10 p.c. for dried vegetables n.o.p., a rate somewhat below the rate proposed for soup and soup mixes. Furthermore, the Board is recommending a change in the nomenclature of the present item to ensure that this recommended rate will apply to all dried vegetables and vegetable flours not otherwise provided for, and specifically to all dried vegetables when for use by manufacturers of soups, including when used as flavourings. Accordingly the Board recommends that all other vegetable materials for use as flavourings be allowed free entry under both the B.P. and M.F.N. tariffs. The present item referring to crude herbs would be retained in its present form both as to its description of goods and rates of duty. For similar reasons, a 10 p.c. rate is also recommended for dried mushrooms, the same level as the minimum put forward for fresh mushrooms for processing.

The bulk of Canadian imports of dried fruits considered here are not grown in Canada, and these dried non-indigenous fruits already enter mostly free of duty. The Board found no reason for changing this status. Moreover, with no known domestic production of dried fruits indigenous to Canada, the Board recommends that imports of these products also be free of duty. Furthermore, for simplicity of tariff administration, it is recommended to consolidate the three main referred items into one new item for dried fruits not otherwise provided for. The Board's recommendation for free entry also makes the present temporary provision for dried papaya and the G.P.T. provision for dried breadfruit and other tropical fruits redundant, and they should be deleted.

Recommended Schedule

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
VI	Vegetables, whole, cut or otherwise reduced, when dried, desiccated or dehydrated; all such materials and dried, desiccated or dehydrated potatoes or mushrooms, whole, cut, or otherwise reduced, for use in the manu- facture of soups or soup mixes; vegetable flours, n.o.p.	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
XI	Vegetable materials for use as flavourings, n.o.p.	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
XIII	Fruits, dried, desic- cated, evaporated or dehydrated, n.o.p., pitted or not	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-

FRUIT JUICES⁽¹⁾

Introduction

The following discussion encompasses a variety of fruit juices and fruit juice concentrates. Also considered are certain related products such as fruit syrups, cider, and water extract of dried prunes, i.e., prune "juice."

Fruit juices are merchandised in two forms, namely liquid "single-strength" juice and frozen concentrate. In the latter form the retail product is mixed with water by the consumer, normally on the basis of three parts water to one part juice concentrate. The frozen concentrated juices are packed for retail sale usually in small 6-ounce or 12-ounce cans or composite containers, i.e., containers with fibre-board walls and metal ends. Single-strength juices are sold either in cans, primarily 48-ounce, or in glass bottles or cartons. The two juice products of principal importance are orange juice and apple juice; the former is sold in both the single-strength and frozen concentrated form; the latter is predominantly retailed in single-strength form.

With particular respect to citrus juices (orange, grapefruit and blends thereof), domestic production comprises reconstitution of highly concentrated citrus juices imported in bulk from citrus growing areas such as Brazil and Argentina. In this process, the imported concentrates are blended, frequently with pulps and essences, and mixed with water to derive the lesser, single-strength level of concentration. The frozen concentrated citrus juice retail-packed in Canada is similarly reconstituted, though evidently involving much less dilution than in the case of the single-strength product.⁽²⁾ Apple and grape juices are also frequently reconstituted. A distinction must be made, therefore, between reconstituted juices as compared to juices made directly from the whole fresh fruit.

A distinction should also be made between a "juice" and a "drink." Canadian Food and Drug regulations restrict the use of the term "juice" to juices obtained from the fruit of origin with standards set forth as to the content of fruit solids and other ingredients and additives. Many types of fruit drinks or beverages are marketed in Canada either in liquid form or as dehydrated crystals. Such drinks and beverages (e.g. orangeade, lemonade, fruit punches, squashes) are not juices inasmuch as they may only in part consist of juice or may be entirely artificial in nature. Excepting syrups, cider and prune extract, the tariff items considered in this section refer to fruit juices per se and their concentrates, not fruit drinks.⁽³⁾

Based on industry information and published shipments and trade data, Table 27 presents the composition of the domestic fruit juice market for 1975. Statistics concerning this market are not fully available, particularly with respect to retail frozen packs. Import data, for example, does not distinguish between imports of bulk concentrates for manufacture as imports of concentrates in retail packaged form; only combined figures are obtainable. Except for the main single-strength juices, orange and apple, the figures shown should be viewed as estimates only.

(1) Supporting data are supplied by Tables 250 to 264 inclusive in the separate statistical appendix.

(2) In industry terminology, and in present tariff nomenclature, degrees "Brix" is used as a measure of concentration (soluble solids content per unit volume). For example, with respect to orange juice, the bulk concentrates imported for manufacture are usually concentrated to 65-68 degrees Brix; single-strength juice is normally 12-13 degrees Brix and the frozen retail product is normally 44-45 degrees Brix.

(3) Fruit drinks and beverages, exclusive of juices, are largely entered under tariff item 71100-1.

Table 27: Fruit Juices: Estimated Value of Domestic Consumption, Canada, 1975

<u>Single Strength: (a)</u>	<u>Shipments</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Estimated Domestic Consumption</u>
	- \$ million -			
Orange	17.2	7.0	-	24.2
Grapefruit	4.7	3.8	-	8.5
Lemon	-	0.4 ^(b)	-	0.4
Apple	31.1	0.3 ^(b)	0.3	31.1
Pineapple	- ^(c)	2.0	-	2.0
Grape	6.3 ^(d)	-	-	6.3
Other	<u>9.2</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>3.0^(e)</u>	<u>7.8</u>
Total	68.5	15.1	3.3	80.2
<u>Frozen Concentrated:</u>				
Orange	17.7 ^(b)	24.2 ^(b)	- ^(e)	41.9
Other	<u>4.4^{(b) (f)}</u>	<u>2.0^(b)</u>	<u>0.4^(e)</u>	<u>6.0</u>
Total	22.1	26.2	0.4 ^(e)	47.9

(a) Single-strength or reconstituted to single strength.

(b) Tariff Board estimate.

(c) Based on 1974 reported shipments.

(d) Includes blended orange-grapefruit, and a number of mixed fruit juices. Reported Statistics Canada data also include apple juice concentrate.

(e) Includes re-exports.

(f) Includes grapefruit, blended orange-grapefruit, and grape.

Source: Statistics Canada data and Tariff Board survey.

As shown, the domestic consumption of fruit juices, both in single-strength and frozen concentrated form, is estimated at \$128.1 million in 1975. This figure is based on f.o.b. factory values; at the retail level the market is probably some \$180 to \$190 million. Single-strength juices account for an estimated 63 per cent of total fruit juice consumption, principally because of apple juice, which is not generally sold as a concentrate. Import competition varies according to type of product, being most significant in the case of frozen orange juice and negligible in the case of apple juice. Domestic consumption of pineapple and lemon juice, as there is no known domestic production of the reconstituted product, is met entirely from imports.

Citrus Fruit Juices

The tariff items considered here are 15202-1 (orange juice), 15202-2 (orange juice concentrate for manufacture); 15206-1 (grapefruit juice); 15207-1 (blended orange and grapefruit juice); 15210-1 (citrus juice concentrates for manufacture); and 15215-1 (dehydrated citrus fruit juices).

The reconstitution of citrus fruit juices in Canada is a relatively new form of processing activity; according to industry members this activity only commenced in 1962. Production was initially made viable through a ready supply of low-priced and high quality citrus concentrates from South American citrus growers, together with favourable ocean freight rates from these offshore sources.

While several of the major citrus juice reconstituturs in Canada specialize in the production of juices and drinks only, it is evident that these products are attractive as well to many firms within the fruit and vegetable processing industry as a secondary product line for the off-season. Such juice operations are frequently of value in reducing overheads otherwise carried by other products and in retaining a work force during the off-season.

Citrus fruit juices are packed by firms on an irregular basis, and the number of producers has tended to fluctuate from year to year. Within the fruit and vegetable processing industry some 25 to 30 establishments appear to pack citrus fruit juices on a more or less regular basis; there are probably a similar number of dairy industry establishments which reconstitute and distribute citrus juice products. Most of these plants produce the single-strength product only; the production of frozen concentrated juice packs is more specialized with only five firms so engaged in 1975. The bulk of this latter pack is processed in Ontario with one producer being located in British Columbia. Single-strength production in Canada is more widespread geographically, particularly given the processing done by local dairy operations.

Orange is by considerable margin the most important of the citrus juices reconstituted domestically, either in single-strength or frozen form. Other citrus products are grapefruit, blended orange-grapefruit, and various mixtures (e.g., orange-apple, grapefruit-pineapple). Lemon and lime juices, while also citrus, are apparently not reconstituted in Canada and imports are very minor. Lemon is primarily used in drinks (lemonade).

Market Considerations

With reference to the single-strength product, data are reported separately for orange juice and grapefruit juice only, see Tables 29 and 30. In 1975 production of these two products amounted to 121.0 million pounds. Including all other citrus juices, total domestic output exceeded 150 million pounds. Given this level of current output and considering that the domestic reconstitution of citrus juices was nonexistent prior to 1962, it is obvious that the growth of this domestic activity has been pronounced. Output of orange juice which accounted for 94 million of the above total and is by a considerable margin the most important citrus juice, nearly tripled in volume from 1968 to 1975. About a quarter of the orange juice was produced by the dairies in 1975 and the remainder by fruit and vegetable processors; the industrial breakdown for other citrus juices was unavailable.

Imports of single-strength citrus juices are almost exclusively from the United States and primarily from Florida juice processors. Inasmuch as single-strength orange and grapefruit juice imports have

remained essentially level since 1968 it is evident that the marked rise in Canadian consumption has been met through increased domestic output of reconstituted juices. Whereas Florida processors supplied the entire Canadian single-strength orange juice market prior to 1962, they had only 30 per cent in 1975 and the domestically reconstituted product some 70 per cent, in terms of value. The corresponding figure for single-strength grapefruit juice is apparently lower - about 55 per cent - but this latter estimate is probably low.⁽¹⁾

Only approximate estimates can be constructed concerning the domestic market for citrus juices sold in the frozen concentrated retail form.⁽²⁾ These are provided in Table 28.

Table 28: Citrus Juices, Concentrates, Frozen: Estimated Volume of Domestic Consumption, Canada, Selected Years

	<u>1968</u>	<u>Average 1968-70</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>Average 1971-75</u>
	- million lb. -			
Shipments:				
Orange	13.0	19.0	49.0	36.5
Other ^(a)	1.5	2.5	5.0	4.5
Imports:				
Orange	24.1	26.3	63.0	50.5
Other ^(a)	2.6	3.0	5.8	4.7
Domestic Consumption:				
Orange	37.1	45.3	112.0	87.0
Other ^(a)	4.1	5.5	10.8	9.2

^(a) Includes grapefruit, blended grapefruit-orange, and other mixtures.

Source: Statistics Canada data and Tariff Board survey.

Between 1968 and 1975 domestic shipments of all frozen juice concentrates, including non-citrus juices, increased greatly, from 16.1 million pounds to 60.9 million pounds. Almost all of this increase can be attributed to the expanding production of frozen concentrated citrus juices. As shown in Table 28, it is estimated that frozen citrus juice shipments rose from 14.5 million pounds in 1968 to 54.0 million pounds in 1975. As in the case of single-strength juices, the domestic consumption of citrus juice concentrates has grown rapidly, more than doubling between 1968 and 1975.

As with imports of single-strength juices, imports of frozen concentrated citrus juice products in retail form are obtained almost entirely from U.S. fruit juice processors located in Florida. While

(1) Reported grapefruit juice production does not include shipments, believed to be substantial, by the dairy industry.

(2) Shipments data for frozen citrus juices are combined by Statistics Canada under aggregate totals covering all "frozen juice concentrates." However, citrus products account for the bulk of production under this category. While import data does not directly distinguish between bulk citrus concentrates for manufacture versus imports in retail form, certain assumptions can be made according to country of origin.

Table 29: Citrus Juices, Single-Strength: Volume of Shipments, Imports and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1968-1976

	Average 1968-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% change 1968-70 to 1971-75	1976
- '000 lb. -									
Shipments:									
Orange	59,698	109,357	104,292	83,546	87,949	94,257	95,880	+60.6	..
Grapefruit	..	26,252	33,565	24,012	27,742	26,765	27,667	..	..
Imports:									
Orange	44,837	43,103	38,888	43,443	49,714	52,093	45,448	+1.4	54,113
Grapefruit	27,115	26,663	26,960	29,833	29,734	27,131	28,068	+3.5	28,144
Domestic Disappearance: (a)									
Orange	104,536	152,460	143,180	126,989	137,663	146,350	141,328	+35.2	..
Grapefruit	..	52,920	60,525	53,845	57,476	53,896	55,732	..	..
Imports as a % of Domestic Disappearance:									
Orange	42.9	28.3	27.2	34.2	36.1	35.6	32.2	-24.9	..
Grapefruit	..	50.4	44.5	55.4	51.7	50.3	50.4	..	..

- per cent -

(a) Exports are not recorded and are believed to be negligible.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Table 30: Citrus Juices, Single-Strength: Value of Shipments, Imports, and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1968-1976

	Average 1968-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1968-70 to 1971-75	1976
- \$'000 -									
Shipments:									
Orange	7,674	13,514	14,926	13,058	15,842	17,217	14,911	+94.3	..
Grapefruit	..	3,009	4,313	4,020	4,522	4,739	4,121	..	..
Imports:									
Orange	5,287	5,050	4,795	5,157	5,929	6,975	5,581	+5.6	7,976
Grapefruit	3,098	3,429	3,701	3,854	3,714	3,789	3,697	+19.3	3,997
Domestic Disappearance: (a)									
Orange	12,961	18,564	19,721	18,215	21,771	24,192	20,493	+58.1	..
Grapefruit	..	6,438	8,014	7,874	8,236	8,528	7,818	..	..
- per cent -									
Imports as a % of Domestic Disappearance:									
Orange	40.8	27.2	24.3	28.3	27.2	28.8	27.2	-33.3	..
Grapefruit	..	53.3	46.2	48.9	45.1	44.4	47.3	..	..

(a) Exports are not recorded and are believed to be negligible.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

imports have steadily increased, domestic reconstituturs nonetheless accounted for an estimated 45 per cent of the frozen citrus juice market in 1975. Considering, again, that production in Canada developed only in the early 1960s, it is evident that the domestic reconstituted product has become increasingly competitive with the product processed in Florida.

Production Costs

As derived from the Board's industry survey, Table 31 sets forth production costs for single-strength orange and grapefruit and for frozen concentrated orange juice. For single-strength juices, the citrus concentrate and the metal cans account for the principal share of production cost, about 70 per cent in the instance of orange juice and 80 per cent for grapefruit juice. This proportion is of course substantially smaller when cheaper cartons are used instead of metal cans or bottles. For the frozen retail product this proportion is even greater because it requires, compared to single-strength juices, considerably more raw concentrate. Labour costs are very minimal for reconstituted citrus juice products, being some 3-4 per cent only of a single-strength production cost and even smaller in the case of frozen concentrated orange.

Table 31: Citrus Juice Products: Average Production Costs, Canada, 1974

	Single-Strength Orange Juice (sweetened) per case of 12/48 oz.		Single-Strength Grapefruit Juice (unsweetened) per case of 12/48 oz.		Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice (unsweetened) per case of 48/6 oz.	
	\$	as %	\$	as %	\$	as %
Cans	1.70	36.9	1.71	34.4	1.81	21.2
Labels	0.10	2.2	0.11	2.2	-	-
Shipping cartons	0.16	3.5	0.17	3.4	0.12	1.4
Concentrate ^(a)	1.55	33.6	2.26	45.5	5.49	64.4
Sugar	0.40	8.7	-	-	-	-
Other ingredients ^(b)	0.02	0.4	0.01	0.2	0.11	1.3
Labour and factory overhead ^(c)	0.37	8.0	0.38	7.6	0.43	5.0
Other costs ^(d)	<u>0.31</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>0.33</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>0.56</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Production Costs	4.61	100.0	4.97	100.0	8.52	100.0

(a) Landed plant cost including freight and handling charges.

(b) Additives used in blending (aromas, essences, oils, pulps).

(c) Includes fuel, power and water.

(d) Principally selling and administrative costs.

Source: Tariff Board survey.

Confidential cost information made available to the Board, enabling a comparison of Canada-United States f.o.b. factory costs, suggests that single-strength citrus juices are produced in Florida at significantly lower cost than domestic reconstituted juices, although this difference will be significantly influenced by whether the domestic product is packed in cans and bottles or cartons. On the other hand, particularly for single-strength juices, freight costs from Florida to Canadian markets are so substantial that they would appear to negate the lower production costs enjoyed by the Florida industry, assuming that the domestic product is marketed essentially in local markets.

For frozen concentrated orange juice, a research study conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture⁽¹⁾ indicates average production cost in 1974 in Florida of \$7.48 per case of 48/6-ounce cans. This would compare to \$8.52 per case as given in Table 31. Thus, with respect to frozen citrus juice Canadian producers are also at a disadvantage. In this instance freight costs are not so critical a factor and domestic reconstituturs would apparently experience a cost disadvantage in the order of 5-10 per cent on a laid-down basis, i.e. when taking into account the transport charges borne by Florida producers. In this latter connection it is pointed out that while domestic reconstituturs account for the bulk of domestic single-strength consumption, their market share is conspicuously less in the instance of citrus juices retailed in the frozen concentrate form.

Tariff Considerations

Present nomenclature and rate schedule for tariff items relevant to citrus juices are provided below:⁽²⁾

<u>Tariff</u> <u>Items</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>G.P.T.</u>
15202-1	Orange juice	Free	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
15202-2	Unsweetened orange juice concentrate, not less than fifty-eight degrees Brix, for use in the manufacture of citrus fruit juices	-	-	-	Free
15206-1	Grapefruit juice	Free	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	
	G.P.T. rate to 30/6/84				Free
15207-1	Blended orange and grapefruit juice	Free	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	
	G.P.T. rate to 30/6/84				Free
15210-1	Unsweetened orange juice concentrate, not less than fifty-eight degrees Brix, and unsweetened grapefruit juice con- centrate, not less than fifty degrees Brix, for use in the manufacture of citrus fruit juices	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-

(1) National Economic Analysis Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Cost Components of Farm-Retail Price Spreads for Selected Foods*, Agricultural Economic Report No. 343, July, 1976.

(2) See also Appendix A.

<u>Tariff Items</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>G.P.T.</u>
15215-1	Dehydrated citrus fruit juices with or with- out stabilizers or sugar	2½ p.c.	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	
	From November 19, 1974 to June 30, 1978	Free	Free	25 p.c.	
	G.P.T. rate to 30/6/84				Free

Tariff items 15202-1, 15206-1, and 15207-1, which are the items of principal significance, do not contain any provisions as to degree of concentration and consequently encompass both single-strength juices and frozen juice concentrates, mainly those in retail packaged form. Where juice concentrates are specifically admitted for the purpose of citrus juice manufacture, and where the stated Brix degrees minima are met, duty free entry is provided either under 15210-1 or 15202-2. Item 15210-1 was introduced in April, 1974 and is a temporary tariff provision which expires in February, 1978; 15202-2 refers only to recently established General Preferential rates. All of the above items are bound under the GATT excepting 15210-1.

The Canadian Food Processors Association advocated an increase in existing tariffs respecting citrus juices in finished form, proposing a M.F.N. increase from 5 p.c. to 10 p.c. The Association also advocated that citrus juice concentrates when imported for the purpose of further manufacture be permitted duty free entry. This latter proposal was temporarily adopted by government with the establishment of tariff item 15210-1. The Canadian Horticultural Council did not initially recommend any change in present tariffs pertaining to citrus juices but during the public hearings stated that it would support increased duties if recommended by the Tariff Board.

Several other parties, acting either as importers of Florida juice products or as representatives of Florida citrus growers, also made submissions to the Board.⁽¹⁾ Such parties advocated either the elimination of all tariffs on citrus juice products or opposed any increase in present rates of duty. Libby, McNeill & Libby contended that domestically reconstituted single-strength citrus juice did not compete with "pure, single-strength juices" imported from Florida and maintained that such imports "in no way infringe upon, impede or hinder the operation...of domestic processors of reconstituted citrus products," and requested that the pure product be accorded free entry.

Tariff item 15215-1 is not of relevance to domestic processing of citrus juices. This item covers only dehydrated citrus juices in powder or crystal form as opposed to the type of citrus concentrates used in reconstitution. Domestic reconstituturs do not use dehydrated citrus fruit juices as such; the products covered under item 15215-1 are used in making "breakfast drinks" in powder or crystal form, jams and jellies, and certain confectionery products. According to industry sources, dehydrated citrus juices of the type covered by item 15215-1 are not manufactured or processed in Canada; imports,⁽²⁾ averaging \$1.1 million per year during 1971-75 therefore supply all Canadian demand. Dehydrated citrus fruit juices are at present subject to permanent statutory duties of 2½ p.c., B.P., and 5 p.c., M.F.N. with a temporary reduction to free.

(1) Florida Citrus Commission, State of Florida; Libby McNeill & Libby of Canada Limited; Minute Maid Corporation (Canada), Ltd.; Sunkist Growers, Inc.; and Chambers, MacKelvie & Associates Ltd.

(2) See Appendix Table 254.

Conclusions and Recommendations

In the early 1960s the Canadian market for citrus juices was met entirely by imported products, predominantly from Florida juice processors. In subsequent years, however, the development of a domestic industry producing reconstituted citrus juices has been rapid, to the point where the preponderance of the Canadian market for single-strength citrus juices is currently met by domestic reconstituturs. Given this pronounced growth in production, and the evident competitiveness of domestically reconstituted juices vis-à-vis Florida products, the Board could not agree, as contended by the Canadian Food Processors Association, that increased tariffs were needed to maintain or further develop this industry. This conclusion is reinforced by the fact that concentrates for use in the manufacture of fruit juices, as originally proposed, have since the introduction of temporary tariff item 15210-1 entered free of duty, a concession judged to be of appreciable benefit to domestic reconstituturs.

The Board is also of the opinion that citrus juices should not have more protection than other juices, particularly apple, which use Canadian raw material. Finally, with respect to the contention that Florida citrus juices being dissimilar to and not competitive with the reconstituted product, should be given free entry, the Board could not accept this position as there is evidently considerable direct competition between the two products.

In view of these considerations, it is recommended that the duties for citrus juices, single-strength and concentrated, be retained at this present level of Free, B.P., 5 p.c., M.F.N., and 25 p.c., Gen.

The Board sees no reason to impose a customs duty on imports of citrus concentrates when entered for the manufacture of citrus fruit juices; accordingly it recommends duty free entry for such concentrates under recommended item XXIV (c). This item would incorporate present item 15210-1 into the Customs Tariff as a permanent provision as it is at present only temporary. This recommendation, if implemented, would also make existing item 15202-2 redundant.

As noted earlier, dehydrated citrus fruit juices are not processed in Canada and any possible future processing or re-processing is unlikely; recommended item XXV thus provides duty free entry for such dehydrated juices.

Present tariff items 15201-1 (lime juice), 15203-1 (lemon juice), and 15204-1 (passion fruit juice) were not specifically referred to the Board under Reference 152. These items are carried forward, without charge, as items XXIV (a), (d) and (e), respectively in the schedule indicated below. Finally, it is recommended that these items be preceded with a general preamble "Fruit juices, n.o.p., reconstituted or not, concentrated or not, and fruit syrups, n.o.p.".

Recommended Schedule

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
XXIV	Fruit juices, n.o.p., reconstituted or not, concentrated or not, and fruit syrups, n.o.p.:				
(a)	Lime juice	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
(b)	Orange juice, n.o.p.	Free	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
(c)	Unsweetened orange juice concentrate, not less than fifty- eight degrees Brix, and unsweetened grape- fruit juice concen- trate, not less than fifty degrees Brix, for use in the manu- facture of citrus fruit juices	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
(d)	Lemon juice	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
(e)	Passion fruit juice	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
	...				
(g)	Grapefruit juice, n.o.p.	Free	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	Free
(h)	Blended orange and grapefruit juice	Free	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	Free
XXV	Dehydrated citrus fruit juices with or without stabilizers or sugar	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-

Apple Juice and Apple Juice Concentrates

This discussion concerns single-strength apple juices, either made from the fresh whole fruit or reconstituted, frozen concentrated apple juice sold in small retail packs, and concentrates used in manufacture. All of these forms of apple juice are classified under present item 15208-1 ("Fruit juices, n.o.p.") which also covers a number of other juice products. Apple ciders are considered in a separate section of this report.

Market ConsiderationsSingle-Strength Apple Juice

Single-strength apple juice is a major domestic fruit product with establishments classified to Fruit and Vegetable Processing (S.I.C. 103) accounting for almost all of production. Production totalled 199.4 million pounds in 1975 and shipments were valued at \$31.1 million. As shown in Table

Table 32: Apple Juice, Fresh and Reconstituted, Canned: Production, Imports, (a) Exports and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
				- '000 lb. single-strength -						
Opening Inventory (b)										
Fresh	66,883	90,518	79,149	66,237	77,802	46,892	90,799	72,176	+7.9	69,362
Reconstituted	..	..	75,192 (c)	65,259	76,869	44,852	78,585	68,152	..	65,434
	..	..	3,957 (c)	978	933	2,040	12,214	4,024	..	3,928
Production										
Fresh	128,366	145,115	131,081	137,255	111,960	162,725	199,350	148,475	+15.7	201,424
Reconstituted	..	..	117,217	129,785	93,613	140,194	170,459	130,254	..	159,459
	..	..	13,864	7,470	18,347	22,531	28,891	18,221	..	41,965
Total Supply										
Fresh	195,249	235,633	210,230	203,492	189,762	209,617	290,149	220,651	+13.0	270,786
Reconstituted	..	..	192,409	195,044	170,482	185,046	249,044	198,406	..	224,893
	..	..	17,821	8,448	19,280	24,571	41,105	22,245	..	45,893
Exports (d)										
	3,088	2,900	2,248	4,768	5,081	2,863	2,156	3,423	+10.8	1,821
Closing Inventory (b)										
Fresh	80,127	84,275	66,237	77,802	46,892	90,799	69,362	70,219	-12.4	83,668
Reconstituted	..	..	65,259	76,869	44,852	78,585	65,434	66,200	..	81,098
	..	..	978	933	2,040	12,214	3,928	4,019	..	2,570
Apparent Domestic Disappearance										
Fresh	112,034	148,458	141,745	120,922	137,789	115,955	218,631	147,009	+31.2	185,297
Reconstituted	..	..	124,902	113,407	120,549	103,598	181,454	128,783	..	141,974
	..	..	16,843	7,515	17,240	12,357	37,177	18,226	..	43,323
Exports as % of Production	2.4	2.0	1.7	3.5	4.5	1.8	1.1	2.3	-4.2	0.9
				- per cent -						

(a) Imports are not available, estimated at 2.5 million pounds in 1976.
 (b) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.
 (c) Tariff Board estimate.
 (d) Includes re-exports.

32, production rose moderately between 1961-65 and 1971-75 but moved sharply upwards in 1975 and 1976.⁽¹⁾ The bulk of single-strength processing consists of juice made from apples as opposed to reconstituted juice; the latter comprised on average only about 10 per cent of the combined pack during 1971-75.

Both exports and imports are negligible in relation to the volume of the domestic pack. Exports over 1971-75 averaged, for example, only some 2 per cent of production. Imports of single-strength apple juice are not separately reported, being combined with other juice imports; however, according to a Tariff Board survey, single-strength imports in 1976 were only 2.5 million pounds and for other years are believed to be similarly small. Exports are principally to the United States, (Appendix Table 251). It is believed that imports are, also, almost entirely of U.S. origin. It is consequently apparent that domestic processors probably met over 95 per cent of the Canadian market for single-strength apple juice in 1971-75.

The size of the apple crop, by province, principally determines the regional profile of juice production. Ontario and British Columbia are evidently the two most important producers of pure apple juice (made from apples) although data respecting the latter province are not available. As shown below, apple juice is also a significant pack in Quebec and in the Maritime provinces; there is little or no production in the Prairie region. Table 33 does not include reconstituted single-strength production; supplemental pack statistics indicate that Ontario accounted for about two-thirds of this pack in 1976.

Table 33: Canned Apple Juice, Single-Strength, Made from Apples:
Production by Region, 1975 and 1976

	1975		1976	
	<u>million lb.</u>	<u>as %</u>	<u>million lb.</u>	<u>as %</u>
Maritimes	(a)	(a)	23.5	14.7
Quebec	35.9	21.1	(a)	(a)
Ontario	49.9	29.3	48.5	30.4
British Columbia	<u>(a)</u>	<u>(a)</u>	<u>(a)</u>	<u>(a)</u>
Canada	170.5	100.0	159.5	100.0

(a) Confidential.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Apple Juice Concentrates

The Board was unable to determine the market for apple juice sold domestically in the frozen concentrated state for retail consumption. While orange juice, for example, is principally sold in the retail frozen form, normally in small 6-ounce cans, apple juice is,

(1) The term "canned" would include production in other containers, i.e., in bottles or cartons. Shipments of apple juice in such containers, by the Dairy Industry, are negligible.

in contrast, merchandised in the single-strength form, almost entirely. While the retail market for frozen concentrated apple juice is very minor, the Board understands that at least one company in Canada packs this product. However, it appears that this product is primarily imported.

A number of important considerations, on the other hand, attach to the production and importation of bulk apple juice concentrates. These are used primarily as the raw product for the reconstituted single-strength product, although significant quantities are also used in mixed juices or for various liquid or powdered drink products. Bulk concentrates are produced domestically, but imports account for the preponderance of supplies used by Canadian processors. This was confirmed by a study by the Anti-dumping Tribunal for the crop years 1968-69 and 1969-70.⁽¹⁾ Moreover, in 1970 and 1974, when import data were available, the imported product represented about 85 and 60 per cent respectively of total supplies.⁽²⁾

It is apparent that the production of apple juice concentrates faces more or less persistent import competition from exporting countries, mainly in Europe, which can land this semi-processed product in Canada often at very low prices despite substantial ocean freight charges. In several recent years during the late 1960s and 1970s imports have occurred in such volumes and at such prices as to greatly depress the domestic market for pure apple juice. Reconstituted apple juice using imported concentrates is a direct substitute for apple juice made from apples. Inasmuch as increased sales of the former product are achieved at the expense of the latter, the access to, and use of, imported concentrates can result in a major reduction in the market for apples grown domestically. On the other hand when Canadian supplies of "juice" apples are insufficient, imported concentrates have a beneficial stabilizing effect on the supply of apple juice to the retail market. On the whole, however, there is a permanent threat of production surpluses in exporting countries and of importation into Canada of concentrates in volumes and at prices injurious to domestic apple growers and producers of apple juice and apple juice concentrates.⁽³⁾

Production Costs

Average factory costs, based on information submitted by four large apple juice processors are given in Table 34.

-
- (1) Anti-dumping Tribunal, Apple Juice Concentrate Originating in Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary and Switzerland, January 10, 1972, Ottawa; see also the Anti-dumping Tribunal Report of April, 1975 respecting its review of earlier findings.
 - (2) Estimates by Agriculture Canada indicate bulk apple juice concentrate production as between 0.8 to 1.0 million pounds for the three crop years 1970 to 1972, rising to 4.4 and 3.8 million pounds, respectively, in 1973 and 1974. According to the Anti-dumping Tribunal, imports totalled 10.1 million pounds in 1970 and 5.2 million pounds in 1974. A further Tariff Board study shows 1976 imports at 2.5 million pounds.
 - (3) The Anti-dumping Tribunal found, in its 1972 report, that dumped imports of apple juice concentrate had caused, and were likely to cause, material injury to the production of fresh apple juice in Canada.

Table 34: Apple Juice, Made from Apples: Average Production Cost, Canada, Per Case of 12/48 ounce Cans, Canada Choice, 1974

	<u>\$</u>	<u>as %</u>
Containers and labels	1.72	36.6
Shipping cartons	0.16	3.4
Raw product	1.90	40.4
Supplies	0.21	4.5
Labour ^(a)	0.21	4.5
Factory overhead ^(b)	<u>0.50</u>	<u>10.6</u>
Factory Cost	4.70	100.0
Selling and administration ^(c)	<u>0.33</u>	-
Estimated Production Cost	5.03	-

(a) Includes minor cost of employee benefits.

(b) Includes fuel, power and water.

(c) Estimated at two-thirds of factory overhead.

Source: Tariff Board survey.

As with citrus juice products, factory overhead and, in particular, labour are relatively unimportant elements in the cost of producing juice; about three-quarters of the factory cost in 1974 resulted from raw product and metal cans.

Employing the cost differentials outlined earlier in Chapter IV, the Board considers that there is no meaningful production cost difference between Canadian and U.S. processors of apple juice. This is in contrast to most other processed fruits and vegetables. On the basis of acquirement cost data, apples purchased for processing appear on balance to be less costly in Canada. This raw product advantage would approximately compensate for higher costs evidently experienced for certain packaging materials, labour, and overheads. However, while apples acquired for processing were, over 1966-1975, some 17 per cent lower in cost in Canada vis-à-vis the United States,⁽¹⁾ this differential varies by region. The price for juice apples may for example have been similar in certain recent years between New York and Ontario and total production costs may have been somewhat greater in Ontario.

As single-strength juices are generally costly to ship over long distances, freight costs figure significantly in marketing. Consequently, domestic juice canners despite, in some instances, higher production costs, would appear to be competitive in their respective regional markets. Only with respect to the Prairie market might domestic producers, from this standpoint of freight cost, be at some disadvantage relative to producers in the U.S. Mid-West.

(1) See Appendix Table 103.

Tariff Considerations

Apple juice is presently classified under tariff item 15208-1:

<u>Tariff</u> <u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>G.P.T.</u>
	Fruit juices, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	-

This item encompasses all forms of apple juice, that is, both reconstituted and non-reconstituted single-strength juice and both retail and bulk apple juice concentrates.

The Canadian Food Processors Association did not request any changes to present item 15208-1. The Canadian Horticultural Council requested that a new separate item be introduced for apple juice and all concentrated forms thereof with the duty to be graduated according to specific gravity as in the case of present item 15305-1 respecting grape juice.⁽¹⁾ While the Board gave consideration to the concept of a graduated rate structure as suggested by the Council, it was clear that such a structure could be administratively cumbersome.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Board recognizes that several reasons might be advanced for the duty free entry of single-strength apple juice. In the first place, apples are themselves not subject to duty under the present Customs Tariff, and the Board has earlier recommended that such duty-free entry be continued. It can be argued that this non-dutiable status should therefore also apply to the various processed apple products such as juice, sauce and cider. Secondly, U.S. processors would likely comprise the only significant source of competition in the domestic market for single-strength apple juice, and inasmuch as Canadian and U.S. production costs, for juice made from apples, are estimated to be approximately equal, there would appear to be little need for tariff protection. Moreover, imports of single-strength apple juice are small, probably accounting for considerably less than 5 per cent of domestic consumption in 1971-75.

The Board, however did not favour eliminating entirely the tariff protection at present afforded domestic processors of single-strength apple juice. While the average producer matches U.S. production costs, some regions have a somewhat higher-than-average cost structure and are not as advantageously located relative to their main markets. The Board deems it desirable that such producers continue to receive some assistance in achieving adequate market penetration. Accordingly, the Board recommends, for single-strength apple juice, a B.P. and M.F.N. rate of 5 p.c.; the Gen. rate would be 25 p.c. Furthermore, it is recommended that a separate tariff item be established for this product.

The Board makes no separate provision for reconstituted single-strength apple juice made from concentrate, which it considers should appropriately continue to be classified with juices n.o.p., at the higher M.F.N. rate of 10 p.c.

(1) The Council, while making mention of a "base rate" for apple juice concentrate, to be graduated upwards depending on specific gravity, did not otherwise submit a proposed rate schedule either for single-strength or concentrated apple juice.

With reference to bulk apple juice concentrates, this semi-processed commodity has in several recent years been entered into Canada in considerable volumes, frequently at abnormally low prices. Consideration was accordingly given to the question of increasing the existing level of tariff protection. In the Board's opinion, however, even a major increase in duty would probably not satisfactorily counter the problem of periodic imports at depressed price levels. In circumstances where other producing countries have a surplus of apple concentrate, and imports into Canada occur at unusually low prices, the Board believes that surtax provisions, or anti-dumping procedures, as the case may be, would be more efficacious in protecting domestic apple growers or processors.

A further factor mitigating against an increase in tariff rates is the higher costs that this would entail for domestic users of these concentrates particularly when there is a shortfall in domestic supplies of apple juice, and when consumers would be faced with already high prices. Given the substantial level of imports in recent years, the Board could not justify any reduction from the rates presently applicable and, therefore, proposes that protection be retained at least at its present level. In order to counter the effect of declining prices, the Board favours the introduction of a specific duty plus an ad valorem minimum. It is recommended, therefore, that apple juice concentrate when imported for use in the manufacture of apple juice, be dutiable at a rate of 50 cents per gallon, but not less than 10 p.c. under both the B.P. and M.F.N. Tariffs, under a separate tariff item set up for this purpose.

Frozen apple juice concentrate sold in the retail form as well as all bulk apple juice concentrate not specifically entered for the manufacture of apple juice would continue to be classified to the n.o.p. item for juices at an M.F.N. rate of 10 p.c.

Recommended Schedule

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
XXIV	Fruit juices, n.o.p., reconstituted or not, concentrated or not, and fruit syrups, n.o.p.:				
(i)	Apple juice, not including apple juice concentrate nor reconstituted apple juice	5 p.c.	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
(j)	Apple juice concen- trate for use in the manufacture of apple juice .....per gallon	50 cts., but not less than 10 p.c.	50 cts., but not less than 10 p.c.	\$1.25, but not less than 25 p.c.	-

Grape Juice and Grape Juice Concentrates

This subsection pertains to grape juice and concentrates of grape juice whether used in making wines or non-alcoholic "table" juices. The relevant tariff items are 15305-1 when the juice is in containers exceeding one gallon, or 15208-1 when imported in containers of one gallon or less.

Imports under item 15305-1 consist in large part of grape juice, mostly concentrated, entered in bulk for use by domestic wineries. However, there are also a number of firms in Canada which import single-strength or concentrated grape juice in bulk (in tank cars or drums) for "repackaging" into one or five gallon containers for subsequent sale to home wine-makers. Such imports are believed to be substantial. In addition, this item covers bulk imports of grape concentrates for use in the reconstitution of table juices or other drink products. Also included are imports for the manufacture of jams and jellies.

All of the above products would in theory also enter under 15208-1 if in small containers of 1 gallon or less. The grape juice products entered under this latter residual item, however, are mainly (a) retail pack, single-strength table juice of the Concord variety; (b) frozen concentrated grape juice, Concord, in 6 or 12-ounce cans; and (c) concentrated or single-strength juice of the variety V. Vinifera usually entered for direct sale to home wine-makers.

Grape Juice and Grape Concentrates for Wine

While Canadian wineries, in addition to fresh grapes, make use of both single-strength grape juice and grape concentrates, the latter has been used in increasing quantities in recent years. The Board is informed that imports under item 15305-1 by wineries consist almost entirely of grape juice in concentrated form, usually with a specific gravity of 1.3194. Table 35 below, based on reported acquirements, provides relevant data concerning the size of the market for grape concentrates used in commercial wine-making.

Table 35: Grape Juice Concentrates: Acquirements by Canadian Wineries, 1966-1975

	<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
- Volume, '000 Gallons -						
Imported	..	..	64.5	299.8	298.6	153.0
Domestic	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>77.7</u>	<u>252.5</u>	<u>100.3</u>	<u>133.0</u>
Total	61.3	133.1	142.2	552.3	398.9	286.0
- Value, \$'000 -						
Imported	..	..	225	1,629	1,509	733
Domestic	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>492</u>	<u>689</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>450</u>
Total	232	587	717	2,318	1,791	1,183

Source: Statistics Canada.

While Canada has a significant commercial wine-making industry with wineries located in all provinces excepting Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the use of imported grape concentrates is greatly restricted by certain provincial laws. The use of such concentrates is basically prohibited⁽¹⁾ by provincial regulations in the two most important grape growing provinces, Ontario and British Columbia. Nonetheless, of total grape concentrates used by wineries, imports account for the bulk. As derived from the above table, imports over 1972-75 comprised, on a value basis, 68 per cent of all concentrates for winery use.

Although separate statistics are not available concerning the volume of concentrates imported for use in home wine-making, it is believed that the amount involved is substantial. For the 1972-75 period, as example, bulk imports of grape juice under tariff item 15305-1 totalled \$7,202 million⁽²⁾ of which domestic winery acquisitions accounted for \$4,096 million. This comparison suggests that the remainder, some 40 per cent or more of imports under 15305-1, are by "repackagers" selling to home wine-makers or reconstituturs producing a table grape juice or drink. Importation for other uses (e.g., the manufacture of jams and jellies) can be taken to be negligible.

Bulk imports of grape juice or grape juice concentrates originate primarily in the United States, mainly from California. Other important supplying countries are Spain, France and Italy. There are no known exports of grape juice by Canada.

The Market for Table Grape Juices

With respect to the domestic production of table grape juice in single-strength form, statistics are, for reasons of confidentiality, only released sporadically. However, in 1974 Canadian shipments of single-strength grape juice,⁽³⁾ "fresh or reconstituted to single-strength," were reported as \$6,271,000, or 21.5 million pounds; corresponding figures for 1971 are \$2,024,000, or 7.3 million pounds. Industry information received by the Board, which is supported by the partial data available, indicates that both the market for the single-strength product, as well as domestic production, is growing substantially. According to industry sources, import competition in this single-strength market is negligible with domestic production accounting for over 90 per cent of domestic demand.

While frozen concentrated grape juice, sold normally in 6 or 12-ounce cans, is also packed in Canada, production figures are confidential and cannot be published. The Board is informed that the market for table grape juice in this form is also expanding. In the case of this product, and as distinct from the single-strength market, import competition is significant, although estimates as to market shares are not obtainable. Industry sources have expressed concern that certain major retail food chains have recently imported sizeable volumes of frozen concentrated grape juice which is packed for them by juice processors in New York State.

(1) Small quantities of imported blending wines may be used. In certain years, when there is a shortfall in the domestic supply of grapes, provincial prohibitions may be modified.

(2) Appendix Table 251.

(3) Shipments figures as reported by Statistics Canada pertain almost entirely to table juice but may include small volumes of grape juice sold for home wine-making.

Table grape juices are primarily a product of the Concord grape, a *V. Labrusca* variety, which is grown in Canada. The import of Concord grape juice by reconstituturs as a raw material is governed, and may be limited by, certain federal regulations respecting bulk importation. Since 1971, however, some amount of blending has been permitted in the grade standards for grape juice. To this extent domestic reconstituturs of table juices may use juice of the *V. Vinifera* variety (mainly "Thompson Seedless"). The latter is mainly imported as a bulk concentrate from California.

The Board did not directly survey production costs respecting table grape juice products. However, a price comparison of Class 1 Concord grapes sold for juice processing in Ontario as against New York suggests that, at least in some years, juice processors in the latter state would have an appreciable raw product advantage over domestic juice processors. With particular respect to the frozen concentrated grape juice, which is least affected by freight costs, the domestic market would thus appear, from time to time, to be vulnerable to import competition.

Tariff Considerations

Existing tariff item 15305-1 is as follows:

<u>Tariff</u> <u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>G.P.T.</u>
	Grape juice in contain- ers of more than one gallon capacity each:				
	Testing not more than 1.074 specific gravity at 60 degrees tempera- ture .....per gallon	20 cts.	25 cts.	25 cts.	-
	And in addition thereto, for each increment of 0.01 in specific gravity above 1.074	3 cts.	3 cts.	3 cts.	-
	GATT				
	Testing not more than 1.074 specific gravity at 60 degrees temperature..... .....per gallon	15 cts.	20 cts.		
	And in addition thereto, for each increment of 0.01 in specific gravity above 1.074	3 cts.	3 cts.		
	Union of South Africa Trade Agreement				
	..British Preferential				

The GATT extract⁽¹⁾ attaching to 15305-1 reduces the base rate of duty applying to juice with a specific gravity of 1.074 or less, to 15 cts. B.P. and 20 cts. M.F.N. The incremental duty of 3 cents per gallon remains the same. The GATT rate would currently apply to virtually all imports.

As noted, tariff item 15208-1 is also of relevance, applying as a residual item to grape juice entered in various retail size containers:

<u>Tariff</u> <u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>G.P.T.</u>
	Fruit juices, n.o.p. ...	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	-

With respect to item 15305-1, the amount of duty imposed per gallon varies greatly depending on the degree of concentration involved. The grape juice entered by wineries under this item normally would be highly concentrated with a specific gravity usually testing at 1.3194. The applicable M.F.N. duty under the GATT schedule, would in this instance, work out to 95 cents per gallon. On the other hand, the M.F.N. duty imposed on less concentrated forms of grape juice would be much lower, probably ranging down to not much more than the base rate of 15 cents per gallon. For all M.F.N. imports under 15305-1, the weighted average rate of duty is calculated as equivalent to 19.0 p.c. ad valorem for 1971-75.⁽²⁾ It is pointed out that, because of the graduated rate structure of item 15305-1, bulk concentrates entered under this classification would attract a higher rate of duty than that applying to smaller, retail-sized containers under item 15208-1. The ad valorem duty under this latter item is 10 p.c. irrespective of degree of concentration.

The Canadian Food Processors Association proposed a tariff of 10 p.c. M.F.N., plus the existing incremental levy of 3 cts. per gallon. The Canadian Horticultural Council proposed a base rate of 50 cents per gallon, as against the present 20 cents, together with 6 cents for each further increment of 0.01 in specific gravity. The Council's proposal would apply to B.P., M.F.N., and Gen. schedules and would, in effect, somewhat more than double the existing average duty level of 19.0 p.c. calculated above.

The Board received, on behalf of wine producers in Quebec, submissions from La Maison Secrestat Limitée and from the Quebec Department of Industry and Commerce. Both representations contended that the viability of Quebec wineries, vis-à-vis imported wines, would be enhanced by the elimination of duties under item 15305-1. The Canadian Wine Institute, an association comprising all major Canadian wineries, also proposed duty free entry for grape juice and concentrates when entered for manufacture by domestic wineries. It may be noted that the competitive position of Canadian wine producers is only in part affected by present item 15305-1; other determinants are the tariffs pertaining to finished wines, and blending-wines used as inputs, and administrative practices of various Liquor Control Boards. These other aspects are not considered to be within the scope of Reference 152.

(1) See also Appendix A.

(2) This average is derived, for M.F.N. imports, as the total duty collected expressed as a per cent of the dutiable value of imports. See also Appendix Table 257.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Fresh grapes of the *V. Vinifera* species are at present entered duty free and in its earlier report⁽¹⁾ the Board recommended that such duty free entry be afforded to all fresh grapes regardless of species or use. The Board based this recommendation on the fact that provincial regulations in the two main grape producing provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, governing the use of domestic grapes in commercial winemaking already create a tariff-equivalent protection for growers in those provinces. In these circumstances, the existence of a permanent tariff applicable across the country places a burden on wineries and consumers in other provinces which is difficult to justify. A duty on the fresh product would of course have necessitated a comparable rate on juices and concentrates; otherwise importers could circumvent the duty on fresh grapes by purchasing the processed form. But to impose a duty on juices and concentrates for use in winemaking, when the fresh material enters duty free and provinces regulate the use of imported juice or concentrates, would simply result in higher costs for wineries and consumers in all provinces for no particular purpose. Although wine-makers could shift to fresh grapes, the latter are considerably more costly than the semi-processed concentrate. Therefore, the Board recommends free entry under the B.P. and M.F.N. tariffs for grape juice and grape concentrates when entered for use in winemaking. To ensure equitable treatment for various end-users, the recommended nomenclature provides free entry to these products when imported not only by wineries but also by home winemakers or repackagers selling to the latter.

With respect to other grape juice and concentrates of grape juice, these are mainly products of the variety *V. Labrusca*, which are grown in Canada. The domestic market for table grape juices in both single-strength and frozen concentrated form has been expanding, and provides an important outlet for Canadian growers, especially during periods of surplus, and one which should be preserved and encouraged. The Board recommends, therefore, a separate tariff item "grape juice, n.o.p." with rates of 12½ p.c., B.P., 15 p.c., M.F.N. and 25 p.c., Gen. This item would cover table grape juices, single-strength or frozen concentrated, entered in retail size containers, and bulk grape juices, whether or not concentrated, for use in the manufacture of table juices or for use in other products such as jams and jellies.

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
XXIV (cont.)					
	Fruit juices, n.o.p., reconstituted or not, concentrated or not, and fruit syrups, n.o.p.:				
(k)	Grape juice for wine- making	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
(1)	Grape juice, n.o.p.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	-

(1) Report by the Tariff Board Respecting Fresh and Processed Fruits and Vegetables, Volume 1, Part III (Fresh Fruits) Ottawa, February, 1978.

Other Juices and Related Products

Pineapple Juice

Pineapple juice is not reconstituted domestically. During the 1960s one firm in the Canadian fruit and vegetable processing industry, in association with a major U.S. pineapple grower-processor, produced single-strength juice using imported concentrates; such production has, however, been discontinued although the reconstituted juice so processed was said to be an excellent product. Consequently, Canadian demand for this juice is met entirely from imports, mainly from the United States (Hawaii) and the Philippines.⁽¹⁾ Most imports are in single-strength form although concentrated juice is also entered for various food or drink manufacturing purposes.

Pineapple juice is presently classified under tariff item 15205-1:

<u>Tariff Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>G.P.T.</u>
	Pineapple juice	5 p.c.	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
	From November 19, 1974 to June 30, 1978	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
	G.P.T. rate to 30/6/84				Free
	Australian Trade Agreement	Free			

While pineapple juice is dutiable at 5 p.c. under the permanent statutory B.P. and M.F.N. Tariffs, the effective rate at present is Free following a temporary reduction in 1974. Free entry is also afforded to countries granted General Preferential status. Imports from Australia enter free of duty in accordance with the terms of the Australian Trade Agreement. The Canadian Food Processors Association proposed that present permanent statutory rates be eliminated while the Canadian Horticultural Council submitted that these statutory rates be continued.

Since pineapple juice is not processed in Canada and as there is, of course, no domestic grower interest to consider, the Board recommends that free entry under the B.P. and M.F.N. schedules be made a permanent provision of the Customs Tariff in a separate tariff item. This would be consistent with recommendations made by the Board elsewhere concerning other pineapple products (e.g. canned pineapple, pineapple pulps). The Board's recommendation would make the present G.P.T. provision and special status of Australia redundant. The present Gen. rate would be retained.

Other Fruit Juices

Other than apple juice and grape juice (in containers of one gallon or less), which have been discussed earlier, there are a number of other juices normally classified to item 15208-1 "Fruit juices, n.o.p.".

(1) See Appendix Table 261.

According to a Board survey of invoice documents the following types of fruit juices and nectars are included: peach, pear, plum, apricot, black currant, red currant, black cherry, sour cherry, cranberry, blackberry, mango, guava, tamarind, papaya, and coconut. Also included are various mixtures and "punches" of the above listed fruit juices.

As is evident, there are juices from non-indigenous fruits and those made from fruits grown in Canada. The latter may be produced domestically albeit in small quantities. With respect to the non-indigenous fruit juices, domestic production is probably non-existent, even reconstitution. There is, however, little statistical information on this subject. Imports under the present tariff item are presented in Appendix Table 255 which indicates that the main supplying countries are the United States and South Africa.

The Canadian Food Processors Association did not propose any change concerning item 15208-1 other than the extraction of grape juice. The Canadian Horticultural Council, however, proposed, in addition to the separation of grape and apple juice, that the remaining products be dutiable at rates of 20 p.c., B.P.; 20 p.c., M.F.N.; and 35 p.c., Gen.

The Board is of the opinion that at least a moderate level of tariff protection should be retained for fruit juices not elsewhere specified. This residual product category would, as suggested by the above enumeration, largely be comprised of juices which are now, or could be, produced domestically from indigenous fruits. It is, therefore, recommended that the present rates be retained. This recommendation would also be applicable to the non-indigenous fruit juices presently covered by item 15208-1. The Board did not deem it necessary to establish a separate duty free classification for these miscellaneous and minor non-indigenous fruit juices; most of the major non-indigenous juices, such as citrus juices and pineapple juice, are provided for in separate *eo nomine* tariff items.

Attaching to present item 15208-1 is G.P.T. extract item 15208-2 ("Fruit juices, n.o.p., not including apple, cranberry, prune, grape and blended juices"). In that the parent item would retain duties, this recently established extract item would be carried forward, dropping the reference to grape juice.

Fruit Syrups, n.o.p.

The Canadian Horticultural Council contended that products which should be classified under item 15208-1 "Fruit juices, n.o.p.", at a M.F.N. rate of 10 p.c., enter instead under item 15209-1 "Fruit syrups, n.o.p.", at 5 p.c., M.F.N. The full wording of this latter item follows immediately below:

<u>Tariff</u> <u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>G.P.T.</u>
	Fruit syrups, n.o.p.	5 p.c.	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	-

This item is bound under GATT. Imports by country of origin are presented in Appendix Table 264.

The Council proposed that the B.P. and M.F.N. rates for fruit syrups, n.o.p. be raised to 20 p.c., equal to the level suggested for fruit juices, n.o.p., so that manufacturers would no longer be able to circumvent the higher protection provided for fruit juices.

There appear at present to exist poorly-defined or arbitrary criteria as to what comprises a fruit juice as distinct from a fruit syrup. In general, the former item evidently pertains to non-sweetened juices while the latter refers to juices, or concentrates thereof, which may include some sugar content. In considering the close relationship of these two tariff classifications, and resulting administrative problems, the Board is of the opinion that the applicable rates of duty should be similar. Under proposed item XXIV (n)-1 for Fruit syrups, n.o.p., the Board consequently provides for rates of 10 p.c., B.P.; 10 p.c., M.F.N.; and 25 p.c., Gen. The G.P.T. item currently attaching to 15209-1 would be carried forward with no change.

Recommended Schedule

In respect of pineapple juice, other fruit juices and fruit syrups the following schedule is recommended:

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
XXIV (Cont.)					
	Fruit juices, n.o.p., reconstituted or not, concentrated or not, and fruit syrups, n.o.p.:				
(f)	Pineapple juice	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-

(m)-1	Fruit juices, n.o.p. ...	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
(m)-2	Fruit juices, n.o.p., not including apple, cranberry, prune and blended juices	-	-	-	Free
(n)-1	Fruit syrups, n.o.p. ...	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
(n)-2	Fruit syrups, n.o.p., not including apricot, blueberry, cherry, loganberry, peach, raspberry and strawberry syrups	-	-	-	Free

Apple Cider

Apple cider is essentially a product derived from the alcoholic fermentation of apple juice and is chiefly distinguished from the latter by degree of alcohol content. Regulations to the Food and Drug Act, define

cider as being not less than 2.5 per cent and not more than 13.0 per cent absolute alcohol by volume. The tariff administration is based on these regulations. Hence "cider" with an alcohol content below 2.5 per cent is normally classified as juice, under present tariff item 15208-1, or, if it is not a juice, under 71100-1 as a drink or beverage.

There are many types of ciders produced in and imported into Canada. Cider is termed "light" or "hard" depending on the degree of alcohol contained and is "dry" or "sweet" according to sugar content. Ciders which are carbonized are normally termed "sparkling" or "champagne" ciders and if non-carbonized are referred to as "still."

The following section concerns cider classified to current tariff items 14800-1 and 14900-1. Carbonized ciders may also be admitted under tariff classifications 16501-1 to 16504-1, not considered here, which cover champagne and sparkling wines.

Production and Marketing

Production figures respecting apple cider are only available for recent years; the Canadian wine industry accounts for the bulk of the domestic output of this product, and cider shipments for this industry are not reported prior to 1972. However, industry information, together with the data shown below in Table 36 suggests that domestic cider production is becoming of increasing importance.

Table 36: Apple Cider: Shipments by Industry, Canada, 1972-75

	<u>Wineries</u>		<u>Fruit and Vegetable Processing</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
	gal.	\$'000	gal.	\$'000	gal.	\$'000
1972	911,021	4,170	..	..	911,021	4,170
1973	1,131,681	5,336	329,769	162	1,461,450	5,498
1974	1,375,000	7,088	935,335	198	2,310,335	7,286
1975	1,455,000	6,879	266,000	205	1,721,000	7,084

Source: Statistics Canada.

The cider produced by establishments listed to Fruit and Vegetable Canners and Preservers (S.I.C. 1031) is reported as "cider made for sale as such." Additional production is also reported by this industry as "cider made for own use." Shipments in this latter category amounted to an average of some 149,000 gallons in 1971-72 but were not subsequently published. Wineries produce principally hard cider as most shipments are reported as having more than 7 per cent alcohol by volume. Quebec accounts for the bulk of domestic cider production, by value about 73 per cent in 1975.

As in the case of wines, the inter-provincial marketing of cider is restricted by provincial regulations. For example, cider merchandised through Quebec grocery stores must normally be the product

of apple juice produced in that province. Furthermore ciders sold through liquor outlets are subject to the administration of provincial liquor boards.

During the 1972-75 period domestic cider shipments averaged \$6,010 million annually. Given that imports per annum over this period under tariff items 14800-1 and 14900-1 averaged only \$131,000, it is apparent that domestic production supplies almost the entire domestic market. Imports are chiefly from the United Kingdom and the United States.⁽¹⁾

Tariff Considerations

The two present tariff classifications of pertinence are items 14800-1 and 14900-1:

<u>Tariff</u> <u>Items</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>G.P.T.</u>
14800-1	Cider, not clarified or refined ....per gallon	Free	5 cts.	5 cts.	-
14900-1	Cider, clarified or refined ....per gallon	Free	10 cts.	10 cts.	-

These items are not bound under GATT. The Canadian Food Processors Association advocated an ad valorem M.F.N. rate of 5 p.c. for item 14800-1 and a rate of 10 p.c. for item 14900-1; the Canadian Horticultural Council proposed a B.P., M.F.N., and Gen. rate of 20 p.c. for both items.

As noted, while items 14800-1 and 14900-1 provide specifically for cider, this product may also be admitted under tariff items covering "champagne and all other sparkling wines." Unfermented cider, cider concentrates or bases, and "boiled cider"⁽²⁾ may also be classified to item 15208-1 ("Fruit juices, n.o.p."). Given certain definitional ambiguities, the Board explored the alternative of grouping, for tariff purposes, unfermented ciders together with apple juice. Alcoholic ciders would, in this approach be classified as a wine and present items 14800-1 and 14900-1 would be deleted. While permitting some simplification, these nomenclature changes were deemed undesirable in that the classification of cider as an apple wine would result in much higher import duties⁽³⁾ as well as possibly, the imposition of the excise duties normally applied to wines.

The existing two items provide for differentiation as to whether or not the product is clarified or refined. Information obtained by the Board from processors indicates that this distinction is not particularly meaningful.

As presented in Appendix Table 263, it is estimated that for 1971-75 the M.F.N. specific duty of 5 cents per gallon under 14800-1 had an ad valorem equivalent average just under 5 p.c. The specific duty under 14900-1 of 10 cents per gallon had a corresponding equivalent ranging between 2 p.c. and 7 p.c. during most of this period.

(1) See Appendix Table 263.

(2) Boiled cider is defined under the Food and Drugs Act of Canada as the "liquid expressed from whole apples, apple cores, apple trimmings or apple culls and concentration by boiling." This product would in effect be similar to a low-grade form of apple juice.

(3) If classified as an apple wine, cider would principally be entered under current item 16310-1, the applicable specific duty per gallon being 62½ cents M.F.N.

Conclusions and Recommendations

A single tariff classification is recommended for cider with an ad valorem M.F.N. rate of 5 p.c. The Board found little reason for retaining two separate items based on whether or not this product is clarified or refined, or for retaining the present specific duty basis. Free entry under the B.P. Tariff would be maintained, the Gen. Tariff being 25 p.c.

In arriving at its recommendation, the Board considered cider and juice to be related apple products and that the rate of duty for these two products should be similar. Moreover, a higher level of protection than the recommended rate of 5 p.c. was not justified given the negligible share of the domestic market held by imports and the expansion of domestic production.

Item	Description of Goods	British	Most-	General	General
		Prefer- ential Tariff	Favoured- Nation Tariff		Prefer- ential Tariff
XXIII	Cider	Free	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	-

Prune Juice

Prune juice, or prune "nectar," is at present classified to tariff item 71105-1 "Beverages consisting of aqueous extracts of dried prunes," which covers both prune juice in retail single-strength form, usually in bottles, as well as the concentrates used in the manufacture of the retail product. As indicated in the tariff nomenclature, prune juice is not a natural juice but is derived or manufactured as an extract of dried prunes.

Statistics are not maintained respecting the domestic processing of this product. However, several firms in Canada, largely using imported prune juice concentrates, produce or reconstitute single-strength prune juice or nectar.

The Board is also informed that as of 1976 one company in Canada had commenced the production of prune juice concentrate for sale to domestic reconstituturs of the retail product. Processing consists of soaking dried prunes in warm water in large tanks with the resulting extract being further concentrated for resale to reconstituturs. Production costs for the concentrate are reportedly roughly the same in Canada as in the United States. Dried prunes are currently imported free of duty.

According to industry information, the finished retail product is not imported into Canada in other than minor quantities. Imports under item 71105-1 are evidently comprised, rather, of prune juice concentrates entered by domestic reconstituturs.⁽¹⁾ Accordingly, these reconstituturs account for most of the retail single-strength market. Transport factors greatly favour the domestic reconstitution of prune juice; given the weight of glass containers and the high water content of the finished product, long distance shipment from processors in the United States (mainly California) is uneconomic.

Present tariff item 71105-1, which is bound under GATT, is as follows:

⁽¹⁾ See Appendix Table 262.

<u>Tariff</u> <u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>G.P.T.</u>
	Beverages consisting of aqueous extracts of dried prunes	5 p.c.	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	-

The Canadian Food Processors Association proposed that duties on this item be eliminated in that prune juice concentrates were not produced in Canada. It is pointed out that this submission was made prior to the commencement of concentrate production domestically. Sunland Marketing Inc. of Menlo Park, California submitted that any increase in duties on the finished product would disadvantage Canadian consumers.

The Board notes that the domestic market for single-strength prune juice is met largely by the Canadian reconstituturs of this product who would appear to enjoy a substantial protection vis-à-vis import competition by reason of freight factors. Any increase in the present tariff applicable to the finished product would, therefore, not appear to be warranted. As imports under present item 71105-1 are chiefly of prune juice concentrates for further manufacture, higher duties would, moreover, result in higher raw product costs to domestic reconstituturs. On the other hand, the production of concentrated prune juice domestically is viable and such concentrated juice is, in fact, produced in Canada; consequently the Board did not wish to lower the modest tariff protection already provided for. The Board does not, accordingly, recommend any revision in tariff item 71105-1, either as to rates or nomenclature. It recommends that this item with an appropriate number, be relocated in Group IV of Schedule "A" to the Customs Tariff.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS⁽¹⁾

Included in the ensuing discussion are a number of fruit and vegetable products not covered in the preceding sections. The following treatment pertains to existing tariff items for (a) soups, (b) jellies, jams and marmalades, (c) fruit pulps, (d) crystallized, glacé and candied fruits and peels, (e) vegetable juices and sauces, (f) sweet potatoes, and (g) vegetable pastes.

Soups

Imports of soups enter under tariff item 9100-1. All types of soup are covered by this item including canned "liquid" soups, both condensed and ready-to-serve, and dried soup mixes, as well as bases and stocks for making soups.

Market Considerations

Soup in its various forms is one of the principal products of the fruit and vegetable processing industry. The average annual volume of shipments for the 1971-75 period was 400.1 million pounds valued at \$97.7 million (Appendix Table 267), or nearly 10 per cent of the total output of all relevant products. Reflecting the growth in the domestic market, the volume of domestic soup production has increased steadily during the period under review.

External trade in soups is relatively small. Exports comprise less than 1.0 per cent of domestic output and imports make up only 1 to 2 per cent of domestic disappearance. The bulk of the imports consist of dried soup bases and mixes with the remainder being mainly specialty or gourmet types of canned soups. The United States accounted for nearly one-half of all imports during 1971-75.

In addition to imports of soups and soup bases under tariff item 9100-1, a considerable volume of vegetable materials used in soup-making is imported into Canada as well. These imports enter under several other tariff items pertaining to dehydrated vegetables, vegetable materials for use as flavourings, dried mushrooms and tomato paste. These goods have been dealt with previously.

Production Costs

Factory cost data were obtained by the Board only for tomato soup. It is one of the more important kinds of soup, and its cost structure is believed to be roughly representative of most other canned soups.

(1) Supporting data are supplied by Tables 265 to 281 inclusive in the separate statistical appendix.

Table 37: Canned Tomato Soup, Condensed: Average Factory Costs, 1974

- per case of 48/10-oz. cans -

	\$	%
Containers (metal cans)	1.87	31.9
Labels	.15	2.5
Shipping cartons	.16	2.6
Raw product ^(a)	1.69	28.8
Sugar	.43	7.3
Other supplies	.44	7.5
Labour ^(b)	.45	7.7
Factory overhead ^(c)	<u>.68</u>	<u>11.6</u>
Total Factory Cost	5.87	100.0
Selling and administration ^(d)	<u>.45</u>	
Estimated Production Cost	6.32	

(a) Assumes use of fresh raw product and not tomato paste.

(b) Direct labour, including a minor cost for employee benefits.

(c) Includes fuel, power and water.

(d) Estimated at two-thirds of reported factory overhead.

Source: Tariff Board survey.

As is evident, raw product and metal containers each comprise about 30 per cent of total factory cost, and labour and factory overhead another 20 per cent. Applying already established Canada-United States differentials for the various cost elements⁽¹⁾ it is estimated that Canadian producers of tomato soup have an overall cost disadvantage of around 12 per cent. Most of this difference is attributable to higher tomato costs.

The disadvantage for other kinds of canned soup is probably smaller inasmuch as the difference in cost for other vegetables, such as peas, is smaller than for tomatoes. For vegetable soups where raw product costs are equal, the cost disadvantage on total factory cost is probably around 7 per cent, due to higher Canadian costs of other inputs. For dried soups, it is probable that the cost disadvantage of domestic products is similar to, or possibly higher than, that estimated above for canned tomato soup. Most of the ingredients are imported, at rates ranging from 7½ p.c. (under tariff item 9035-1) to 17½ p.c. (under tariff items 9010-1 and 9100-1,⁽²⁾) and thus would cost makers of domestic dried soup at least that much more than U.S. manufacturers.

Tariff Considerations

Canned soups, dried soup mixes, and soup bases are at present admitted under tariff item 9100-1, which reads as follows:

Tariff Item	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.	Gen.
	Soups, soup rolls, tablets, cubes, or other soup preparations, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.

(1) See Chapter IV.

(2) Temporarily reduced to 12½ p.c.

The statutory B.P. and M.F.N. rates shown have both been temporarily reduced to $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. The Canadian Food Processors Association advocated that the permanent M.F.N. rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. be retained.

Conclusions and Recommendations

In the Board's opinion there is justification for a lower tariff on soups and soup bases. Import penetration is minimal, and domestic producers appear to be in a strong position in the domestic market. For canned soups the estimated cost disadvantage of domestic producers appears to be less than the present permanent M.F.N. rate of duty, and for soups other than tomato soup may even be less than the temporary duty presently in effect, a situation which would not be greatly changed if the Board's recommendations for some inputs, e.g., fresh tomatoes and tomato paste, were implemented. Furthermore, with respect to dried soup mixes the Board has made a number of tariff recommendations which would tend to improve the relative cost position of domestic manufacturers, e.g., by proposing the lowering of the rates of duties on dried vegetables used in soup-making to 10 p.c. M.F.N.(1)

Consideration was given to providing separate classification for tomato soup, as against all other soups and soup bases, or for canned soups, in contrast to dried soups and soup bases. However, the Board concluded that for rate purposes it lacked the necessary information for establishing such a differentiation; there was no other reason for doing so.

The Board therefore, recommends a rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. for soups, soup mixes and bases under the B.P. and M.F.N. The Gen. rate would be 35 p.c. The present tariff contains an extract from tariff item 9100-1 recording the granting of free entry to toheroa soup under the New Zealand Trade Agreement. The Board makes no recommendation with respect to this product.

Recommended Schedule

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
XII	Soups, soup mixes and bases, n.o.p.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	35 p.c.	-

Jams, Jellies and Marmalades

Jams, jellies and marmalades are imported under tariff item 10530-1. This item covers such minor fruit products as fruit butters and condensed mincemeats. The Board considered only jams, jellies and marmalades.

(1) See Board's recommendations for dried vegetables for use in soup-making (item VI).

Market Considerations

The volume of domestic production of this group of products is quite sizable, averaging 100.1 million pounds annually for 1971-75, (Appendix Table 279). This level of production is more than double that of frozen fruits. Jam, jelly and marmalade production has declined since the early 1960s by 16.9 per cent, due largely to a decline in domestic consumption. Import penetration also increased, but was still a minor overall market consideration; domestic producers supplied, on average, 93 per cent of the market during 1971-75. Exports have slightly declined and, thus, external trade relative to either consumption or domestic output was unimportant. The United Kingdom has been the single largest supplier to Canada, accounting for half of all jam, jelly and marmalade imports.

Jams comprise by far the most important product within this group followed, respectively, by marmalades and jellies, see Table 38. Jams are made from a number of fruits, predominantly strawberries, and comprise pure, pectin and various compound jams. The Board survey indicated 23 plants producing jams and jellies in 1973, and there would no doubt be more of them if the ones producing only marmalades were included as well. As shown, the bulk of jam, jelly and marmalade production takes place in Ontario and Quebec.

Table 38: Jams, Jellies and Marmalades: Volume of Production by Region and Type of Product, 1973 and 1974^(a)

	<u>Maritimes</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>B.C.</u>	<u>Canada</u>
<u>Jams</u>	- million lb. -				
1973	(b)	29.6	20.9	20.6	71.1
1974	(b)	28.6	20.1	21.6	70.3
<u>Jellies</u>					
1973	(c)	(c)	4.3	1.0	8.9
1974	(c)	(c)	4.4	1.0	9.2
<u>Marmalades</u>					
1973	-	(c)	8.6	(c)	16.6
1974	-	(c)	8.9	(c)	16.5

(a) Data subsequent to 1974 are not reported. There is no recorded production in the Prairie Provinces.

(b) Small amount included with Quebec figure.

(c) Confidential.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Production Costs

Available cost data were limited to pure strawberry jam. The Board's cost survey showed, per case of 12/9 fluid ounce jars, the following breakdown of factory cost, glass containers - 19%; labels and shipping carton - 5%; raw product - 47%; sugar and other ingredients - 17%; labour - 4% and factory overhead - 8%. The cost disadvantage of domestic producers of this jam versus foreign suppliers varied considerably, depending on whether domestic or imported strawberries were used, and whether they were fresh or preserved in sulphur dioxide. For pure strawberry jam made from domestic fresh berries, production costs are probably much higher in Canada, possibly by as much as 25 to 30 per cent; acquirement data show much lower U.S. prices for strawberries sold for processing. However, the bulk of strawberry jam production in Canada utilizes either frozen or sulphured berries imported from low-cost suppliers in Mexico and Eastern Europe. In this instance the domestic jam manufacturer, largely located in eastern Canada, probably has an overall cost disadvantage of about 12½ per cent, f.o.b. plant, that is before allowance is made for transportation costs.

The above estimates pertain to pure strawberry jam. For pectin and various compound jams, much less of the named fruit is required, with more pulp, mainly apple or rhubarb, being substituted. For these latter two constituents, costs are similar in Canada and the United States and consequently the factory cost differential would be lower for pectin and compound jams than for the pure jam. For other kinds of jam, i.e., those made from raspberries, blueberries or plums, as against those made from strawberries, the raw product cost difference is less with a consequent smaller overall cost disadvantage. Again, jams made from imported fruit would be more competitive than those from domestic fruit.

With reference to the various marmalades, these products are essentially manufactured from orange, lemon, and/or grapefruit rinds and pulp to which may be added concentrated juices and apple/rhubarb pulps. Such raw material ingredients are largely imported and are not dutiable and might thus involve only additional transportation costs compared to foreign producers. Like producers of jams made from imported fruits, marmalade producers would also encounter higher container (glass), labour and overhead costs, and would probably be at a similar cost disadvantage.

No cost information was available for Canada's major competitor, the United Kingdom. That country's share of jam, jelly and marmalade imports has, however, been decreasing which suggests that the U.K. product has become less competitive.

Tariff Considerations

Jams, jellies and marmalades, together with related products, are entered presently under tariff item 10530-1, which reads as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>
Jellies, jams, marmalades, preserves, fruit butters and condensed mincemeats .....	.....per pound	1½ cts.	3¼ cts.	5 cts.
GATT .....	.....per pound	1¼ cts.	3 cts.	

The pertinent duties in the above schedule are the GATT negotiated rates. The B.P. specific duty of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cts. would confer only a minimal degree of tariff protection; converted to its ad valorem equivalent this specific duty was equal to 3.3 per cent in 1975. The M.F.N. specific duty was equivalent to 7.5 per cent in 1975. Due to rising prices, the level of tariff protection yielded by the above specific duties has declined, more particularly in the instance of B.P. imports, see Table 39.

Table 39: Jellies, Jams and Marmalades: Ad Valorem Equivalents of Specific Duties, 1966-1975

	B.P. Imports		M.F.N. Imports	
	Specific Duty	Ad Valorem Equivalent	Specific Duty	Ad Valorem Equivalent
	¢ per lb.	per cent	¢ per lb.	per cent
1966-70	1.25	5.3	3.0	9.8
1971-75	1.25	4.3	3.0	9.4
1966	1.25	6.0	3.0	9.1
1975	1.25	3.3	3.0	7.5

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Both industry associations, the Canadian Food Processors Association and The Canadian Horticultural Council, advocated a minimum ad valorem rate of 20 per cent for tariff item 10530-1.

Conclusions and Recommendations

From the evidence brought before the Board it is clear that the level of protection provided by the present specific duty is inadequate for jams and jellies made from domestically grown fruit. This applies especially to jams made from strawberries, the most important kind of jam. Strawberry and other kinds of jams using imported fruit appear to have at present sufficient protection, as would be the case with marmalades. Consequently, jam-makers have, during the period under review, increased the use of imported fruit, with particular reference to strawberries, and mostly of the semi-processed frozen or brined product, at the expense of the Canadian-grown product. In this manner, they have been able to maintain their dominant position in the domestic market against foreign suppliers, though imports, abetted by erosion of the specific duty, have increased their level of penetration in recent years.

The Board is of the opinion, with respect to strawberry jam, that further deterioration in the position of domestic growers is undesirable and that their position as suppliers to jam-makers should be strengthened. It has earlier recommended an increase in the M.F.N. Tariff for frozen strawberries and strawberries preserved in sulphur dioxide to $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. In order to provide the finished product with a level of protection similar to that proposed for the semi-processed materials, and allowing for the protection provided by transportation,

the Board recommends a M.F.N. rate of duty of 15 p.c. for strawberry jam. The B.P. and Gen. rates would be, respectively, 10 p.c. and 30 p.c. A separate tariff item would be established for this purpose.

For the other kinds of jams and jellies and marmalades, the Board concludes that the present level of protection is adequate. Present costs, the Board's recommendations for fresh and semi-processed fruits, and the competitive position of domestic producers indicate a rate of duty of 10 p.c. M.F.N., a level approximately equal to the ad valorem equivalent of the present specific duty during 1971-75. The B.P. rate would be 7½ p.c. and the Gen. rate 30 p.c. These rates would also apply to preserves, fruit butters and condensed mincemeats.

Recommended Schedule

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
XVIII	Jellies, jams, n.o.p., marmalades, preserves, fruit butters and con- densed mincemeat	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
XIX	Strawberry jam, whether or not containing pectin	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	-

Fruit Pulps

The following discussion concerns existing tariff items 10405-1, 10405-2, 10500-1, 10500-2, 10500-3, 10500-4 and 10501-1 all of which refer to various fruit pulps.

Fruit pulps, including "purées," are used chiefly in the manufacture of jams, jellies and marmalades, fountain supplies, fruit juices and drinks and certain baby food products. The principal pulps and purées produced in Canada include strawberry, raspberry, grape, apple, rhubarb, apricot and peach; other types, such as pineapple, banana, and citrus pulps, are imported.

Market Considerations

Information regarding Canadian fruit pulp production is not reported on a continuous basis; however, available data for some recent years are shown below:

Table 40: Fruit Pulp: Volume and Value of Shipments, Selected Years

	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Value</u>
	- million lb. -	- \$'000 -
1968	2.4	58
1971	4.3	252
1972	3.1	92
1975	1.1	114

Source: Statistics Canada.

Canadian production of pulp is based primarily on the utilization of surplus or off-grade materials. As such, Canadian output of fruit pulps fluctuates sharply from year to year, as is apparent in Table 40.

No data are available for Canadian exports of fruit pulp, and such exports are thought to be negligible. On the other hand, imports currently meet the bulk of domestic demand. Fruit pulp imports averaged annually 3.7 million pounds in 1971-75 with a value of \$642,000;⁽¹⁾ corresponding figures for 1975 are 4.8 million pounds and \$1,010,000. In that year, imports comprised some 81 per cent of domestic supply; the comparable percentage for 1972 was lower, about 50 per cent. A large proportion of imports are pulps and purées of non-indigenous fruits and would thus not compete with domestic production. Almost all imports are from M.F.N. countries, mostly from the United States.

Tariff Considerations

The seven tariff items at present pertaining to fruit pulps, their nomenclature and present rates of duty are summarized (see also Appendix A) below:

<u>Tariff</u> <u>Items</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>G.P.T.</u>
10405-1 ⁽¹⁾	Fruit pulp, other than grape pulp, not sweetened, in air-tight cans or other air-tight packages .....per pound	1½ cts.	2½ cts.	3 cts.	-
	GATT .....per pound		1½ cts.		
10405-2	Pineapple pulp, not sweetened, in air-tight cans or other air-tight packages	-	-	-	Free
10500-1 ⁽²⁾	Fruit pulp, with sugar or not, n.o.p., and fruits, crushed .....per pound	1½ cts.	1½ cts.	3 cts.	-

(1) Total imports under relevant tariff items and commodity classes. See Appendix Tables 277 and 278.

<u>Tariff</u> <u>Items</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>G.P.T.</u>
10500-2	Australian Trade Agreement: Passion fruit pulp, sweetened .....Free				
10500-3	New Zealand Trade Agreement: Passion fruit pulp with sugar or not .....Free				
10500-4	Passion fruit pulp, with sugar or not, and crushed passion fruit .....Free	-	-	-	Free
10501-1(3)	Citrus fruit pulp, which otherwise would be classified under tariff item 10500-1, for use in the manufacture of citrus fruit juices .........per pound	Free	Free	3 cts.	-

(1) Free entry is provided under Australian, New Zealand and Union of South Africa Trade Agreements.

(2) B.P. rates apply under the Union of South Africa Trade Agreement which also provides for free entry of passion fruit pulps.

(3) Temporary item; expires June 30, 1981.

Four of the above items are of minor importance. Items 10405-2 and 10500-4 refer only to imports of pineapple pulp and passion fruit pulp and crushed passion fruit from countries which have been accorded General Preferential Tariff status; These items were established effective April 1, 1977. Items 10500-2 and 10500-3 cover only imports of passion fruit pulp from Australia and New Zealand, respectively, under provisions of trade agreements with these countries. These two items involve non-indigenous fruit pulps which all enter free of duty; 1975 imports totalled only \$2,000.

The Canadian Food Processors Association advocated that fruit pulps under the main items, 10405-1 and 10500-1, be given duty-free M.F.N. entry. Also proposed was the inclusion of the term "purée" in present nomenclature. On the other hand, The Canadian Horticultural Council proposed that the existing specific duties be retained subject to a 10 p.c. minimum. The Council also proposed a new item for grape pulp with B.P. and M.F.N. rates of 2 cents per pound, with a minimum of 20 p.c., and a new item for strawberry and raspberry pulp at 5 cents per pound but not less than 20 p.c. B.P. and M.F.N.

With respect to tariff item 10500-1, which accounts for the bulk of the fruit pulp imported, the existing M.F.N. specific duty of 1½ cents was equivalent in ad valorem terms to about 7 per cent for the period

1971-75. The corresponding M.F.N. ad valorem equivalent for tariff item 10405-1 was about 9 per cent. The specific duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents has afforded a notably diminishing level of protection as a result of increases in the price of the goods in question, particularly with reference to imports under item 10500-1.

There is no clear definition in The Customs Tariff as to what constitutes fruit pulp nor what differences, if any, exist between "pulp" and "crushed fruit." Some types of fruit pulp and/or purées also may be classified, if canned, to the present tariff item 10608-1 pertaining to canned fruits, n.o.p.

Conclusions and Recommendations

While the domestic production of fruit pulps is small, it still represents a present and potential outlet for fruits grown domestically. The Board is of the opinion that at least a moderate level of protection is warranted and recommends for pulps of fruits indigenous to Canada, other than strawberry pulp, a B.P. and M.F.N. rate of 10 p.c. The recommended rate would be in line with the average M.F.N. ad valorem equivalent rate prevailing for most fruit pulps imported during 1971-75, and would essentially convert the present specific duty to an ad valorem basis in order to prevent further erosion in the future. It is further recommended that these indigenous fruit pulps be provided for in a new n.o.p. item under the general preamble "Fruit pulps and crushed fruits, whether or not sweetened and whether or not in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers."

In the case of strawberry pulp, one of the important pulps produced domestically, in line with its earlier recommendation for fresh strawberries for processing and frozen or sulphured strawberries, the Board recommends a rate of 15 p.c. under both the B.P. and M.F.N. tariff. Strawberry pulp would be classified separately under the aforementioned preamble.

The Board sees no reason, however, to impose customs duties on pulps of fruits not grown domestically. Item XIV(b) in the recommended schedule thereby provides for duty-free entry for all pulps and crushed fruits of a class or kind of fruit not grown in Canada.

These recommendations would, moreover, affect a number of desirable consolidations. Existing tariff items 10500-2 and 10500-3, which relate only to passion fruit pulp, a non-indigenous fruit pulp, would be covered under the new item for pulps of fruits of a class or kind not grown in Canada, and would therefore no longer be required. The new item XIV(b) would also make present tariff items 10405-2 and 10500-4 redundant, because the recommendations of free entry for non-indigenous fruits would in effect take away the margin of preference accorded to G.P.T. imports under these two items. The present temporary end-use item for citrus pulps for citrus juice manufacture would also be no longer necessary.

Recommended Schedule

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
XIV	Fruit pulps and crushed fruit, whether or not sweetened and whether or not in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers:				
(a)	Strawberry	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
(b)	Of fruits of a class or kind not grown in Canada	Free	Free	30 p.c.	-
(c)	N.o.p.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	-

Crystallized, Glacé or Candied Fruits and Peels

Candied, glacé, crystallized and sugared fruits and fruit peels are classified to existing tariff items 10535-1 and 10535-2. In terms of both production and imports the product of most importance in this category is maraschino cherries. Other products are glacé cherries, crystallized citrus fruit mixtures, and various types of glazed or sugared fruits, e.g., apples plums, pineapples, crabapples. Maraschino cherries, which are processed from sweet cherries preserved in sulphur dioxide, are used chiefly in the bakery trade although substantial volumes of maraschino cherries are also merchandised in retail form, usually in small 6-ounce jars. The other types of candied or sugared fruits are sold as sweetmeats or are used in various confectionery products.

The Board was unable to obtain satisfactory data on domestic production, but available evidence indicates that it is in excess of 10 million pounds or \$10 million. About two-thirds of current domestic production consist of maraschino cherries or glacé cherries with remaining production split between candied peels and other crystallized or glazed fruits.

Imports under tariff item 10535-1 averaged 1.8 million pounds in 1971-75, about the same level as during the previous five-year period, and thus import penetration appears not to have increased, (Appendix Table 258). Principal suppliers are France and the United States. U.S. import statistics show that domestic producers from time to time also export substantial volumes to that country⁽¹⁾; in fact, during the years 1970 to 1974 Canada was a net exporter.

Cost Considerations

The cost of production survey of the Board did not provide any data with respect to maraschino cherries or any of the other products. However, considering the U.S.-Canadian differences in cost of the various inputs such as sweet cherries, it seems likely that maraschino cherries using the domestically grown fruit would cost at least 15 per cent more to produce

(1) According to U.S. trade statistics for "cherries, fruits, fruit peels, and other vegetable substances, candied, crystallized or glacé" Canadian exports to the United States averaged \$2.3 million per year during 1971-74.

in Canada. When imported sweet cherries in sulphur dioxide are used, the cost disadvantage of domestic producers is substantially lower. On the basis of laid-down price, the disadvantage of domestic products will be smaller than indicated above due to transportation costs incurred by foreign suppliers of the finished product selling in the Canadian market.

Tariff Considerations

The two tariff items of relevance are items 10535-1 and 10535-2. Item 10535-2 is an extract from the parent item and was introduced in 1977 to provide for a General Preferential rate of relevant pineapple products.

<u>Tariff</u> <u>Items</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>G.P.T.</u>
10535-1	Fruits and peels, crystallized, glacé, candied or drained; cherries and other fruits of crème de menthe, maraschino, or other flavour ...	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
10535-2	Pineapples, crystallized, glacé, candied or drained	-	-	-	5 p.c.

The Canadian Food Processors Association proposed no change in the present M.F.N. rate of duty for tariff item 10535-1. The Canadian Horticultural Council proposed a compound rate structure, 5 cents per pound plus 10 p.c. It should be noted that during the public sittings only glacé and maraschino cherries were discussed. Furthermore, the Anti-dumping Tribunal initiated an inquiry in 1974 into the importation of glacé cherries from France and found no evidence of material injury.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Board concludes that the present level of protection, 15 p.c. M.F.N., is more than adequate with respect to maraschino cherries using imported fruit. However, the Board is of the opinion that in order to encourage the use of domestically grown sweet cherries, and in line with its recommendation for semi-processed cherries, the present duty ought to be maintained. It is furthermore recommended that this rate apply also to all other candied products. The Board did not recommend separate tariff treatment, at a lower rate, for products using fruits of a class or kind not grown in Canada, because of the existence of a domestic processing industry. Finally, in line with its general approach to G.P.T. rates, the Board does not propose any changes to tariff item 10535-2.

Recommended Schedule

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
XX-1	Fruits and peels, crystallized, glacé, candied or drained; cherries and other fruits of crème de menthe, maraschino or other flavour	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
XX-2	Pineapples, crystallized, glacé, candied or drained	-	-	-	5 p.c.

Vegetable Juices and Sauces

Vegetable juices and sauces are at present classified under tariff items 9021-1, "Tomato juice," and 9020-1 which reads: "Vegetable juices, n.o.p., liquid mustards, soy and vegetable sauces of all kinds." The latter item covers two distinguishable commodity groupings, (a) vegetable juices, other than tomato juice; and (b) sauces such as ketchup, soy and mustard.

With respect to vegetable juices, the main product is tomato juice for which a separate *eo nomine* classification is at present provided. Other vegetable juices, entering under tariff item 9020-1, are "clamato," "V-8" or "garden cocktail," as well as carrot, beet, cabbage, and sauerkraut juices. Tomato ketchup is the only significant vegetable sauce classified to item 9020-1. From a Board analysis of imports it is evident that this latter tariff item covers, in addition to soy sauce and mustard, a variety of other sauces, e.g., horseradish, hollandaise, chile, creole, barbecue and bean, as well as french dressings, fondue dips and french vinaigrettes.

The following discussions pertains largely to the two main products, tomato juice and tomato ketchup. Vegetable oil products such as salad dressings, and soy sauce and mustard sauces were deemed by the Board to be outside the scope of this Reference and were therefore not studied.

Market Considerations

Domestic production of tomato juice declined between 1961-65 and 1971-75 from an average of 207 million to 186 million pounds, (Appendix Table 220), a decline reflecting largely a drop in domestic consumption. However, preliminary data for 1976 indicate a record production level of 214 million pounds. Exports and imports of tomato juice have both diminished sharply, and trade in either direction, not at any time very important relative to output or consumption, is at present very small. The Canadian market for tomato juice is met almost entirely by domestic processors; imports accounted for less than 2 per cent of domestic consumption in 1971-75. Almost all imports are of U.S. origin.

Tomato juice production is concentrated in Ontario, where nearly all tomatoes are grown. Consequently, almost the entire Canadian market is at present supplied from this area. The small volume of imports, principally from California, enters largely via British Columbia ports of entry.

Statistics concerning domestic production of vegetable juices other than tomato are not published. According to confidential information provided to the Tariff Board, however, it is apparent that such production does occur in Canada and is, moreover, important to several firms. These other vegetable juice products include, principally, "garden cocktail," "clamato," and "V-8" juices. All of these products essentially consist of tomato juice with additives and would be close substitutes for tomato juice proper (i.e. as defined by Agriculture Canada regulations).

Domestic output of tomato ketchup in 1975, amounted to 134 million pounds valued at \$41 million. In value terms, it is the most important of the processed tomato products; compared, for example, with sales of \$28.6 million for tomato juice. Output of this product has risen quite markedly since the 1960s from an annual average of 57.9 million pounds in 1961-65 to an average of 106.4 million pounds in 1971-75, (Appendix Table 275).

The growth in production was almost entirely the result of an expanding domestic market. Canada has been virtually self-sufficient in tomato ketchup, imports supplying less than 1 per cent of domestic consumption. The bulk of production evidently takes place in Ontario. Despite substantial freight costs, the market for this product in British Columbia, the other western provinces, and all of eastern Canada appear to be met largely by Ontario producers. Almost all imports are of U.S. origin;⁽¹⁾ no Canadian export shipments are recorded.

Cost Considerations

The Board's cost survey provided the following information for tomato juice and ketchup, the only two products among vegetable juices and sauces surveyed. It is evident that containers and raw product are the major cost items of the factory cost of producing tomato juice, comprising about three-quarters of the total. With respect to ketchup, the sugar which is included in supplies is also an important cost element.

(1) See Appendix Table 266.

Table 41: Tomato Juice and Ketchup: Average Production Costs, Canada, 1974

	Tomato Juice: "Canada Fancy"		Ketchup	
	- per case of 12/48-oz. cans -		- per case of 24/15-oz. bottles -	
	\$	%	\$	%
Containers (cans)	1.56	38.0	1.68	25.0
Labels	.11	2.8	.08	1.2
Shipping cartons	.16	3.9	.28	4.1
Raw product	1.48 ^(a)	36.1	1.66	24.7
Supplies	.02	0.5	1.90	28.2
Labour ^(b)	.20	4.8	.33	4.9
Factory overhead ^(c)	<u>.57</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>.80</u>	<u>11.9</u>
Total Factory Cost	4.10	100.0	6.73	100.0
Selling and administration ^(d)	<u>.38</u>	-	<u>.53</u>	-
Estimated Production Cost	4.48		7.26	

(a) Tomato juice is made from fresh tomatoes rather than from tomato paste, as required by Agriculture Canada regulations.

(b) Direct labour, including a minor cost for employee benefits.

(c) Includes fuel, power and water.

(d) Estimated as two-thirds of factory overhead.

Source: Tariff Board survey.

Taking into account the various Canada-United States cost differentials discussed earlier in Chapter IV, it is estimated that production costs for tomato juice and ketchup are about 15 per cent higher in Canada. In both instances higher raw product costs contributed substantially to that cost disadvantage, reinforced, in the case of ketchup, by higher container costs. For ketchup, the estimated cost disadvantage refers to the product made from domestic fresh tomatoes or domestic paste. Most ketchup produced in Canada is produced in this manner. However, a portion utilizes imported tomato paste, in which instance the cost disadvantage is normally less than indicated.⁽¹⁾ The Board is of the view that the other vegetable juices are probably at a similar cost disadvantage to tomato juice because the latter product is a major ingredient of these juices.

Much of this cost disadvantage relative to foreign and U.S. suppliers is, however, offset by the transportation cost incurred in shipping these products into Canada from California, especially with respect to the eastern Canadian market. This transportation factor diminishes, of course, as Ontario producers move west; in fact it may become an additional negative factor with respect to B.C. sales.

(1) This consideration does not apply to tomato juice, because it is defined, under Agriculture Canada regulations, as the natural juice made from fresh tomatoes. Thus, this product cannot be manufactured using tomato paste.

Tariff Considerations

The tariff items being considered here are 9020-1 and 9021-1 which read as follows as to full nomenclature and rates of duty:

<u>Tariff</u> <u>Items</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>G.P.T.</u>
9020-1	Vegetable juices, n.o.p., liquid mustards, soy and vegetable sauces of all kinds	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
9021-1	Tomato juice	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	-

Tomato ketchup and vegetable juices other than tomato juice enter under 9020-1. The M.F.N. Tariff for these items is the only tariff of significance given that imports are almost entirely from the United States. The permanent rates are bound under GATT; in the case of tariff item 9021-1 there is a temporary rate in effect of 17½ p.c. The Canadian Food Processors Association and the Canadian Horticultural Council both proposed the retention of 9021-1 at its present permanent rates and an increase in the M.F.N. rate to 20 p.c. for item 9020-1.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Producers of tomato juice and ketchup are at present in a strong position in the domestic market. Imports are negligible for each product, and thus domestic producers are the dominant market force. While factory production costs are considerably higher in Canada than in the United States, this disadvantage is greatly reduced by higher transportation costs on imports from the major source of foreign competition, California, relative to eastern Canada, the main market and production area. In the case of ketchup, the cost position for a number of producers is further enhanced by the use of normally cheaper imported tomato paste, a practice prohibited for juice. Thus, taking into consideration its prior recommendations with regard to fresh tomatoes for processing and tomato paste, the Board concludes that a reduction in the level of protection for these two products is warranted at this time. It, therefore, recommends a M.F.N. rate of 15 p.c. with a level of 12½ p.c. B.P. and 30 p.c. Gen., to be provided by means of two separate items, one "Tomato ketchup" and the other as a subitem "Tomato" under "Vegetable juices."

The Board, furthermore, recommends that other vegetable juices be entered under a new item "Vegetable juices, n.o.p." Moreover, inasmuch as these vegetable juices are similar to, and mostly comprised of tomato juice, the Board recommends the same rates of duty for these juices as recommended for tomato juice.

With respect to the liquid mustard, soy and other sauces which at present enter, along with ketchup and vegetable juices, n.o.p., under tariff item 9020-1, the Board concludes that these products are not to any significant extent products of vegetables referred to the Board, and are, therefore, deemed to be outside the scope of this study. Accordingly, the Board recommends that these goods continue to enter at the present permanent rates of duty under a new tariff item established for this purpose.

Recommended Schedule

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
VIII	Vegetable juices:				
(a)	Tomato	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
(b)	N.o.p.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	-

IX	Tomato ketchup	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
X	Vegetable sauces of all kinds, n.o.p., including soy sauce and liquid mustard	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-

Vegetable Pastes and Hash

Among the tariff items referred to the Tariff Board pursuant to Reference 152 is item 9025-1:

<u>Tariff Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>G.P.T.</u>
9025-1	Vegetable pastes and hash and all similar products composed of vegetables and meat or fish, or both, n.o.p.	7½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-

According to a Board survey of imports, the above item encompasses a variety of food products, for example, canned red bean paste, chili paste, frozen prepared dinners (chicken, turkey, fish, beef, Salisbury steak), spaghetti sauce with ground beef, ravioli, fishcakes, meat loaf, tomatoes/enchiladas, and meat and poultry pies. The domestic production of these convenience foods is substantial; in 1975, the shipment value of such products totalled some \$25 million. While the item also includes vegetable pastes, domestic production of such products, other than tomato paste which is separately provided for, is not reported and is evidently minor.

Imports under tariff item 9025-1 averaged \$1.5 million in 1966-70 rising to \$4.3 million during 1971-75. In 1975, the Anti-dumping Tribunal conducted an inquiry into the possible dumping of certain products classified under the item, namely, frozen, prepared, pre-cooked dinners; the Tribunal found that dumping into Canada had caused material injury to the production in Canada of like goods.⁽¹⁾

The board did not consider the products covered by tariff item 9025-1 to be within the scope of its Reference. Pertinent cost information concerning these commodities indicates them to be chiefly meat, poultry or fish products with little vegetable processing per se involved. Consequently, the Board recommends no change in either the nomenclature or rates pertaining to tariff item 9025-1.

(1) Anti-dumping Tribunal, Frozen, prepared, pre-cooked dinners containing meat, poultry and/or other ingredients produced by the Banquet Foods Corporation, St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America, Ottawa, February 21, 1975.

Sweet Potatoes

Certain forms of processed sweet potatoes are admitted under tariff item 8315-1. This classification principally covers "cured" sweet potatoes which are not, strictly speaking, in their natural state and which cannot be entered under tariff item 8310-1, "Sweet potatoes and yams, in their natural state," which is limited to fresh produce only.

There is evidently no commercial production in Canada of sweet potatoes or yams, and no proposals were received by the Tariff Board regarding current nomenclature or rates. Existing tariff item 8315-1 is as follows:

<u>Tariff</u> <u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Gen.</u>	<u>G.P.T.</u>
8315-1	Sweet potatoes, n.o.p. .....per pound	Free	Free	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cts.	-

Imports under tariff item 8315-1 are of very minor significance averaging only \$216,000 over 1971-75, (Appendix Table 274).

The Board recommends no change to the above tariff item inasmuch as free entry already applies to the product concerned, which is not grown or processed domestically. Tariff item 8315-1 also covers certain other processed forms of the sweet potato, namely sweet potatoes if entered in canned form or otherwise processed by dehydrating, pickling or preserving.

CHAPTER VII: IMPACT OF BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS⁽¹⁾

The tariff recommendations made in the previous chapter raise a number of questions concerning their impact on the cost of the duty to consumers, the overall level of protection to processors and the size and nature of the total package to be negotiated with Canada's trading partners. In the following pages the Board has made an attempt to calculate this impact. First, the recommendations on processed fruits and vegetables will be considered. This will be followed by a similar evaluation of the recommendations, made by the Board for fresh fruits and vegetables, which were submitted in Volume 1, Part I, of its Report on Reference 152.

PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The impact of the Board's recommendations for processed fruits and vegetables is measured in terms of the cost of the present permanent statutory rates, discussed in Chapter III of this volume. The permanent rates are those currently bound under the GATT and are therefore the appropriate basis for indicating the extent of the increases or decreases in the rates of duty proposed by the Board from the viewpoint of eventual tariff negotiations.

The cost of the duty to consumers was calculated as the cost of the duty on imports plus the cost of the duty on Canadian production consumed domestically. The cost of the duty with respect to domestically-produced consumption is calculated at M.F.N. rates only, on the assumption that domestic processors will price up to the tariff which governs, by far, most of their import competition, and not the lower B.P. tariff. To the extent that processors do not fully price up to the tariff, present or recommended, the benefits from tariff protection, and the cost to consumers, will be lower than indicated below. In the case of the cost of the duty on imports, recommended B.P. and M.F.N. rates were applied for each individual tariff item to the respective B.P. and M.F.N. imports. The calculations were based on the recorded volumes and values produced and imported in 1975. In doing so, no allowance was made for the changes in domestic consumption, output and imports which would take place as a result of the implementation of the Board's recommendations. This aspect, for which requisite data was not available, would probably affect benefits to processors more than costs to consumers. It is also evident that the calculations are made at f.o.b. plant prices. The effect of measuring consumer cost at this, as against the retail price level was noted previously.⁽²⁾

As shown in the following table the Board's recommendations would reduce the maximum cost to the Canadian consumer from \$129.6 million to \$125.5 million, a saving of \$4.1 million. The cost of the duty on imported goods would increase by \$6.9 million to \$25.8 million while the cost on domestically produced fruit and vegetable products would decline by \$11.0 million to \$99.7 million. A higher cost to Canadian consumers for processed fruits would be more than offset by a reduction for processed vegetables. The increase in the cost of the duty for processed fruits would be largely the result of the Board's recommendations for canned fruits, while the reduction in the cost of

(1) Supporting data are supplied by Tables 282 to 287 inclusive in the separate statistical appendix.

(2) Chapter III (The Domestic Market and the Cost of Duty).

processed vegetables was attributable to frozen vegetables and vegetable products, n.o.p. At the individual product level, the savings to consumers for potato products, \$9.5 million, stands out; these products alone more than offset the increase in the cost of the duty for all canned fruits, in fact for all fruit products.

Table 1: Estimated Cost of Duty to Canadian Consumers, at Present Permanent Statutory Rates and at Recommended Rates, Processed Fruits and Vegetables, 1975

	Cost of Duty on Imports		Cost of Duty on Production (a)(b)		Total Cost to Consumers	
	At Present Rates	At Recommended Rates	At Present Rates	At Recommended Rates	At Present Rates	At Recommended Rates
- \$'000 -						
Canned vegetables	4,737	8,649	12,818	17,418	17,555	26,067
Frozen vegetables	1,078	807	16,707	10,558	17,785	11,365
Vegetable products, n.o.p.	<u>5,712</u>	<u>4,185</u>	<u>63,272</u>	<u>49,428</u>	<u>68,984</u>	<u>53,613</u>
All Vegetable Products	11,527	13,641	92,797	77,404	104,324	91,045
Canned fruits	2,856	7,007	3,274	6,640	6,130	13,647
Frozen fruits	608	1,411	511	958	1,119	2,369
Juices and cider	2,669	2,581	10,005	9,593	12,674	12,174
Fruit products, n.o.p.	<u>1,259</u>	<u>1,190</u>	<u>4,129</u>	<u>5,126</u>	<u>5,388</u>	<u>6,316</u>
All Fruit Products	7,392	12,189	17,919	22,317	25,311	34,506
Total Processed Fruits and Vegetables	18,919	25,830	110,716	99,721	129,635	125,551

(a) Value of shipments less exports.

(b) Adjusted to remove duty: $\frac{100}{100 + \text{Duty}} \times \text{Shipments}$.

Source: Appendix Tables 286 and 287.

The reduction in consumer costs which would result from the Board's recommendations, as measured against the permanent statutory rates, has already been passed on by the temporarily reduced rates at present in effect. The Board's recommendations would in fact result in a moderate increase in the cost to consumers when compared to these temporary rates.

The Board's recommendations would raise the average rate of duty on all relevant fruit and vegetable product imports from 7.9 to 10.8 per cent, Table 2. The average rate would rise for processed vegetables as well as for processed fruits. Higher average rates for canned vegetables and canned and frozen fruits would outweigh lower average rates for other products such as frozen vegetables, other vegetable products and fruit juices.

Table 2: Estimated Average Rate of Duty on Imports and Production at Present Permanent Statutory Rates and at Recommended Rates, Processed Fruits and Vegetables, 1975

	On Imports						On Production ^{(a) (b)}	
	At Present Rates			At Recommended Rates			At Present Rates ^(c)	At Recommended Rates ^(c)
	B.P.	M.F.N.	Total	B.P.	M.F.N.	Total	Rates ^(c)	Rates ^(c)
	- per cent -							
Canned vegetables	-	9.4	9.1	12.9	16.7	16.6	8.9	12.1
Frozen vegetables	13.9	17.5	17.4	15.9	12.9	13.0	17.6	11.1
Vegetable products, n.o.p.	12.8	15.0	14.9	9.8	11.0	10.9	17.1	13.3
All Vegetable Products	5.9	12.1	11.9	11.8	14.2	14.1	15.2	12.7
Canned fruits	1.9	7.2	5.7	13.3	14.1	13.9	6.1	12.4
Frozen fruits	8.3	6.7	6.7	8.3	15.5	15.5	6.5	12.3
Juices and cider	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	8.6	8.2
Fruit products, n.o.p.	3.9	7.6	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.5	8.7	10.8
All Fruit Products	2.5	5.6	5.2	11.1	8.1	8.5	7.9	9.9
Total Processed Fruits and Vegetables	2.9	8.4	7.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	13.3	11.9

(a) Value of shipments less exports.

(b) Adjusted to Remove Duty: $\frac{100}{100 + \text{Duty}} \times \text{Shipments}$.

(c) At M.F.N. Rates.

Source: Tariff Board and Appendix Tables 286 and 287.

However, measured against the quantities produced for the domestic market, the output on which processors can utilize protection, the Board's recommendations would bring about a lowering in the average overall rate from 13.3 to 11.9 per cent. For fruit products the average rate would rise in terms of production as it would on the basis of imports, though not by as much, while for processed vegetables the rate would decline from 15.2 to 12.7 per cent, instead of increasing from 11.9 to 14.1 per cent. The question is as to whether the Board's recommendations add up to a lower or higher level of protection for domestic processors. The decline in the cost of the duty to consumers indicates that the average level of protection would be reduced. The average rate of duty on imports is therefore, in this instance at least, not an accurate measurement of the level of protection or of changes therein.

The decline in the average rate of duty in terms of quantities produced as against quantities imported, comes about because the Board has tended to recommend lower duties for commodities which figure prominently in total production and consumption and higher rates of duty for products which weigh heavily in total imports but not in production and consumption. Examples of the former are frozen peas, beans, corn, and potato products, and of the latter canned peaches, pears and apricots.

The average rate of duty on B.P. imports would increase markedly from 2.9 to 11.2 per cent, largely reflecting the Board's recommendation to set B.P. tariffs for canned fruits at M.F.N.-equivalent rates. B.P. imports, at \$23.7 million, comprised in 1975 only some 9.9 per cent of total imports of processed fruits and vegetables, and consequently higher B.P. rates would not contribute greatly to the increase in the overall rate of duty. For M.F.N. imports the average rate of duty would rise from 8.4 to 10.8 per cent. These figures, moreover, indicate that the margin of preference at present accorded to B.P. countries, 2.9 as against 8.4 per cent, would be greatly reduced, a factor favouring M.F.N. suppliers. The reduction of the B.P. margin of preference would be beneficial to the United States especially with respect to canned fruits.

The average rate of duty on imports of processed fruits and vegetables from the United States, which enter under the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff, would rise from 8.6 to 10.4 per cent. The level and the extent of the increase is, of course, close to that for all M.F.N., as well as total, imports of these products, inasmuch as that country is by far the most prominent supplier.

Furthermore, it is worth noting that, subsequent to the Kennedy Round and the implementation of tariff reductions resulting from those negotiations, the average rate of duty for the processed fruits and vegetables considered in this study has declined as a result of the effect of rising prices on specific duties. This erosion of protection is illustrated in columns 1 and 3 of Table 3. For instance, the average rate of duty on all imports of vegetable products protected by specific duties on the basis of 1970 unit values was 14.9 per cent compared with 7.5 per cent when calculated with 1975 values. Consequently, an evaluation of the Board's recommendations based on 1970 prices, rather than 1975 prices, would have resulted in a smaller indicated increase. For the products at present protected by specific

duties, which encompass about a quarter of total output and a third of all imports of processed fruits and vegetables, the average rate of duty on output would rise from 8.8, rather than 6.7 per cent, to 11.1 per cent, Table 3. In other words, based on production, the Board's recommendations would return to processors 2.1 percentage points of protection lost as a result of erosion since 1970, and would add a further 2.3 percentage points. Even the latter could be considered compensation for erosion of bound rates prior to 1970.

The main thrust of the Board's recommendations has been a correction of the erosion referred to above. On the other hand, the average rate of duty recommended on all products protected by ad valorem duties would decline from 15.6 to 12.3 per cent in terms of production.

Table 3: Average Rate of Duty on Imports and Production at Present Permanent Statutory and Recommended Rates, Products with Specific Duty Protection Only, 1970 and 1975

		On Imports		On Production ^(a)	
		At Present Rates	At Recommended Rates	At Present Rates	At Recommended Rates
- per cent -					
Canned vegetables	A ^(b)	14.6		8.9	
	B ^(c)	7.4	16.0	7.0	11.1
Frozen vegetables	A ^(b)	-		-	
	B ^(c)	-	-	-	-
Vegetable products, n.o.p.	A ^(b)	27.3		..	
	B ^(c)	10.1	12.5	..	..
Total Vegetables	A ^(b)	14.9		8.9	
	B ^(c)	7.5	16.0	7.0	11.1
Canned fruits	A ^(b)	10.9		7.9	
	B ^(c)	7.6	18.7	6.1	12.4
Frozen fruits	A ^(b)	11.5		11.2	
	B ^(c)	7.5	17.3	6.7	12.5
Juices and cider	A ^(b)	5.5		3.1	
	B ^(c)	5.6	0.2	2.5	4.7
Fruit products, n.o.p.	A ^(b)	8.1		10.2	
	B ^(c)	5.6	8.9	7.5	10.0
Total Fruits	A ^(b)	10.6		8.7	
	B ^(c)	7.3	16.9	6.4	11.0
Total Fruits and Vegetables	A ^(b)	12.3		8.8	
	B ^(c)	7.4	16.5	6.7	11.1

(a) Production less exports.

(b) Using 1970 unit import values.

(c) Using 1975 unit import values.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The Board, similarly, appraised the impact of its tariff recommendations for fresh fruits and vegetables as submitted in Volume 1, Part I, of its Report on Reference 152. The incidence was calculated in this instance solely in terms of changes in the M.F.N. tariff; B.P. imports represented less than 2 per cent of total Canadian fresh imports and hence recommended changes in this tariff would have a negligible overall effect.

In making its calculations the Board assumed that domestic farm-gate prices would reflect in full the rates put forward. This assumption of full pricing up was also made with respect to processed fruits and vegetables. However from evidence obtained during its investigations it would appear that this assumption is not as likely to be valid for fresh as for processed fruits and vegetables; frequently during peak marketing periods farm-gate prices are less than f.o.b. import prices, plus duty and plus freight. Therefore, the present costs of the duty as well as the cost of the recommended duties are overstated, and represent the maximum cost.

The impact on the cost of the duty, and on the average rate of duty, was, as for processed fruits and vegetables, calculated with respect to both imports and domestic production net of exports. With respect to fresh market sales, this constitutes a cost to consumers while for fresh produce sold for processing it is, in the first instance, a cost to processors. The calculations are based on the volumes and values produced, exported and imported during 1975. The specific duties presently in effect and the recommended specific duties were converted to equivalent ad valorem rates on the basis of average unit prices of dutiable imports in that year. When, in the case of the recommended rates, the ad valorem equivalent of the specific duty was less than the recommended minimum ad valorem rate, the latter was used.

With respect to the period for application of the seasonal specific duty or the ad valorem minimum, it was assumed that the duty was and would be applied for the maximum length of time specified in all tariff regions. This has not been the case for all fresh fruits and vegetables in the past, nor is this likely to be so in the future. However, import statistics were not available for the time frames necessary to determine with accuracy dutiable in-season imports; this is also a source of some overstatement of duty cost.

Furthermore, it was assumed that all fruits and vegetables grown domestically were produced during the maximum dutiable in-season period, and that, therefore, the entire output sold on the domestic market would benefit from tariff protection. This is not so now and will not be so in the future. With the current tariff provisions, a portion of the crop is grown when there is neither in-season nor off-season tariff protection, and the same will be true under the recommended provisions. However, it is believed that in both instances this portion would be small, and that the resulting overestimation of the cost of the duty would be comparatively insignificant.

Finally, the calculations also could not take into account the incidence, and the change therein, of the provisions concerning the additional duty for certain vegetables when entering prepacked

in consumer packs. The Board had no knowledge of the volumes of imports involved. Omitting this aspect would be a source of some understatement in the cost of the present tariff provisions and the impact of the Board's recommendations, because the number of vegetables subject to this additional duty would be increased.

The Board's recommendations for fresh market fruits and vegetables would raise the cost to Canadian consumers by \$10.7 million, to \$56.5 million, see Table 4. Vegetables account for the entire increase, as the Board's proposals for fresh market fruits would result in a marginal drop in consumer cost. Most of the higher cost to consumers would be due to increased benefits to domestic growers which would go up from \$32.6 million to \$42.2 million. The cost of the duty on imports (i.e. government duty revenues), would not rise greatly because the impact of the higher average in-season rates would in part be offset by the elimination of the remaining off-season duties; the latter would be the major factor in the reduction of dutiable imports from \$131 to \$105 million. Not surprisingly, potatoes, in volume and value the most important fresh market commodity, would be the major factor in raising the cost to consumers, accounting for \$7.8 million or three-quarters of the total estimated increase.

Table 4: Estimated Cost of Duty to Canadian Consumers and Average Rate of Duty at Present Permanent Statutory Rates and at Recommended Rates, Fruits and Vegetables Sold on the Fresh Market, 1975

	On Imports		On Production ^(a)		On Total Consumption	
	At Present Rates	At Recommended Rates	At Present Rates	At Recommended Rates	At Present Rates	At Recommended Rates
- Cost of Duty, \$'000 -						
Fresh market vegetables	10,267	12,094	28,782	37,704	39,049	49,795
Fresh market fruits	<u>2,847</u>	<u>2,212</u>	<u>3,845</u>	<u>4,474</u>	<u>6,692</u>	<u>6,686</u>
Total	13,114	14,306	32,627	42,178	45,741	56,481
- Average Rate of Duty -						
Fresh market vegetables	10.4	14.4	8.5	11.1	8.9	11.8
Fresh market fruits	9.9	12.6	5.0	5.8	6.3	7.1
Total	10.2	14.1	7.9	10.2	8.4	10.9

(a) Production less exports.

Source: Appendix Tables 282 and 284.

On the basis of the Board's recommendations, the average rate of duty on dutiable imports would rise 14.1 per cent, this representing an increase of 38 per cent over the average rate under the current permanent tariff provisions. Measured against production of fresh market fruits and vegetables, the average rate of duty, or level of protection, would not only be lower,

but would also increase less. The level of protection would be lower when calculated on the basis of production because low duty commodities, such as apples, are a much higher proportion of domestic output than of imports.

The Board's recommendations for fresh fruits and vegetables would reduce the cost of the duty to processors with respect to produce sold for processing, see Table 5. The reduction in cost to processors would correspond to lower benefits from protection to growers. The average level of protection on fruits and vegetables sold for processing would decline from 18.2 to 16.8 per cent. Almost the entire cost of the duty would relate to fruits and vegetables produced domestically for processing; dutiable imports for processing, given the procedures for remitting duties paid when domestic supplies are unavailable or inadequate, are small.

Table 5: Estimated Cost of Duty to Canadian Processors and Average Rate of Duty at Present Permanent Statutory Rates and at Recommended Rates, Fruits and Vegetables Sold for Processing, 1975

	On Imports		On Production ^(a)		On Total Consumption	
	At Present Rates	At Recommended Rates	At Present Rates	At Recommended Rates	At Present Rates	At Recommended Rates
- Cost of Duty, \$'000 -						
Vegetables for processing	310	464	31,677	29,076	31,987	29,540
Fruits for processing	5	..	2,845	2,664	2,850	2,664
Total	315	464	34,522	31,740	34,837	32,204
- Average Rate of Duty -						
Vegetables for processing	10.0	15.0	21.5	19.8	21.3	19.7
Fruits for processing	4.9	..	6.9	6.4	6.9	6.4
Total	9.8	15.0	18.3	16.8	18.2	16.8

(a) Production less exports.

Source: Appendix Tables 283 and 285.

Grower benefits are much higher in the case of processing vegetables than with respect to processing fruits not only because vegetables are processed in greater quantities but also because the average level of protection is higher. Moreover, comparing Tables 4 and 5, it can be seen that the average rate of duty for vegetables processed domestically is higher than that for fresh market vegetables for table use. This is in large part because the value for duty and the farm-gate price of processing vegetables are lower than for fresh market vegetables and hence the specific duty, at present the same for both uses, provides a higher level (percentage) of protection for the former.

This situation would persist under the tariff provisions proposed by the Board because in most instances, the level of prices prevailing in 1975, the effective tariff would be the specific duty rather than the lower ad valorem

minimum. Should prices of processing vegetables rise further, as they already have since 1975, the average recommended rate would tend increasingly towards these minima. Therefore, as calculated here, the cost of the duty to processors and the benefit to growers can be expected to decline somewhat further than indicated above as a result of the changes recommended by the Board.

Considering the Board's recommendations for all fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, the cost of the duty to consumers as measured here would increase from \$175.4 million to \$182.0 million.⁽¹⁾ The \$6.6 million increase in consumer cost would comprise higher costs of \$10.7 million on fresh market fruits and vegetables and lower costs on processed fruits and vegetables of \$4.1 million.

Estimated benefits to domestic processors from the rates recommended by the Board would decline overall from \$75.9 million to \$67.5 million. The amount of protection received by processors on the processed fruits and vegetables produced by them would diminish by \$11.0 million from \$110.7 to \$99.7 million. This would be only partially compensated for by the lower cost of duty, \$2.6 million, paid by them on their purchases of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Grower benefits are estimated to rise from \$67.2 million to \$73.9 million. Growers of fresh market fruits and vegetables would gain \$9.5 million, while those growing fruits and vegetables for processing would lose \$2.8 million. Canadian growers would appear to be the major beneficiaries of the Board's recommendations.

(1) Excludes cost of duty to processors on fresh produce sold for processing.

CHAPTER VIII - RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY

1. The Tariff Board recommends the enumerations of goods and the rates of of duties set forth in the following schedule, for the processed fruit and vegetable products covered by the tariff items included in Reference 152:

SCHEDULE

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
I	Potatoes, processed, preserved or prepared in any manner and potato products, including potato starch and potato flour:				
(a)	Frozen	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	-
(b)	N.o.p.	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	25 p.c.	-

II	Mushrooms, processed, preserved or prepared in any manner:				
(a)	Dried	Free	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
(b)	N.o.p.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	-

III	Vegetables, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air tight containers:				
(a)	Asparagus	7½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	-
(b)	Corn	Free	12½ p.c.	25 p.c.	-
(c)	Tomatoes	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
(d)	Baby carrots, as defined in Recom- mended Tariff Item 8713-1	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(e)	Beans, baked	Free	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
(f)	Of a class or kind not grown in Canada	Free	Free	30 p.c.	-
(g)	N.o.p.	Free	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	-

IV	Tomato paste	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	30 p.c.	-

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
V	Vegetables, frozen:				
(a)	Asparagus	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	-
(b)	Baby carrots, as defined in Recom- mended Tariff Item 8713-1	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(c)	Broccoli	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
(d)	Brussels sprouts	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(e)	Cauliflower	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
(f)	Sweet potatoes	Free	Free	30 p.c.	-
(g)	Of a class or kind not grown in Canada, n.o.p.	Free	Free	30 p.c.	-
(h)	N.o.p.	7½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	30 p.c.	-

VI	Vegetables, whole, cut or otherwise reduced, when dried, desiccated or dehydrated; all such materials and dried, desiccated or dehydrated potatoes or mushrooms, whole, cut, or otherwise reduced, for use in the manu- facture of soups or soup mixes; vegetable flours, n.o.p.	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
VII	Vegetables, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, vinegar, acetic acid or liquid mustard, or in sulphur dioxide or other pro- visional preservatives, whether or not in air- tight cans or other air-tight containers; vegetables pickled or preserved in any other manner, n.o.p.	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
VIII	Vegetable juices:				
(a)	Tomato	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
(b)	N.o.p.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	-

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
IX	Tomato ketchup	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
X	Vegetable sauces of all kinds, n.o.p.; includ- ing soy sauce and liquid mustard	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
XI	Vegetable materials for use as flavourings, n.o.p.	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
XII	Soups, soup mixes and bases, n.o.p.	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
XIII	Fruits, dried, desic- cated, evaporated or dehydrated, n.o.p., pitted or not	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
XIV	Fruit pulps and crushed fruit, whether or not sweetened and whether or not in air-tight cans or other air- tight containers:				
(a)	Strawberry	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
(b)	Of fruits of a class or kind not grown in Canada	Free	Free	30 p.c.	-
(c)	N.o.p.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	-

XV	Olives, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	12½ p.c.
XVI	Fruits, pickled or pre- served in salt, brine, oil, vinegar or acetic acid, or in sulphur dioxide or other pro- visional preservatives, whether or not in air- tight cans or other air-tight containers; fruits pickled or pre- served in any other manner, n.o.p.:				
(a)	Cherries, per pound of drained weight	5 cts., but not less than 12½ p.c.	5 cts., but not less than 12½ p.c.	14 cts., but not less than 35 p.c.	12½ p.c.

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
XIV (cont.)					
(b)	Melons	Free	Free	35 p.c.	-
(c)	Strawberries, per pound of drained weight	5 cts., but not less than 17½ p.c.	5 cts., but not less than 17½ p.c.	10 cts., but not less than 35 p.c.	12½ p.c.
(d)	Of a class or kind not grown in Canada	Free	Free	35 p.c.	-
(e)	N.o.p.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	35 p.c.	-

XVII-1	Nuts, and mixtures of fruits and nuts, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil or any other manner, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
XVII-2	Nuts	-	-	-	7½ p.c.
XVII-3	Mixtures of fruits and nuts	-	-	-	12½ p.c.
XVIII	Jellies, jams, n.o.p., marmalades, preserved, fruit butters and condensed mincemeat ..	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
XIX	Strawberry jam, whether or not containing pectin	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
XX-1	Fruits and peels, crystallized, glacé, candied or drained; cherries and other fruits of crème de menthe, maraschino or other flavour	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
XX-2	Pineapples, crystallized, glacé, candied or drained	-	-	-	5 p.c.
XXI	Fruits, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers:				

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
XXI (cont)					
(a)	Apples, including applesauce	5 p.c.	5 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(b)	Apricots	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(c)	Cherries	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(d)	Peaches	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(e)	Pears	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(f)	Pineapples, whether or not mint- flavoured	Free	Free	35 p.c.	-
(g)	Prunes	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(h)	Mixtures containing peaches, pears or apricots	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(i)	Of a class or kind not grown in Canada, n.o.p.	Free	Free	35 p.c.	-
(j)	N.o.p.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	35 p.c.	-

XXII	Fruits, frozen:				
(a)	Blueberries	Free	Free	35 p.c.	-
(b)	Cherries, per pound net weight	4½ cts., but not less than 12½ p.c.	5 cts., but not less than 15 p.c.	12 cts., but not less than 35 p.c.	-
(c)	Peaches	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.*	35 p.c.	-
(d)	Strawberries for processing, per pound net weight ...	5 cts. but not less than 17½ p.c.	5 cts. but not less than 17½ p.c.	10 cts. but not less than 35 p.c.	-
(e)	Strawberries, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
(f)	N.o.p.	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.	35 p.c.	-

XXIII	Cider	Free	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
XXIV	Fruit juices, n.o.p., reconstituted or not, concentrated or not, and fruit syrups, n.o.p.:				

* The 10 p.c. rate given in the Interim Report was an error, and the 12½ p.c. rate is the correct figure.

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description of Goods</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
XXIV (cont.)					
(a)	Lime juice	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
(b)	Orange juice, n.o.p.	Free	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
(c)	Unsweetened orange juice concentrate, not less than fifty- eight degrees Brix, and unsweetened grapefruit juice concentrate, not less than fifty degrees Brix, for use in the manu- facture of citrus fruit juices	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
(d)	Lemon juice	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
(e)	Passion fruit juice	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
(f)	Pineapple juice	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
(g)	Grapefruit juice, n.o.p.	Free	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	Free
(h)	Blended orange and grapefruit juice ...	Free	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	Free
(i)	Apple juice, not including apple juice concentrate nor re- constituted apple juice	5 p.c.	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
(j)	Apple juice concen- trate for use in the manufacture of apple juice ....per gallon	50 cts., but not less than 10 p.c.	50 cts., but not less than 10 p.c.	\$1.25, but not less than 25 p.c.	-
(k)	Grape juice for wine- making	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
(l)	Grape juice, n.o.p.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
(m)-1	Fruit juices, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
(m)-2	Fruit juices, n.o.p., not including apple, cranberry, prune and blended juices	-	-	-	Free
(n)-1	Fruit syrups, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
(n)-2	Fruit syrups, n.o.p., not including apricot, blueberry, cherry, loganberry, peach, raspberry and strawberry syrups	-	-	-	Free

XXV

Dehydrated citrus fruit juices with or without stabilizers or sugar	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
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2. The Board further recommends that the proposed rates of duties apply to importations from all countries and that any international agreements to the contrary be re-negotiated.
3. The Board also recommends that the enumeration of goods and the rates of duty set opposite tariff item 71105-1 be retained unchanged, but that this tariff item should be relocated with an appropriate number in Group IV of Schedule "A" to the Customs Tariff, and that tariff items 8315-1, 9025-1, 9040-1 and 9045-1, together with the enumerations of goods and the rates of duties set opposite those items, be retained unchanged, except that, if it should be deemed appropriate or necessary, the tariff item numbers assigned to any or all of those items might be changed.

IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the Board's recommendations will necessitate:

1. The amendment of Schedule "A" to the Customs Tariff by striking out tariff items:

3905-1	9015-1	10530-1	10704-1
8320-1	9020-1	10535-1	14800-1
8505-1	9021-1	10550-1	14900-1
8507-1	9030-1	10555-1	15201-1
8901-1	9032-1	10601-1	15202-1
8902-1	9035-1	10602-1	15203-1
8903-1	9100-1	10603-1	15204-1
8904-1	9905-1	10604-1	15205-1
8905-1	9910-1	10605-1	15206-1
8906-1	9945-1	10606-1	15207-1
9001-1	10405-1	10607-1	15208-1
9002-1	10500-1	10608-1	15209-1
9003-1	10520-1	10701-1	15215-1
9004-1	10525-1	10702-1	and
9010-1	10525-2	10703-1	15305-1,

and the enumerations of goods and the rates of duties set opposite each of those items and by inserting in the said schedule, with appropriate tariff item numbers, the enumerations of goods and the rates of duties specified in the Schedule to Recommendation 1 above, and by re-locating and re-numbering tariff item 71105-1.

2. The deletion of tariff items 9911-1, 10501-1 and 15210-1, and the descriptions of goods, expiry dates and rates of duties set opposite each of those items, from Schedule "A" to the Customs Duties Reductions Regulations, Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-1402, July 13, 1971, as amended.

3. The amendment of the provisions of section 3.1 of the Customs Tariff, with respect to the General Preferential Tariff, by:

- (a) deleting tariff item number 71105-1 from paragraph (c) of subsection (2); and
- (b) striking out, from the schedule to subsection (3), tariff item numbers 9910-2, 10405-2, 10500-4, 10525-1, 10525-3, 10525-5, 10525-6, 10535-2, 10608-3, 15202-2, 15205-1, 15206-1, 15207-1, 15208-2, 15209-3, 15215-1, together with the enumerations of goods and the rates of duties set opposite each of those items, and inserting therein, with appropriate numbers, the enumerations of goods and the rates of duties under the General Preferential Tariff, and where appropriate the preambles, set forth in the Schedule above, under items XV, XVI (a) and (c), XVII-2, XVII-3, XX-2, XXIV (g), (h), (m)-2 and (n)-2.

4. The re-negotiation of trade agreements with Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa with a view to amending:

- (a) Schedule A. to the "Australian Trade Agreement Act, 1960" - 8-9 Elizabeth II., Chap. 17, by striking out tariff items 10405-1, 10601-1, 10603-1, 10604-1, 10607-1, 10608-1 and 15202-1, and the enumerations of goods, the rates of duties and the margins of preference set opposite each of those items;
- (b) Schedule A. to the "New Zealand Trade Agreement Act, 1932" - 22-23 George V., Chap. 34., as amended by section 1 of "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff and the New Zealand Trade Agreement Act, 1932" - 1959, 7-8 Elizabeth II., Chap. 12, by striking out tariff items 10405-1, 10601-1, 10602-1, 10603-1, 10604-1, 10606-1 and 10608-1 and the enumerations of goods and rates of duties set opposite each of those items; and
- (c) Schedule A. to "The Union of South Africa Trade Agreement Act, 1932" - 23-24 George V., Chap. 3., by striking out tariff items 10405-1, 10500-1, 10530-1, 10601-1, 10608-2, 10702-1, 10703-1, 10704-1, 15205-1 and 15305-1, and the enumerations of goods and the rates of duties or tariff treatment set opposite each of those items.

5. The re-negotiation of those bindings under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade where the Board has recommended a rate higher than the bound rate, an ad valorem rate in place of a specific duty, or a specific duty with an ad valorem minimum in place of an ad valorem duty.

Patricia A. McDougall.
Chairman

John G. MacDonald
First Vice-Chairman

Frank Drachman
Member

AC Fitch
Member

KC Macdonald
Member

APPENDICES

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Reference 152 (Processed) - Relevant Tariff Items

<u>Tariff Items</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
3905-1	Potato starch and potato flour .....per pound	1 ct.	2 cts.	2 cts.	-
	When in packages weighing two pounds each, or less, the weight of such packages to be included in the weight for duty.				
	<i>GATT</i> .....per pound		1½ cts.		
8315-1 *	Sweet potatoes, n.o.p. .... .....per pound	Free	Free	2¾ cts.	-
8320-1	Potatoes, dried, desiccated or dehydrated ..........per pound	Free	Free	2¾ cts.	-
8505-1 *	Mushrooms, preserved, n.o.p.	Free	12½ p.c.	30 p.c.	-
8507-1 *	Mushrooms, dried Vegetables, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers, the weight of the con- tainers to be included in the weight for duty:	Free	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	-
8901-1 *	Asparagus <i>From November 19, 1974 to June 30, 1978</i>	7½ p.c. 7½ p.c.	22½ p.c. 17½ p.c.	30 p.c. 30 p.c.	- -
8902-1 *	Beans, baked or otherwise prepared ..........per pound	Free	1 ct.	3 cts.	-
8903-1 *	Corn .....per pound	Free	1½ cts.	3 cts.	-
8904-1 *	Peas .....per pound	Free	1½ cts.	3 cts.	-
8905-1 *	Tomatoes .....per pound	Free	2 cts.	3 cts.	-
	<i>GATT</i>				
8905-2	Tomato paste ..........per pound		1½ cts.		
8906-1 *	N.o.p. -----	Free	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	-

* This symbol indicates that tariff items and MFN rates of duty under *GATT* are identical with legislatively established items and rates.

Reference 152 (Processed) - Relevant Tariff Items

<u>Tariff Items</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
Vegetables, frozen:					
9001-1 *	Asparagus	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	-
	<i>From November 19, 1974 to June 30, 1978</i>	<i>15 p.c.</i>	<i>17½ p.c.</i>	<i>30 p.c.</i>	<i>-</i>
9002-1 *	Brussels sprouts	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	-
	<i>From November 19, 1974 to June 30, 1978</i>	<i>15 p.c.</i>	<i>15 p.c.</i>	<i>30 p.c.</i>	<i>-</i>
9003-1 *	Sweet potatoes	Free	Free	30 p.c.	-
9004-1 *	N.o.p.	10 p.c.	17½ p.c.	30 p.c.	-
	<i>From November 19, 1974 to June 30, 1978</i>	<i>10 p.c.</i>	<i>15 p.c.</i>	<i>30 p.c.</i>	<i>-</i>

9010-1 *	Vegetables, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated, includ- ing vegetable flour, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	30 p.c.	-
	<i>From November 19, 1974 to June 30, 1978</i>	<i>12½ p.c.</i>	<i>12½ p.c.</i>	<i>30 p.c.</i>	<i>-</i>
9015-1 *	Vegetables, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil or in any other manner, n.o.p.	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
	<i>From November 19, 1974 to June 30, 1978</i>	<i>12½ p.c.</i>	<i>12½ p.c.</i>	<i>35 p.c.</i>	<i>-</i>
9020-1 *	Vegetable juices, n.o.p., liquid mustards, soy and vegetable sauces of all kinds	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
9021-1 *	Tomato juice	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
	<i>From November 19, 1974 to June 30, 1978</i>	<i>12½ p.c.</i>	<i>17½ p.c.</i>	<i>35 p.c.</i>	<i>-</i>

Reference 152 (Processed) - Relevant Tariff Items

<u>Tariff Items</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
9025-1 *	Vegetable pastes and hash and all similar products composed of vegetables and meat or fish, or both, n.o.p.	7½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
9030-1 *	Potatoes, pre-cooked, without admixture beyond the addition of pre- servatives, in powder, flake or granular form	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
	<i>From November 19, 1974 to June 30, 1978</i>	<i>12½ p.c.</i>	<i>12½ p.c.</i>	<i>25 p.c.</i>	<i>-</i>
9032-1 *	Potatoes, pre-cooked, with admixture beyond the addition of preserva- tives	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.	-
	<i>From November 19, 1974 to June 30, 1978</i>	<i>12½ p.c.</i>	<i>12½ p.c.</i>	<i>25 p.c.</i>	<i>-</i>
9035-1 *	Vegetable materials for use as flavourings	7½ p.c.	7½ p.c.	25 p.c.	-
9040-1 *	Dried herbs in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining or by any other process of manufacture, namely: Basil, bay laurel (<i>larus nobilis</i>), majoram, mint, oregano, rosemary, sage, savory, tarragon and thyme	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
9045-1 *	Okra, sliced and salted ...	Free	Free	35 p.c.	-

Reference 152 (Processed) - Relevant Tariff Items

<u>Tariff Items</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
9100-1 *	Soups, soup rolls, tablets, cubes, or other soup preparations, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
	<i>From November 19, 1974 to June 30, 1978</i>	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	35 p.c.	-
<i>Ex.</i>	<i>New Zealand Trade Agreement Toheroa soup .....Free</i>				
9905-1	Plums or prunes, dried, unpitted .....per pound	Free	1 ct.	1 ct.	-
	When in packages weighing two pounds each, or less, the weight of such packages to be included in the weight for duty.				
	<i>GATT</i>		<i>Free</i>		
9910-1	Fruits, dried, desiccated, evaporated or dehydrated, n.o.p.	Free	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.	-
	<i>GATT</i>		<i>10 p.c.</i>		
9910-2	Fruits, dried, desiccated, evaporated or dehydrated, namely: breadfruit, guavas, litchi, mangoes, mangosteens, pineapples and soursop (From 1/4/77 to 30/6/84)	-	-	-	Free
9911-1	Dehydrated papaya for use in Canadian manufactures (From 5/11/74 to 30/6/80)	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
9945-1 *	Apricots, nectarines, pears and peaches, dried, desiccated, evaporated or dehydrated	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-

Reference 152 (Processed) - Relevant Tariff Items

<u>Tariff Items</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
10405-1	Fruit pulp, other than grape pulp, not sweet- ened, in air-tight cans or other air-tight packages .....per pound	1½ cts.	2½ cts.	3 cts.	-
	<i>GATT</i> .....per pound		1½ cts.		
	<i>Australian Trade Agreement</i> .....Free				
	<i>New Zealand Trade Agreement</i> .....Free				
	<i>Union of South Africa Trade Agreement</i> .....Free				
10405-2	Pineapple pulp, not sweet- ened, in air-tight cans or other air-tight packages (From 1/4/77 to 30/6/84)	-	-	-	Free
10500-1 *	Fruit pulp, with sugar or not, n.o.p., and fruits, crushed .....per pound	1½ cts.	1½ cts.	3 cts.	-
	<i>Union of South Africa Trade Agreement</i> <i>British Preferential</i>				
<p>Note: In accordance with Article III of the South African Trade Agreement, passion fruit pulp, sweet- ened or not, from that country, is entitled to entry free of Customs duty on account of the treat- ment extended to importa- tions of passion fruit pulp from Australia and New Zealand.</p>					
	<i>Australian Trade Agreement</i>				
10500-2	<i>Passion fruit pulp, sweetened</i> .....Free				

* GATT.

Reference 152 (Processed) - Relevant Tariff Items

<u>Tariff Items</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
	<i>New Zealand Trade Agreement</i>				
10500-3	<i>Passion fruit pulp with sugar or not .....Free</i>				
10500-4	<i>Passion fruit pulp, with sugar or not, and crushed passion fruit (From 1/4/77 to 30/6/84)</i>	-	-	-	Free
10501-1	<i>Citrus fruit pulp, which otherwise would be classified under tariff item 10500-1, for use in the manufacture of citrus fruit juices ..........per pound (From 3/7/73 to 30/6/81)</i>	Free	Free	3 cts.	-
10520-1 *	<i>Cherries, sulphured or in brine, not bottles</i>	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.	30 p.c.	-
10525-1 *	<i>Fruits and nuts, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, n.o.p. G.P.T. rate to 30/6/84 GATT</i>	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	12½ p.c.
10525-2	<i>+ Melons, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, n.o.p. From November 19, 1974 to June 30, 1978 GATT</i>	10 p.c.	15 p.c. 10 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
10525-3	<i>+ Pineapples, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, n.o.p. G.P.T. rate to 30/6/84 GATT</i>		10 p.c.		Free
10525-4	<i>+ Papayas, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, n.o.p. + Note: British countries are entitled to MFN Tariff rates of duty.</i>		Free		

* GATT.

Reference 152 (Processed) - Relevant Tariff Items

<u>Tariff Items</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
10525-5	Fruits, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, n.o.p., namely: avocados, breadfruit, guavas, litchi, mango-steens, soursop and mangoes, including mango chutney (From 1/4/77 to 30/6/84)	-	-	-	Free
10525-6	Nuts, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, n.o.p., which would otherwise be classified under tariff item 10525-1 (From 1/4/77 to 30/6/84)	-	-	-	7½ p.c.
10530-1	Jellies, jams, marmalades, preserves, fruit butters and condensed mincemeats .....per pound	1½ cts.	3¼ cts.	5 cts.	-
	GATT .....per pound	1¼ cts.	3 cts.		
	<i>Union of South Africa Trade Agreement British Preferential</i>				
10535-1 *	Fruits and peels, crystallized, glacé, candied or drained; cherries and other fruits of crème de menthe, maraschino or other flavour <i>Union of South Africa Trade Agreement British Preferential</i>	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
10535-2	Pineapples, crystallized, glacé, candied or drained (From 1/4/77 to 30/6/84)	-	-	-	5 p.c.

* GATT.

Reference 152 (Processed) - Relevant Tariff Items

<u>Tariff Items</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
10550-1 *	Zucca melons, peeled or sliced, sulphured or in brine, for use in Canadian manufactures ...	5 p.c.	5 p.c.	35 p.c.	-
10555-1 *	Pineapples, mint flavoured, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers, the weight of the containers to be in- cluded in the weight for duty .....per pound	Free	Free	5 cts.	-
**	Fruits, prepared, in air- tight cans or other air- tight containers, the weight of the containers to be included in the weight for duty:				
10601-1 *	Apricots .....per pound	2½ cts.	2½ cts.	5 cts.	-
	<i>Australian Trade Agreement ..........per pound ½ ct.</i>				
	<i>New Zealand Trade Agreement ..........per pound 1½ cts.</i>				
	<i>Union of South Africa Trade Agreement ..........per pound 1 ct.</i>				
	Note: In accordance with Article III of the South African Trade Agreement, apricots from that country, effective 10th April 1959, are dutiable at ½ ct. per pound, on account of the treatment extended to im- portations of apricots from Australia.				
10602-1 *	Cherries .....per pound	1½ cts.	1½ cts.	5 cts.	-

* GATT.

** (This heading applies to items 10601-1 to 10608-3.)

Reference 152 (Processed) - Relevant Tariff Items

<u>Tariff Items</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
10603-1 *	Peaches .....per pound	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ cts.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ cts.	5 cts.	-
	<i>Australian Trade Agreement ..........per pound $\frac{1}{4}$ ct.</i>				
	<i>New Zealand Trade Agreement ..........per pound 1$\frac{1}{4}$ cts.</i>				
10604-1 *	Pears .....per pound	2 cts.	2 cts.	5 cts.	-
	<i>Australian Trade Agreement .....Free</i>				
	<i>New Zealand Trade Agreement..... .....per pound 1 ct.</i>				
10605-1 *	Pineapples .....per pound	Free	Free	5 cts.	-
10606-1 *	Prunes .....per pound	1-1/3 cts.	1-1/3 cts.	5 cts.	-
10607-1 *	Mixtures containing peaches, pears or apricots .....per pound	2 cts.	2 cts.	5 cts.	-
	<i>Australian Trade Agreement..... .....per pound 1 ct.</i>				
10608-1 *	N.o.p. ....per pound	1 ct.	1 ct.	5 cts.	-
	<i>Australian Trade Agreement .....Free</i>				
	<i>Union of South Africa Trade Agreement</i>				
10608-2	<i>Cape gooseberries, plums, figs, quinces, guavas, paw-paws .........per pound 1 ct.</i>				

Note: In accordance with Article III of the South African Trade Agreement, cape gooseberries, plums, figs, quinces, guavas, and paw-paws from that country became entitled, effective 1st October 1937, to entry free of Customs duty, on account of the treatment extended to importations of these fruits from Australia.

Reference 152 (Processed) - Relevant Tariff Items

<u>Tariff Items</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
10608-3	Grapefruit segments, mangoes and passion fruit (From 1/4/77 to 30/6/84)	-	-	-	Free

Fruits, frozen:					
10701-1 *	Blueberries ....per pound	Free	Free	3 cts.	-
10702-1 *	Cherries .....per pound	2½ cts.	3 cts.	3 cts.	-
10703-1 *	Peaches .....per pound	2 cts.	2½ cts.	3 cts.	-
10704-1 *	N.o.p. ....per pound	1½ cts.	2 cts.	3 cts.	-
<i>Union of South Africa</i> <i>Trade Agreement</i> <i>British Preferential</i>					

14800-1	Cider, not clarified or refined .....per gallon	Free	5 cts.	5 cts.	-
14900-1	Cider, clarified or refined.....per gallon	Free	10 cts.	10 cts.	-
Fruit juices and fruit syrops, n.o.p., namely:					
15202-1 *	Orange juice	Free	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
15202-2 *	Unsweetened orange juice concentrate, not less than fifty-eight degrees Brix, for use in the manufacture of citrus fruit juices (From 1/4/77 to 30/6/84)	-	-	-	Free

Reference 152 (Processed) - Relevant Tariff Items

<u>Tariff Items</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
15205-1 *	Pineapple juice	5 p.c.	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	
	<i>From November 19, 1974 to June 30, 1978</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>25 p.c.</i>	<i>-</i>
	<i>G.P.T. rate to 30/6/84</i>				<i>Free</i>
	<i>Australian Trade Agreement .....Free</i>				
15206-1 *	Grapefruit juice	Free	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	
	<i>G.P.T. rate to 30/6/84</i>				<i>Free</i>
15207-1 *	Blended orange and grapefruit juice	Free	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	
	<i>G.P.T. rate to 30/6/84</i>				<i>Free</i>
15208-1 *	Fruit juices, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
15208-2	Fruit juices, n.o.p., not including apple, cran- berry, prune, grape and blended juices	-	-	-	Free
	(From 1/4/77 to 30/6/84)				
15209-1 *	Fruit syrups, n.o.p.	5 p.c.	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	-
15209-3	Fruit syrups, n.o.p., not including apricot, blueberry, cherry, loganberry, peach, raspberry and straw- berry syrups	-	-	-	Free
	(From 1/4/77 to 30/6/84)				

15210-1	Unsweetened orange juice concentrate, not less than fifty-eight degrees Brix, and unsweetened grapefruit juice con- centrate, not less than fifty degrees Brix, for use in the manufacture of citrus fruit juices	Free	Free	25 p.c.	-
	(From 9/4/74 to 28/2/78)				

Reference 152 (Processed) - Relevant Tariff Items

<u>Tariff Items</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>British Prefer- ential Tariff</u>	<u>Most- Favoured- Nation Tariff</u>	<u>General Tariff</u>	<u>General Prefer- ential Tariff</u>
15215-1 *	Dehydrated citrus fruit juices with or without stabilizers or sugar	2½ p.c.	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	
	<i>From November 19, 1974 to June 30, 1978</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>25 p.c.</i>	<i>-</i>
	<i>G.P.T. rate to 30/6/84</i>				<i>Free</i>
15305-1	Grape juice in containers of more than one gallon capacity each:				
	Testing not more than 1.074 specific gravity at 60 degrees temperature ..........per gallon	20 cts.	25 cts.	25 cts.	-
	And in addition thereto, for each increment of 0.01 in specific gravity above 1.074	3 cts.	3 cts.	3 cts.	-
	<i>GATT</i> <i>Testing not more than 1.074 specific gravity at 60 degrees tempera- ture</i> <i>.....per gallon</i>	<i>15 cts.</i>	<i>20 cts.</i>		
	<i>And in addition thereto, for each increment of 0.01 in specific gravity above 1.074</i>	<i>3 cts.</i>	<i>3 cts.</i>		
	<i>Union of South Africa Trade Agreement</i> <i>British Preferential</i>				
71105-1 *	Beverages consisting of aqueous extracts of dried prunes	5 p.c.	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	-

* GATT.

PRINCIPAL SOURCES USEDA. - STATISTICAL SOURCES⁽¹⁾

1. Canada

(a) Statistics Canada

- **11-003E *Canadian Statistical Review*
- 12-544 *Canadian International Trade Classification*
- 13-201 *System of National Accounts - National Income and Expenditure Accounts*
- 13-211 *Fixed Capital Flows and Stocks*
- 13-543 *Fixed Capital Flows and Stocks, Manufacturing, Canada (Occasionally)*
- 31-211 *Products Shipped by Canadian Manufacturers*
- **32-010 *Stocks of Fruits and Vegetables*
- **32-011 *Pack, Shipments and Stocks of Selected Canned Fruits and Vegetables*
- 32-017 *Fruit and Vegetable Preparations (Quarterly)*
- **32-023 *Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin*
- 32-207 *Wineries*
- 32-208 *Soft Drink Manufacturers*
- 32-212 *Canned and Frozen Processed Foods*
- 32-217 *Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses*
- 32-218 *Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries*
- 32-224 *Miscellaneous Food Processors*
- 32-226 *Apparent Per Capita Domestic Disappearance of Food in Canada*
- 32-206 *Miscellaneous Paper Converters*
- 36-213 *Corrugated Box Manufacturers*
- 36-214 *Folding Carton and Set-up Box Manufacturers*
- 41-227 *Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating Industry*
- **61-005 *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry (Including the Index of National Accounts)*
- 61-202 *Survey of Production System of National Accounts Domestic Product by Industry*
- 61-205 *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook and Regional Estimates*
- 61-207 *Corporation Financial Statistics*
- 61-208 *Corporation Taxation Statistics*
- **62-001 *Consumer Price Movements*
- **62-002 *Prices and Price Indexes*
- **65-004 *Exports by Commodities*
- **65-007 *Imports by Commodities*
- 65-202 *Exports - Merchandise Trade*
- 65-203 *Imports - Merchandise Trade*
- **72-002 *Employment, Earnings and Hours*

(b) Other

**Bank of Canada, *Bank of Canada Review*, Ottawa

(1) Annual publications unless otherwise indicated.

** Published monthly.

2. Australia

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Overseas Trade Statistics, Part I - Exports*, Canberra, June, 1976

3. United States(a) United States Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Statistics 1974, Washington, 1974

(i) Statistical Reporting Service:

Commercial Vegetables

Crop Production (Acreage, Yield and Production, by States)

Crop Values: Season Average Prices Received by Farmers and Value of Production, by States

Field and Seed Crops: Production, Disposition and Value of Principal Crops

Number of Farms, 1910-59; Land in Farms, 1950-59, by States, 1962

(b) United States Department of Commerce

(i) Bureau of Census:

Annual Survey of Manufactures

Census of Manufacturers. (1972 most recent)

Manufacturers' Shipments, Industries, and Orders, 1961-1970

U.S. General Imports Schedule A, Commodity by Country FT 135

****** *U.S. Exports Schedule B, Commodity by Country FT 410*

(ii) Bureau of Domestic Commerce:

Industry Profiles. (1971 most recent)

(c) United States Department of Labor

(i) Bureau of Labor Statistics:

Employment and Earnings, States and Areas, 1939-74, 1975

Employment and Earnings, May, 1977

Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes

(d) Other

American Frozen Food Institute, *Frozen Food Pack Statistics 1973*, Washington, 1973

Florida Citrus Mutual, *Annual Statistical Report - 1972-73 Season*. Lakeland, Florida

4. International Agencies

- International Labour Organization. *Year Book of Labour Statistics*, 1976
 International Sugar Organization, *Sugar Year Book*,
 London, 1975
 United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, April, 1977

B. - OFFICIAL REPORTS AND GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

1. Canada

(a) Anti-Dumping Tribunal

- Inquiry under section 16 of the Anti-dumping Act, *Apple Juice Concentrate Originating in Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy and Switzerland*, Ottawa, January 10, 1972
 Report of the Anti-dumping Tribunal under section 16.1 of the Anti-dumping Act. Respecting *The Effects of Preserved Mushroom Imports on Canadian Production of Like Goods*, Ottawa, November 27, 1973
 Inquiry under section 16 of the Anti-dumping Act, 1968, *Glacé Cherries from France*, Ottawa, September 16, 1970

(b) Tariff Board

- Report by the Tariff Board Relative to the Investigation Ordered by the Minister of Finance respecting *Fruit and Vegetables*, Reference No. 124, Ottawa, 1957
 Report by the Tariff Board Relative to the Investigation Ordered by the Minister of Finance respecting *Sugar*, Reference No. 146, Ottawa, 1971
 Report by the Tariff Board Relative to the Investigation Ordered by the Minister of Finance respecting *Strawberries for Processing*, Reference No. 148, Ottawa, 1972
 Report by the Tariff Board Pursuant to the Inquiry Ordered by the Minister of Finance respecting *Fresh and Processed Fruits and Vegetables*, Volume 1, Part I - Summary and Recommendations: *Fresh Fruits and Vegetables*, Reference No. 152, Ottawa, 1977

(c) Other

- National Revenue, Customs and Excise, *The Customs Tariff and Amendments*, Ottawa

2. Australia

- Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Fruits - Situation and Outlook*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1977

3. United States

*Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1976),
United States International Trade Commission
United States Department of Agriculture, Sugar and Sweetener
Report - SSR - Vol. 2, No. 2, February, 1977*

C. - OTHER STUDIES

Anderson, R.W. and Bennett, T.A., *The Tender Fruit Industry in Canada*, Economics Branch, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, 1973

Anderson, R.W. and Teeter, N.J., "Atlantic Lowbush Blueberries," *Canadian Farm Economics*, Vol. 11, No. 1, Economics Branch, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, February, 1976

Chudleigh, E.L., *Alternatives for the Ontario Tender Fruit Industry*, Ontario Food Council, September, 1972

Economic Council of Canada, *Looking Outward - A New Trade Strategy for Canada*, Ottawa, 1975

Greig, W. Smith, *The Economics of Food Processing*, The AVI Publishing Company, Inc., Westport, Connecticut, 1971

Judge, Edward E. & Sons, Inc., *The Almanac of the Canning, Freezing, Preserving Industries 1976*, Westminster, Maryland, 1976

Maizels, A., "Comparative Productivity in Manufacturing Industry: A Case Study of Australia and Canada," *Economic Record*, London, April, 1958

Ontario Food Processors Association Incorporated, *Ontario Food Processing Industry Directory 1974*, Toronto, Ontario, 1974

Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, *An Assessment of Ontario's Frozen Food Systems*, Economics Branch, Toronto, 1972

Radley, J.A., *Industrial Uses of Starch and Its Derivatives*, Applied Science Publishers Ltd., London, 1976

Ryall, A. Lloyd, and Lipton, Werner J., *Handling, Transportation, and Storage of Fruits and Vegetables*, Vol. 1, The AVI Publishing Company, Inc., Westport, Connecticut, 1972

Talbert, William F. and Smith, Ora, *Potato Processing*, The AVI Publishing Company, Inc., Westport, Connecticut, 1975

D. - TRANSCRIPT, BRIEFS AND SUBMISSIONS

Transcript, Ottawa, January 29 to February 15 1974

Submissions Respecting Processed Fruits and Vegetables

Australian Canned Fruits Board, Melbourne, Australia
 Canada Starch Company Limited, The, Montreal, Que.
 Canadian Cannery Limited, Hamilton, Ont.
 Canadian Food Processors Association, Ottawa, Ont.
 Canadian Horticultural Council, The, Ottawa, Ont.
 Canadian Importers Association Inc., Toronto, Ont.
 Canadian Mushroom Growers Association
 Canadian Wine Institute, Toronto, Ont.
 Chambers, MacKelvie Associates Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.
 Coca-Cola Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
 Consumers' Association of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.
 Florida Cannery Association, Winter Haven, Fla., U.S.A.
 Florida Citrus Commission, Lakeland, Fla., U.S.A.
 Libby McNeill & Libby of Canada Ltd., Don Mills, Ont.
 Lipton, Thomas J., Limited, Toronto, Ont.
 Minute Maid Corporation (Canada), Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
 National Farmers Union
 Northwest Horticultural Council, Yakima, Wash., U.S.A.
 Powell Foods (1973) Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.
 Quebec, Province of, Department of Industry and Commerce
 Quebec Wine Producers Association, Dorval, Que.
 Sunkist Growers, Inc., Wash., D.C., U.S.A.
 Sunland Marketing Inc., Menlo Park, Calif., U.S.A.
 Sunsweet Growers Inc., Menlo Park, Calif., U.S.A.
 Taiwan Mushroom Packers, United Export Corporation, Taipei, Taiwan
 Valley Co-operative Ltd., Grand Falls, N.B.

E. - SPECIAL SURVEYS AND STUDIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE TARIFF BOARD

1. General survey of fruit and vegetable processing plants in Canada (in conjunction with Agriculture Canada): to obtain information of a mainly descriptive character covering the nature and extent of activities in this economic sector;
2. Sample survey of plant processing costs: to acquire data respecting the costs of processing a range of fruits and vegetables in the different processed forms;
3. Sample survey of metal can suppliers: to ascertain the cost of cans to fruit and vegetable processors in different regions of Canada and the United States; and
4. Study of customs documents: to obtain detailed information with respect to the types, volumes and values of processed fruits and vegetables imported into Canada.

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE

INTERVIEWER

GENERAL SURVEY
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROCESSING

Identification of Firm

Name and Address of Firm _____

Name and Address of Parent Firm _____

Name and Address of All Plants Processing or Using Fruit and Vegetable Crops or Products Operated by Your Firm (Identify Whether Branch Plants or Subsidiaries and Include Establishment No.)

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____
- (e) _____
- (f) _____

Name of Position of Individual Interviewed _____

Telephone No. _____

Indicate the Ownership Pattern of the Canadian Firm

	% Canadian Owned	
Individual proprietorship	_____	_____
Partnership	_____	_____
Incorporated private	_____	_____
Incorporated public	_____	_____
Subsidiary firm	_____	_____
Cooperative	_____	_____
Other (specify)	_____	_____

FIRM

1. (a) Do some of your products (fruit and vegetable based) encounter serious competition from imported (foreign) products? (Obtain copy of commodity list) Yes _____ No _____

(b) If yes, please indicate the major product(s) and source(s) (country/countries):

Product	Country of Origin	Region in Canada
_____	_____	_____

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1. (c) Comments on the degree of competition: _____
2. When did your firm first begin processing fruit and/or vegetable products? Canning _____ Freezing _____
3. (a) Has your firm made major expenditures in pollution control abatement? Yes _____ No _____
- (b) Will your firm likely be faced with major expenditures of this type in the future? Yes _____ No _____
- (c) To what extent do these expenditures affect the economic viability of your plants? _____
4. What change in total processing capacity has been made by your firm since 1964?

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Reason</u>
(a) Plant expansion	_____	_____	_____
(b) Plant acquisition	_____	_____	_____
(c) Sale of plant	_____	_____	_____
(d) Plants closed	_____	_____	_____

5. (a) Has your firm imported and marketed any finished products since 1969? Yes _____ No _____

(b) If yes, please list products, sources and tariff item number.

<u>Products</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Tariff Item No.</u>	<u>Periodic/Regularly</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____

- (c) Does your firm import semi-processed products for further processing in Canada? Yes _____ No _____

(d) If yes, please list the products, sources, tariff item number and note the regularity of such imports.

<u>Products</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Tariff Item No.</u>	<u>Periodic/Regular</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____

6. (a) Has your firm exported any finished or semi-processed products since 1969? Yes _____ No _____

(b) If yes, please list the product(s), country/countries, frequency and per cent of the pack normally exported.

<u>Product</u>	<u>Country(ies)</u>	<u>Regularly</u>	<u>Periodically</u>	<u>Per Cent of Pack</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

CONFIDENTIAL

7. Please list the grades and company brands which your firm packs and markets.

Grade	Brands			
Fancy	_____	_____	_____	_____
Choice	_____	_____	_____	_____
Standard	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____	_____

8. (a) Does your firm market finished products packed by other firms under your label? Yes _____ No _____

- (b) What percentage of the products marketed under your label are usually packed by other independent firms?

Canned products _____% Frozen products _____%

9. What percentage of production is usually marketed?

	<u>Per Cent (Weight or Volume)</u>	
	Canned (Heat Processed)	Frozen
Under your own label	_____	_____
Under other private label (distributors)	_____	_____
Under another processors label	_____	_____
Bulk	_____	_____

10. What per cent of your products is marketed?

	<u>Per Cent (Weight or Volume)</u>	
	Canned	Frozen
Through brokers	_____	_____
Through wholesalers	_____	_____
Direct to retail organizations	_____	_____
Direct to other processing firms	_____	_____
Direct to food service (HRI)	_____	_____
Other (specify)	_____	_____

11. What was your total firm employment in the 1973 pack year?
(firms processing other products in the off-season include all labour, firms with year-round operations unrelated to fruit and vegetable processing report labour for fruit and vegetable processing and related products only)

- (a) At your peak period of employment (No. of People)?

Casual _____ Permanent _____

- (b) Total man-hours for the 1973 pack year? _____

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12. In what other agricultural and non-agricultural activities is your firm involved? (e.g., transportation, meat & fish processing, farming, etc.)
13. (a) Please list the factors that favour a continuation of Canadian processing and the factors against the continuation of Canadian processing (comments on the existence of the entire industry).

Factors in Favour Factors Against

(b) Comments (on a specific product basis):

DATE INTERVIEWER

GENERAL SURVEY
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROCESSING

PLANT

Name and/or Address of Plant

Name and Position of Individual Interviewed

Name of Firm

1. (a) Does your plant operate year round? Yes No
- (b) In a usual season does your plant operate more than one shift at any time in the year? Yes No
- (c) If yes, please indicate the usual number of shifts and the interval.

Shift	Period (No. of Weeks)	Days per Week
Three		
Two		
One		

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2. Total number of people (salaried & hourly) employed in 1973, by month?

	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>
Mid January	_____	_____
Mid February	_____	_____
Mid March	_____	_____
Mid April	_____	_____
Mid May	_____	_____
Mid June	_____	_____
Mid July	_____	_____
Mid August	_____	_____
Mid September	_____	_____
Mid October	_____	_____
Mid November	_____	_____
Mid December	_____	_____

3. Please list the plant capacity for each product (specify unit) and the average level of capacity in per cent at which your plant has operated for the five-year period 1969-73.

<u>Product</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Comments</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____

4. What type of storage does your plant now use, what volume of storage is available and what percentage of the volume is used at peak periods?

<u>Type of Storage</u>	<u>Volume (cu. ft.)</u>		<u>Per Cent Used</u>	
<u>Finished or Semi-Finished Product</u>	<u>Owned</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Owned</u>	<u>Other</u>
Dry warehouse	_____	_____	_____	_____
Refrigerated	_____	_____	_____	_____
Freezer	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other (specify)	_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Raw Product</u>				
Refrigerated	_____	_____	_____	_____
Non-refrigerated	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other (specify)	_____	_____	_____	_____

5.(a) Are additional storage facilities required in the area?
Yes _____ No _____

CONFIDENTIAL

5. (b) If yes, please indicate additional capacity needed and item to be stored by type of storage.

<u>Type of Storage</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Items</u>	
Finished and Semi-Finished Product			
Dry warehouse	_____	_____	_____
Refrigerated	_____	_____	_____
Freezer	_____	_____	_____
Other (specify)	_____	_____	_____
Raw Product			
Non-Refrigerated storage	_____	_____	_____
Refrigerated	_____	_____	_____
Other (specify)	_____	_____	_____

6. Which crops has your plant discontinued processing since 1964 and why were they discontinued?

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Latest Year Processed</u>	<u>Reasons</u>
_____	_____	_____

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PLANT _____ PAGE No. _____ WORK SHEET No. 1

PRODUCTS ACQUIRED FOR PROCESSING BY PLANT IN 1973 (RAW AND SEMI-PROCESSED)

Item	Year First Processed	Pack Period		Total Volume From		% of Domestic Product From			Source	
		From	To	Domestic	Import	Contract	Company grown	Open Market	Domestic	Imports

CONFIDENTIAL

PLANT _____ PAGE No. _____ WORK SHEET No. 2

PROCESSED PRODUCTS 1973

PROCESS, PRODUCT, STYLE, CONTAINER, VOLUME OF PACK, MARKET AREA.

(use commodity price lists and statistics returns where possible)

Freezing _____
Canning _____
Drying _____

Market Area

Product _____

(STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL)

SURVEY OF FACTORY COSTS AND ACQUIREMENTS

Product (Unit & Grade)	Code		
	1970	1973	1974
Direct Costs Per Case (or 100- lb. units for bulk frozen)	\$	\$	(Projected) \$
CONTAINERS			
LABELS			
SHIPPING CARTON			
RAW PRODUCT			
SUPPLIES			
SUGAR			
LABOUR: Wages			
Employee Benefits			
FUEL, POWER, WATER			
TOTAL VARIABLE COSTS			
OVERHEAD: Factory(Manufacturing)			
TOTAL FACTORY COSTS			
Yield: for canned - cases canned per ton of farm weight raw product acquired, basis of unit costed.			(Av. 1971-73)
Recovery: for frozen - pounds of frozen packed expressed as a per- centage of pounds of farm weight raw pro- duct acquired.			(Av. 1971-73)
Quality and/or size grade factor applied to cost of raw product			
RAW PRODUCT ACQUIRED			
Fresh Domestic-Tons			
\$Value			
Imported-Tons			
\$Value			
Partly Processed			
Domestic-Tons			
\$Value			
Imported-Tons			
\$Value			

Tariff Proposals of The Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors Association
and Comparable U.S.A. Tariff

Tariff Items	Commodity	Present Rates of Duty		CHC		CFPA		Comparable U.S.A. Tariff	
		B.P.	M.F.N.	B.P.	M.F.N.	M.F.N. only	Item	Rates	
<u>Vegetables, Canned</u>									
8901-1 ⁽¹⁾	Asparagus	7½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	5 cts. + 10 p.c.	5 cts. + 10 p.c.	22½ p.c.	141.81.40	17½%	
8902-1	Beans	Free	1 ct.	2 cts.	(2) 2 cts.	15 p.c.	141.20	3¢	
8903-1	Corn	Free	1½ cts.	2 cts.	(2) 2 cts.	15 p.c.	141.81.60	17½%	
8904-1	Peas	Free	1½ cts.	2 cts.	(2) 2 cts.	15 p.c.	141.55	1¢	
8905-1	Tomatoes	Free	2 cts.	3 cts.	(3) 3 cts.	15 p.c.	141.66	14.7%	
8905-2 ⁽⁴⁾	Tomato paste	GATT	1½ cts.	3 cts.	(3) 3 cts.	1½ cts. ⁽⁴⁾	141.65	13.6%	
8906-1	N.o.p.	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	15 p.c.	141.81	17½%	
New Item	Baby carrots			5 cts.	(3) 5 cts.	15 p.c.	141.81	17½%	
New Item	Tomatoes, peeled plum type					15 p.c.	141.66	14.7%	
New Item	Sweet potatoes					Free	141.81	17½%	
New Item	Green and wax beans					15 p.c.			

Tariff Proposals of The Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors Association
and Comparable U.S.A. Tariff

Tariff Items	Commodity	Present Rates of Duty		Proposed Rates of Duty			Comparable U.S.A. Tariff		
		B.P.	M.F.N.	B.P.	CHC	M.F.N.	CFPA	Item	Rates
Vegetables, Frozen									
9001-1	Asparagus	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	137.86	25%
9002-1	Brussels sprouts	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	137.71	25%
9003-1	Sweet potatoes	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	137.86	25%
9004-1	N.o.p.	10 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	137.86	25%
New Item	Carrots			22½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	135.42	6%
New Item	Mushrooms			20 p.c.	(5) 20 p.c.	(5) 17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	144.20	3.2¢ + 10%
Vegetables, Other Forms									
9010-1	Dried, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	(a) 20 p.c.	(a) Free	(6)	140.55	13%
9015-1	Pickled, n.o.p.	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	17½ p.c.	(7)	141.77	12%
9020-1	Juice, sauces, n.o.p.	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	182.46	7.5%
9021-1	Tomato juice	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	166.30	11¢/gal.

Tariff Proposals of The Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors Association
and Comparable U.S.A. Tariff

Tariff Items	Commodity	Proposed Rates of Duty				Comparable U.S.A. Tariff	
		Present Rates of Duty		CFPA			
		B.P.	M.F.N.	B.P.	M.F.N. only		
<u>Vegetables, Other Forms</u>							
9025-1 (11)	Pastes, n.o.p.	7½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	182.11	17%
8320-1	Potatoes, dried	Free	Free	Free	Free ⁽⁶⁾	140.50	1.3¢
9030-1	Potatoes, precooked without admixture	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	15 p.c. ⁽⁶⁾	140.50	1.3¢
9032-1	Potatoes, precooked with admixture	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	17½ p.c.	182.98	10%
3905-1 (8)	Potato starch and flour GATT	1 ct.	1½ cts.	2 cts.	2 cts.	140.70	1.2¢
9035-1 (7)	Flavourings	7½ p.c.	7½ p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	various	
New (9) Item	MDSE No. 5						
9040-1	Dried herbs, crude	Free	Free		Free	various	(161.00 and 162.00)
9045-1	Okra, sliced and salted	Free	Free		Free	141.77	12%

Tariff Proposals of The Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors Association
and Comparable U.S.A. Tariff

Tariff Items	Commodity	Proposed Rates of Duty				Comparable U.S.A. Tariff	
		Present Rates of Duty		CHC	CFPA	Item	Rates
		B.P.	M.F.N.	B.P.	M.F.N.	M.F.N. only	
<u>Vegetables, Other Forms</u>							
9100-1	Soups, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	(10) 17½ p.c.		17½ p.c.	182.52	7%
8505-1 ⁽¹⁾	Mushrooms, preserved, n.o.p.	Free	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.	(5) 20 p.c.	22½ p.c.	3.2¢ + 10%
8507-1 ⁽⁸⁾	Mushrooms, dried	Free	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	(5) 20 p.c.	144.12	3.2¢ + 10%
New Item	Frozen pies, veg., meat, fish			20 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	
New Item	Frozen dinners, veg., meat, fish			20 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	
9025-2 ⁽¹¹⁾	Pâtés de foie with truffles	Free	10 p.c.			144.30	Free
New (12) Item	Potatoes, processed n.o.p.			20 p.c.	20 p.c.	141.81	17.5%

Tariff Proposals of The Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors Association
and Comparable U.S.A. Tariff

Tariff Items	Commodity	Present Rates of Duty			Proposed Rates of Duty			Comparable U.S.A. Tariff	
		B.P.	M.F.N.	B.P.	CHC	M.F.N.	M.F.N. only	Item	Rates
	<u>Fruit, Dried</u>								
9905-1	Plums or prunes, unpitted	GATT	Free			Free		149.26	2¢
9910-1	Fruits, n.o.p.	GATT	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	Free		149.60	17½%
9945-1	Apricots, nectarines, pears and peaches	Free	Free			Free		various	
	<u>Fruit Pulp</u>								
10405-1	Fruit pulp other than grape pulp, not sweetened	1½ cts.	1½ cts.	1½ cts.	(2) 1½ cts.	Free	(13)	152.76.40	15%
	GATT								
10500-1	Fruit pulp, with sugar or not, n.o.p.	1½ cts.	(14) 1½ cts.	1½ cts.	(2) 1½ cts.	Free	(13)	152.76.40	15%
New Item	Grape pulp with sugar or not, crushed			2 cts.	(3) 2 cts.			152.76.40	15%
New Item	Strawberries or raspberry pulp			5 cts.	(3) 5 cts.			152.76.20	15%

Tariff Proposals of The Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors Association
and Comparable U.S.A. Tariff

Tariff Items	Commodity	Present Rates of Duty		Proposed Rates of Duty			Comparable U.S.A. Tariff	
		B.P.	M.F.N.	B.P.	CHC	CFPA	Item	Rates
<u>Fruit Preserved in Brine</u>								
10520-1	Cherries	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.	5 cts. + 10 p.c.	5 cts. + 10 p.c.	12½ p.c.	146.96	9.5¢
10525-1	Fruit and nuts, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	17½ p.c.	various	
New Item	Fruit, pickled					10 p.c. (15)		
New Item	Strawberries			22½ p.c.	22½ p.c.		146.75	14%
10525-2	Melons	GATT	15 p.c.			Free	148.35	35%
10525-3	Pineapple	GATT	10 p.c.			Free	148.98	0.75¢
<u>Fruit Preserved, Misc.</u>								
10530-1	Jellies, jams, etc. GATT	1¼ cts.	3 cts.	5 cts. (3)	5 cts. (3)	20 p.c.	153.32	7%
10535-1	Fruit peel, glacé etc.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.	5 cts. + 10 p.c.	5 cts. + 10 p.c.	15 p.c.	various	
10550-1	Zucca melon for mfr.	5 p.c.	5 p.c.			Free	152.22	1¢

Tariff Proposals of The Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors Association
and Comparable U.S.A. Tariff

Tariff Items	Commodity	Present Rates of Duty		Proposed Rates of Duty			Comparable U.S.A. Tariff
		M.F.N.		CHC	CFPA		
		B.P.	M.F.N.	B.P.	M.F.N.	M.F.N. only	
Fruits, Canned							
10555-1	(23) Pineapple, mint flavoured	Free	Free				
10601-1	Apricots	2½ cts. (16)	2½ cts.	20 p.c. (17)	20 p.c. (17)	20 p.c. (18)	146.24 35%
10602-1	Cherries	1½ cts.	1½ cts.	20 p.c. (17)	20 p.c. (17)	20 p.c.	146.99 7¢/lb. + 10%
10603-1	Peaches	1¾ cts. (19)	2¼ cts.	20 p.c. (17)	20 p.c. (17)	20 p.c. (18)	148.78 20%
10604-1	Pears	2 cts. (20)	2 cts.	20 p.c. (17)	20 p.c. (17)	20 p.c. (18)	148.86 18%
10605-1	Pineapples	Free	Free	20 p.c. (17)	20 p.c. (17)	Free	148.98 0.75¢
10606-1	Prunes	1 1/3 cts.	1 1/3 cts.	20 p.c. (17)	20 p.c. (17)	20 p.c.	149.28 17.5%
10607-1	Mixture: peaches, pears, apricots	2 cts. (21)	2 cts.	20 p.c. (17)	20 p.c. (17)	20 p.c. (18)	150.00 17.5%
10608-1	(24) Fruits, n.o.p.	1 ct. (22)	1 ct.	20 p.c. (17)	20 p.c. (17)	20 p.c. (18)	149.60 17.5%

Tariff Proposals of The Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors Association
and Comparable U.S.A. Tariff

Tariff Items	Commodity	Present Rates of Duty			Proposed Rates of Duty			Comparable U.S.A. Tariff			
		B.P.	M.F.N.	B.P.	CHC	M.F.N.	CFPA	Item	Rates		
Fruits, Frozen											
10701-1	Blueberries	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	146.68	3%		
10702-1	Cherries	2½ cts.	3 cts.	5 cts.	(3)	5 cts.	(3)	7.5 p.c.	146.97	3.5¢/lb. + 5%	
10703-1	Peaches	2 cts.	2½ cts.	3 cts.	3 cts.	3 cts.	7.5 p.c.	148.78	20%		
10704-1	Fruits, n.o.p.	1½ cts.	2 cts.	4 cts.	(3)	4 cts.	(3)	7.5 p.c.	149.60	17.5%	
New Item	Strawberries			5 cts.	(3)	5 cts.	(3)	7.5 p.c.	(25)	146.75	14%
New Item	Apples and apple- sauce									146.14	0.5¢/lb.
Cider											
14800-1	Not clarified (gal.)	Free	5 cts.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	167.15	3¢/gal.	
14900-1	Clarified (gal.)	Free	10 cts.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	167.15	3¢/gal.	

Tariff Proposals of The Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors Association
and Comparable U.S.A. Tariff

Tariff Item	Commodity	Present Rates of Duty		Proposed Rates of Duty			Comparable U.S.A. Tariff	
				CHC		CFPA		
		<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>M.F.N. only</u>		
(26)	<u>Fruit Juices</u>							
15202-1	Orange	Free	5 p.c.	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.	165.30.40	20¢/gal.
15205-1	Pineapple	5 p.c. (22)	5 p.c.	5 p.c. 22)	5 p.c.	Free	165.44	20¢/gal.
15206-1	Grapefruit	Free	5 p.c.	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.	165.30	20¢/gal.
15207-1	Blended orange and grapefruit	Free	5 p.c.	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.	165.65	20¢/gal.
15208-1	Fruit juices, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.	10 p.c.	165.55	3¢/gal.
15215-1	Dehydrated citrus	2½ p.c.	5 p.c.			10 p.c.	165.35	35¢/gal.
71105-1	(27) Prunes, (aqueous extracts)	5 p.c.	5 p.c.			Free	165.50	3.8¢/gal.
15305-1	(28) Grape juice (bulk) GATT	15 cts.+ 3 cts. (29)	20 cts.+ 3 cts. (29)	50 cts.+ 6 cts. (30)	50 cts.+ 6 cts. (30)	10 p.c.	165.40	25¢/gal
15209-1	Fruit syrups n.o.p.	5 p.c.	5 p.c.	20 p.c. (31)	20 p.c. (31)	20 p.c.	165.55	3¢/gal
New Item	Citrus concen. not sweetened					Free (32)	165.35	35¢/gal.

Tariff Proposals of The Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors Association
and Comparable U.S.A. Tariff

Tariff Items	Commodity	Proposed Rates of Duty			Comparable U.S.A. Tariff	
		Present Rates of Duty		CFPA	Item	Rates
		B.P.	M.F.N.	B.P.	M.F.N. only	
	<u>Fruit Juices</u>					
New Item	Apple juice and concentrate			(33)	(33)	165.15 Free
New Item	Grape juice in air-tight containers				20 p.c.	165.40 25¢/gal.

- (1) Canadian Cannery Limited recommended an ad valorem rate of duty of 22½ per cent, M.F.N.
(2) But not less than 10 per cent.
(3) But not less than 20 per cent.
(4) Entry duty, Free, for manufacture.
(5) The Canadian Horticultural Council supported the Canadian Mushroom Growers Association.
(6) Thos. J. Lipton Limited recommended Free and that dried vegetables used in dry mixes be a separate item, admitted Free.
(7) Temporary, duty-free, item recommended for silverskin onions for manufacturers, subject to annual review.
(8) Thos. J. Lipton Limited recommended "adequate protection." Valley Co-operative Ltd. recommended a rate of 2 cts. per lb., same as CHC. The Canada Starch Company Limited recommended that tariffs on potato starch be increased.
(9) Coca-Cola Ltd. privately requested that this item be separated from tariff item 9035-1.
(10) Toheroa soup, Free, under the provisions of the New Zealand Trade Agreement.
(11) CHC recommended deletion of this item.
(12) CHC requested this new item to prevent entry of dehydrated potatoes under tariff item 8320-1.

Tariff Proposals of The Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors Association
and Comparable U.S.A. Tariff

- (13) Canadian Food Processors Association recommended inclusion of "Puree."
 (14) Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Free.
 (15) Rate of 10 p.c. for fruit pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil or any other matter, (new item). Tariff item 10525-1 to apply to "nuts" only.
 (16) Australia $\frac{1}{2}$ ct., New Zealand $1\frac{1}{2}$ cts., Union of South Africa, 1 ct.
 (17) CHC recommended renegotiation of trade agreements to proposed B.P. and M.F.N. rates.
 (18) CFPA recommended renegotiation of trade agreements to proposed B.P. and M.F.N. rates.
 (19) Australia, $\frac{1}{4}$ ct., New Zealand $1\frac{1}{2}$ cts.
 (20) Australia, Free, New Zealand, 1 ct.
 (21) Australia, 1 ct.
 (22) Australia, Free.
 (23) Australian Canned Fruits Board requested maintenance of bound margins of tariff under the Trade Agreement (1960).
 (24) Powell Foods (1973) Limited requested a separate item for "Gooseberries, pasteurized" and that they be admitted Free.
 (25) When imported for manufacture.
 (26) Sunkist Growers, Inc. and Minute Maid Corporation (Canada), Ltd., recommended Free entry for all citrus juices.
 (27) Powell Foods (1973) Limited recommended Free entry. Sunland Marketing Inc., U.S.A., recommended no change.
 (28) Canadian Wine Institute, La Maison Secrestat Limitée and the California Grape & Tree Fruit League proposed Free entry when for use by a winery.
 (29) Basic duty at specific gravity 1.074. Add 3 cts. for each increment of 0.01 in s.g.
 (30) Add 6 cts. for each increment of 0.01 in s.g.
 (31) CHC recommends 15208-1 and 15209-1 at same duty to avoid confusion.
 (32) Orange 60° Brix, Grapefruit 50° Brix.
 (33) Duty varying according to Specific Gravity (similar to 15305-1).
 (a) Soup preparations and other mixtures consisting principally of dried, desiccated or dehydrated vegetables.

Source: Submissions to the Board.

Applicable Rates of Duty on Goods from M.F.N. Countries

Effective Date (1)	Present Tariff Item Number and Brief Description of Goods								
	3905-1	8315-1	8320-1	8505-1	8507-1	8901-1	8902-1	8903-1	8904-1
	Potato Starch, Flour	Sweet Potatoes, n.o.p.	Potatoes, Dried, etc.	Mushrooms Preserved, n.o.p.	Mushrooms, Dried	Canned Asparagus	Canned Beans	Canned Corn	Canned Peas
	lb.	lb.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Pre-GATT	2¢	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢	Free	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ (2)	15-1/8	20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
Jan. 1, 1948	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢			15	15	15			
June 6, 1951				12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		1¢		
Apr. 10, 1959						22 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Jan. 1, 1968		Free			12				
Jan. 1, 1969					11 $\frac{1}{2}$				
June 4, 1969					10				
Feb. 20, 1973						15			
July 1, 1974						22 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Nov. 19, 1974						17 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Currently (3)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	Free	Free	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1¢	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
July 1, 1978 (4)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	Free	Free	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1¢	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢

(1) Rates shown only opposite effective dates of changes.
(2) Except canned mushrooms - 20-5/8 p.c.
(3) At time of writing.
(4) Unless temporary reductions further extended.

Applicable Rates of Duty on Goods from M.F.N. Countries

Effective Date (1)	Present Tariff Item Number and Brief Description of Goods									
	8905-1	8905-2	8906-1	9001-1	9002-1	9003-1	9004-1	9010-1	9015-1	
	Canned Tomatoes	Tomato Paste	Canned Vegetables n.o.p.	Frozen Asparagus	Frozen Brussels Sprouts	Frozen Sweet Potatoes	Frozen Vegetables n.o.p.	Vegetables Dried etc. and Flour	Vegetables Pickled or Processed	
	lb.	lb.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
Pre-GATT	2¢	2¢	20	25	25	25	25	27½	32½	
Jan. 1, 1948			15	20	20	20	20	20	22½	
June 6, 1951				17½	17½	17½	17½	17½(2)	20	
June 30, 1956		1½¢		22½	22½					
Apr. 10, 1959										
July 4, 1962										
Jan. 1, 1968										
Feb. 20, 1973										
July 1, 1974										
Nov. 19, 1974										
Currently (5)	2¢	1½¢	15	15	15	Free	15	17½	17½(3)	
July 1, 1978 (6)	2¢	1½¢	15	22½	22½		15	12½	17½(4)	

- (1) Rates shown only opposite effective dates of changes.
(2) Soya bean flour only.
(3) Prepared horseradish only.
(4) All goods under item.
(5) At time of writing.
(6) Unless temporary reductions further extended.

Applicable Rates of Duty on Goods from M.F.N. Countries

Effective Date (1)	Present Tariff Item Number and Brief Description of Goods								
	9020-1 Vegetable Juices, Sauces	9021-1 Tomato Juice	9025-1 Vegetable Pastes Hash, etc.	9030-1 Pre-cooked Potatoes No Admixture	9032-1 Pre-cooked Potatoes Admixture	9035-1 Vegetable Flavourings	9040-1 Dried Herbs	9045-1 Okra Sliced Salted	9100-1 Soups etc.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Pre-GATT	27½	27½	32½	Free	20	20	17½	32½	25
Jan. 1, 1948	20	20				10	15	22½	
May 30, 1950			25					5	20
June 6, 1951			20				5		
Apr. 9, 1952									
Apr. 1, 1960				17½					
Jan. 1, 1968	17½		17½	17	19½	7½	Free	Free	19½
Jan. 1, 1969				16½	19				19
June 4, 1969				15	17½				17½
Feb. 20, 1973		17½	12½	12½	12½				12½
Feb. 20, 1974			17½						
July 1, 1974		20		15	17½				17½
Nov. 19, 1974		17½		12½	12½				12½
Currently (2)	17½	17½	17½	12½	12½	7½	Free	Free	12½
July 1, 1978 (3)	17½	20	17½	15	17½	7½	Free	Free	17½

(1) Rates shown only opposite effective dates of changes.

(2) At time of writing.

(3) Unless temporary reductions further extended.

Applicable Rates of Duty on Goods from M.F.N. Countries

Effective Date ⁽¹⁾	Present Tariff Item Number and Brief Description of Goods									
	9905-1	9910-1	9911-1	9945-1	10405-1	10500-1	10501-1	10520-1	10525-1	
	Dried Plums	Dried Fruits	Dehydrated Papaya for Manufacture	Dried Specified Fruits	Fruit Pulp Not Sweetened	Fruit Pulp Sweetened	Citrus Pulps For Manufacture	Cherries Sulphured or Brine	Fruits Pickled Preserved	
	lb.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	p.c.	
Pre-GATT	1¢	15	15	22½	2½¢	2½¢	2½¢	17½	32½	
Jan. 1, 1948	Free	10	10	15	1½¢	2¢	2¢	25	25	
Apr. 17, 1958										
Jan. 1, 1968				12		1½¢	1½¢	15	23½	
Jan. 1, 1969				9				14½	22	
June 4, 1969				Free				14	17½	
Feb. 20, 1973							Free	12½	10	
July 7, 1973								10		
Apr. 1, 1974		Free ⁽²⁾								
July 1, 1974		10 ⁽³⁾								
Nov. 5, 1974			Free					12½	17½	
Currently ⁽⁴⁾	Free	10	Free	Free	1½¢	1½¢	Free	12½	17½	
July 1, 1978 ⁽⁵⁾	Free	10	Free	Free	1½¢	1½¢	Free	12½	17½	

(1) Rates shown only opposite effective date of changes.

(2) Pitted prunes only.

(3) All goods under item.

(4) At time of writing.

(5) Unless temporary reductions further extended.

Applicable Rates of Duty on Goods from M.F.N. Countries

Effective Date(1)	Present Tariff Item Number and Brief Description of Goods								
	10525-2	10525-3	10525-4	10530-1	10535-1	10550-1	10555-1	10601-1	10602-1
	Melons Pickled Preserved	Pineapple Pickled Preserved	Papayas Pickled Preserved	Jellies Jams etc.	Candied Flavoured Fruits	Zucca Melons for Manufacture	Pineapple Mint-Flavoured	Canned Apricots	Canned Cherries
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	lb.	p.c.	p.c.		lb.	lb.
Pre-GATT	32½	32½	32½	3¾¢	31½	32½	31½ p.c.	3¢	3¢
Jan. 1, 1948	25	25	25	3½¢	27½	25	27½ p.c.	2¢	1¢
June 6, 1951				3¢	25	10	25		
Aug. 1, 1954									
June 30, 1956	15	10	Free					2½¢	1½¢
Apr. 10, 1959									
June 21, 1961							2¢/lb.		
Jan. 1, 1968					23	5	1¢/lb.		
Jan. 1, 1969					21				
June 4, 1969					15		Free		
Feb. 20, 1973	10			(2)	10			(2)	
Feb. 20, 1974				(3)	15			(3)	
July 1, 1974	15								
Nov. 19, 1974	10								
Currently(4)	10	10	Free	3¢	15	5	Free	2½¢	1½¢
July 1, 1978(5)	15	10	Free	3¢	15	5	Free	2½¢	1½¢

(1) Rate shown only opposite effective dates of changes.

(2) Existing rate with maximum of 12½ p.c.

(3) Maximum removed.

(4) At time of writing.

(5) Unless temporary reductions further extended.

Applicable Rates of Duty on Goods from M.F.N. Countries

Effective Date(1)	Present Tariff Item Number and Brief Description of Goods							
	10703-1	10704-1	14800-1	14900-1	15202-1	15205-1	15206-1	15207-1
	Frozen Peaches	Frozen Fruits n.o.p.	Cider Not Clarified	Cider Clarified Refined	Orange Juice	Pineapple Juice	Grapefruit Juice	Orange and Grapefruit Juice Blend
	lb.	lb.	gal.	gal.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.
Pre-GATT								
Jan. 1, 1948	2½¢	2½¢	5¢	10¢	25	15	15	15
June 6, 1951	2¢	2¢			10	10	10	10
June 30, 1956					7½		10	
Apr. 10, 1959	2½¢					7½		
June 21, 1961							7½	
July 1, 1962						7	7	9
Jan. 1, 1968						6½	6½	8
Jan. 1, 1969						5	5	5
June 4, 1969					Free	Free	Free	Free
Feb. 20, 1973					5		5	5
Feb. 20, 1974						5		
July 1, 1974						Free		
Nov. 19, 1974								
Currently (2)	2½¢	2¢	5¢	10¢	5	Free	5	5
July 1, 1978 (3)	2½¢	2¢	5¢	10¢	5	5	5	5

(1) Rates shown only opposite effective dates of changes.
(2) At time of writing.
(3) Unless temporary reductions further extended.

Effective
Date(1)

Present Tariff Item Number and Brief Description of Goods

15208-1 Fruit Juices n.o.p.	15209-1 Fruit Syrops n.o.p.	15210-1 Orange Grapefruit Concentrates	15215-1 Dehydrated Citrus Juices	15305-1 Grape Juice	71105-1 Aqueous Extract Prunes
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	gal.	p.c.
15	20	25/15(2)	20	25¢ + 3¢	20
Jan. 1, 1948	10	10/15			
June 6, 1951		10/10		20¢ + 3¢	
June 30, 1956	7½(3)	7½/10			7½
Jan. 10, 1957	10(4)		7½		10
Apr. 10, 1959					
July 1, 1962		/7½			
Jan. 1, 1968	9		7		9
Jan. 1, 1969	8		6½		
June 4, 1969	5		5		5
Feb. 20, 1973			Free		
Jan. 15, 1974		Free			
July 1, 1974			5		
Nov. 19, 1974			Free		
Currently(5)	5	Free	Free	20¢ + 3¢	5
July 1, 1978(6)	10	Free	5	20¢ + 3¢	5

- (1) Rates shown only opposite effective dates of changes.
 (2) First rate is for orange juice concentrate, second for grapefruit juice concentrate.
 (3) Prune juice only.
 (4) All goods under item.
 (5) At time of writing.
 (6) Unless temporary reductions further extended.

Source: The Customs Tariff.

Processed Fruits and Vegetables: Budgetary Changes in Tariff Rates, (a) by Commodity, (b) 1973-1977

Tariff Items (c)	B.P.				M.F.N.				G.P.T.		
	Pre- 1973	Feb. 20, 1973	Feb. 20, 1974	July 1, 1974	Nov. 19, 1974 to 1977	Pre- 1973	Feb. 20, 1973	Feb. 20, 1974	July 1, 1974	Nov. 19, 1974 to 1977	July 1, April 1, 1974 1977
Commodity											
<u>VEGETABLES</u>											
<u>Canned</u>											
8901-1 Asparagus	7½					22½	15		22½	17½ (d)	
<u>Frozen</u>											
9001-1 Asparagus	15					22½	15		22½	17½ (d)	
9002-1 Brussels sprouts	15					22½	15		22½	15 (d)	
9004-1 N.o.p.	10					17½	15		17½	15 (d)	
<u>Other</u>											
9010-1 Vegetables, dried	15	12½		15	12½ (d)	17½	12½		17½	12½ (d)	
9015-1 Vegetables, pickled	12½					17½	12½		17½	12½ (d)	
9021-1 Tomato juice	12½					20	17½		20	17½ (d)	
9025-1 Vegetable pastes	7½					17½	12½		17½		
9030-1 Potatoes, pre- cooked, without admixture	15	12½		15	12½ (d)	15	12½		15	12½ (d)	
9032-1 Potatoes, pre- cooked, with admixture	15	12½		15	12½ (d)	17½	12½		17½	12½ (d)	
9100-1 Soups, soup rolls, tablets	15	12½		15	12½ (d)	17½	12½		17½	12½ (d)	
App											

Processed Fruits and Vegetables: Budgetary Changes in Tariff Rates, (a) by Commodity, (b) 1973-1977

Tariff Items(c)	Commodity	B.P.			M.F.N.			G.P.T.
		Pre- 1973	Feb. 20, 1973	Feb. 20, 1974	Pre- 1973	Feb. 20, 1973	Feb. 20, 1974	
				July 1, 1974		July 1, 1974	Nov. 19, 1974 to 1977	July 1, April 1, 1974 1977
<u>Dried</u>								
9910-1	Fruits, dried, n.o.p.	Free	.....	.....	22½ 10(e)	.....	(f)	-
9910-2	Fruits, dried, incl. breadfruits, etc.(g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Free
<u>Preserved in Brine</u>								
10500-4	Passion fruit pulp(h)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Free
10520-1	Cherries, sulphured	10	.....	.....	12½	10	.....	-
10525-1	Fruits and nuts	17½	10	.....	17½	10	.....	12½(i)
10525-2	Melons, n.o.p.(j)	15	10	.....	15	10	.....	12½(i)
10525-5	Fruits, pickled(k)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Free
<u>Preserved, Misc.</u>								
10530-1	Jellies, jams, marmalades	1¼¢	1¼¢, but not more than 12½ p.c.	1¼¢	3¢	3¢, but not more than 12½ p.c.	3¢	-

Processed Fruits and Vegetables: Budgetary Changes in Tariff Rates, (a) by Commodity, (b) 1973-1977

Tariff Items (c)	Commodity	B.P.			M.F.N.			G.P.T.		
		Pre- 1973	Feb. 20, 1973	Feb. 20, 1974	Nov. 19, 1974 to 1977	Pre- 1973	Feb. 20, 1973	Feb. 20, 1974	July 1, 1974 to 1977	July 1, 1974 to 1977
<u>Fruit Juices</u>										
15205-1	Pineapple (s)	5	Free	5	Free (d)	5	Free	5	Free (i)	Free (i)
15206-1	Grapefruit	Free				5	Free	5	Free	Free
15207-1	Blended orange									
	and grapefruit	Free				5	Free	5	Free	Free (i)
15208-2	Fruit juices,									
	n.o.p. (t)	Free	Free	2½	Free (d)	5	Free	5	Free (i)	Free
15215-1	Dehydrated citrus	2½	Free	2½	Free (d)	5	Free	5	Free	Free

(a) Ad valorem percentage rates of duty unless otherwise indicated.

(b) Excludes rates listed under the General Tariff and other tariff items which have not been subject to change.

(c) For a more complete description of the pertinent tariff items, see Appendix A.

(d) Extended to June 30, 1978.

(e) GATT, Geneva, 1947.

(f) Pitted prunes were duty-free from April 1, 1974 to June 30, 1974.

(g) Tariff item extracted from item 9910-1 with rates of: B.P. Free and M.F.N. 10 p.c.

(h) Tariff item extracted from item 10500-1 with rates of: B.P. 1½ cts. and M.F.N. 1½ cts.

(i) G.P.T. rate from July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1984.

(j) Melon, n.o.p., has a GATT rate and B.P. countries are allowed the same rate (GATT, Geneva, 1956).

(k) Tariff item extracted from item 10525-1 with rates of: B.P. 17½ p.c., M.F.N. 17½ p.c., and G.P.T. 12½ p.c.

(l) Tariff item extracted from item 10535-1 with rates of: B.P. 15 p.c. and M.F.N. 15 p.c.

(m) Trade Agreements: Australia, ½ ct. per pound, New Zealand, 1½ cts. per pound and Union of South Africa, 1 ct. per pound.

(n) Trade Agreements: Australia ¼ ct. per pound, and New Zealand, 1¼ cts. per pound.

(o) Trade Agreements: Australia, Free, and New Zealand 1 ct. per pound.

(p) Trade Agreement: Australia, 1 ct. per pound.

(q) Tariff item nomenclature now reads, "Grapefruit segments, mangoes and passion fruits."

(r) Tariff item extracted from temporary item 15210-1 with rates of: B.P. Free, and M.F.N. Free.

(s) Trade Agreement: Australia, Free.

(t) Tariff item extracted from item 15208-1 with rates of: B.P. 10 p.c., and M.F.N. 10 p.c.

Source: The Customs Tariff.

Canned Fruits: Comparison of Trade Agreement and B.P. and
M.F.N. Rates

<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>B.P.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Australia</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>New Zealand</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>South Africa</u> ⁽³⁾
- cents per pound -					
<u>Canned Apricots</u>					
Before 1937	2	4	1	1	1
Oct. 1, 1937	2	4	Free	1	Free
Jan. 1, 1939	2	3	Free	1	Free
Jan. 1, 1948	2	2	Free	1	Free
Apr. 10, 1959	2½	2½	½	1½	½
<u>Canned Peaches</u>					
Before 1937	2	4	1	1	B.P.
Oct. 1, 1937	2	4	½	1	B.P.
Jan. 1, 1939	2	3½	½	1	B.P.
Jan. 1, 1948	2	2½	½	1	B.P.
June 3, 1955	1½	2	Free	1	B.P.
Apr. 10, 1959	1¾	2¼	¼	1¼	B.P.
<u>Canned Pears</u>					
Before 1937	2	4	1	1	B.P.
Oct. 1, 1937	2	4	Free	1	B.P.
Jan. 1, 1939	2	3	Free	1	B.P.
Jan. 1, 1948	2	2	Free	1	B.P.
<u>Canned Mixtures Containing One or More of Above</u> ⁽⁴⁾					
Before 1937	2	4	1	1	B.P.
Oct. 1, 1937	2	4	Free	1	B.P.
Jan. 1, 1939	2	3	Free	1	B.P.
Jan. 1, 1948	1	1	Free	1	B.P.
June 3, 1955	2	2	1	1	B.P.
Apr. 10, 1959	2	2	1	B.P.	B.P.

(1) Australian Trade Agreement effective June 2, 1931, replaced by Agreement effective June 30, 1960.

(2) New Zealand Trade Agreement effective May 24, 1932, amended effective April 10, 1959.

(3) South African Trade Agreement, effective June 30, 1933 - applied only to canned apricots.

(4) Separate tariff item June 3, 1955; previously under canned fruits, n.o.p.

Source: The Customs Tariff.

CAI
FN 55
-77RS22
Pt. 2



Report by **THE TARIFF BOARD**

Pursuant to the Inquiry Ordered
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AND VEGETABLES**

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PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
STATISTICAL TABLES**

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Explanation of Symbols Used

- Denotes zero or none reported
- .. Indicates that figures are not available
- * Indicates a reported figure which disappears on rounding, or is negligible

The sum of the figures in a table may differ from the total, owing to rounding.

The record of the proceedings of the public sittings held by the Board on this Reference is referred to as the Transcript.

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Value of Domestic Consumption, Studied Products, 1961-1975

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
	- \$'000 -							
Canned fruits	40,939	41,748	48,325	50,256	50,549	50,176	52,113	56,209
Frozen fruits	9,466	8,378	8,659	8,969	12,836	14,906	11,636	10,465
Canned vegetables	75,638	74,359	77,864	86,724	93,144	98,155	108,655	119,555
Frozen vegetables	14,931	17,177	18,268	25,123	27,733	34,919	47,450	43,414
Jams, jellies and marmalades	26,567	26,622	30,642	33,178	31,420	30,933	28,488	29,374
Canned soups (all kinds)	63,930	65,757	65,130	65,596	70,251	76,921	79,071	80,152
Ketchup	11,362	12,808	14,345	15,727	16,212	16,627	18,144	19,696
Tomato juice (canned)	15,568	15,504	16,002	18,915	18,791	17,309	19,829	17,242
Pickles, relishes and sauces	28,459	30,224	32,136	32,599	35,816	39,992	41,353	46,257
Fruit juices (fresh or reconstituted to single strength)	18,224	19,552	23,222	23,628	22,094	25,659	30,489	33,353
Fruit juice concentrates	18,195	17,019	21,745	21,206	15,654	18,819	19,925	27,578
Pie fillers	8,572	7,081	7,695	8,334	9,356	9,710	10,858	11,310
Fruit peels, candied, glacé and maraschino cherries	5,609	5,970	6,527	6,729	6,946	8,188	7,957	7,932
Cider	..	30	170	223	767	660	411	417
Potato chips, frills, etc.	29,338	32,071	33,867	39,524	39,778	46,897	52,949	63,047
Mince meat	990	1,251	1,141	1,234	1,404	2,641	2,352	2,629
Miscellaneous products	40,345	52,568	56,309	57,232	66,092	69,060	66,802	68,124
Total	408,133	428,126	462,047	495,197	518,843	561,572	598,482	636,754

- \$'000 -

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Canned fruits	53,517	52,040	56,238	58,021	66,604	77,271	91,385
Frozen fruits	14,573	9,851	12,099	14,183	20,168	19,576	14,516
Canned vegetables	110,350	112,507	114,642	130,136	134,343	178,967	184,791
Frozen vegetables	60,005	61,246	61,226	72,876	86,567	108,920	119,526
Jams, jellies and marmalades	30,464	31,561	24,415	23,868	27,980	39,121	45,111
Canned soups (all kinds)	87,856	89,019	79,093	99,764	93,373	105,920	125,176
Ketchup	20,304	21,536	20,930	25,642	29,002	29,334	41,850
Tomato juice (canned)	17,531	15,656	17,577	21,811	23,843	26,298	28,806
Pickles, relishes and sauces	43,732	51,667	56,665	56,117	52,764	62,208	72,274
Fruit juices (fresh or reconstituted to single strength)	39,082	30,043	50,775	57,253	56,237	70,508	80,213
Fruit juice concentrates	35,391	31,062	34,098	41,190	50,208	56,677	70,749
Pie fillers	11,570	11,367	12,167	12,555	15,964	20,808	17,107
Fruit peels, candied, glacé and maraschino cherries	7,901	6,264	6,705	7,562	5,539	9,552	9,294
Cider	83	128	838	4,270	5,592	7,409	7,290
Potato chips, frills, etc.	67,890	74,321	79,760	81,465	100,843	130,505	142,788
Mincemeat	2,858	3,041	2,895	3,201	3,877	4,473	7,005
Miscellaneous products	69,342	79,396	85,525	98,909	112,638	166,595	149,583
Total	672,449	680,705	715,648	808,823	885,542	1,114,142	1,207,464

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Value of Domestic Consumption, Referred Commodities, 1961-65 and 1971-75

Appendix Table 2 (concl.)

	Exports (a)				Domestic Consumption								
	Average 1961-65	% of Total	Average 1971-75	% of Total	% Change		Average 1961-65	% of Total	Average 1971-75	% of Total	% Change		
					1961-65 to 1971-75	1961-65 to 1971-75					1961-65 to 1971-75	1961-65 to 1971-75	
							- \$'000 -						
Canned fruits	1,982	11.9	1,933	5.1	- 2.5	46,363	10.0	69,904	7.4	+	50.8		
Frozen fruits	1,371	8.2	5,550	14.6	+304.8	9,662	2.1	16,108	1.7	+	66.7		
Canned vegetables	3,401	20.4	8,261	21.7	+142.9	81,546	17.7	148,576	15.7	+	82.2		
Frozen vegetables	2,820	16.9	7,798	20.5	+176.5	20,020	4.3	89,823	9.5	+	348.7		
Jam and jellies	730	4.4	1,409	3.7	+ 93.0	29,685	6.4	32,099	3.4	+	8.1		
Marmalades													
Canned soups (all kinds)	1,118	6.7	845	2.2	- 24.4	66,132	14.3	100,665	10.6	+	52.2		
Ketchup	..	..	..	..	..	14,091	3.1	29,352	3.1	+	108.3		
Tomato juice (canned)	1,155	6.9	162	0.4	- 86.0	16,957	3.7	23,666	2.5	+	39.6		
Pickles and relishes	861	5.2	896	2.4	+ 4.1	31,847	6.9	43,749	4.6	+	88.4		
Sauces (tomato)	363	2.2	805	2.1	+121.8			16,257	1.7				
Fruit juices (fresh or reconstituted to single strength)	379	2.3	2,546	6.7	+571.8	21,327	4.6	62,997	6.7	+	195.4		
Fruit juice concentrates	455	2.7	568	1.5	+ 24.8	18,763	4.1	50,585	5.3	+	169.6		
Pie fillers	842	5.1	198	0.5	- 76.5	7,870	1.7	15,721	1.7	+	99.8		
Fruit peel, candied, glacé and maraschino cherries	..	..	..	..	..	6,356	1.4	7,730	0.8	+	21.6		
Cider	..	..	..	..	..	298	0.1	5,080	0.5	+	1,604.7		
Potato chips, frills, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	34,915	7.6	107,786	11.4	+	208.7		
Mince-meat	..	..	..	..	..	1,204	0.3	4,290	0.5	+	256.3		
Miscellaneous products	1,168	7.0	7,156	18.8	+512.7	54,510	11.8	122,650	13.0	+	125.0		
Total	15,681	100.0	38,128	100.0	+143.1	462,469	100.0	946,324	100.0	+	104.6		

(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Derived from Appendix Tables 1, 3, 18 and 23.

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Value of Shipments, Studied Products, 1961-1975

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
				- \$'000 -				
Canned fruits	23,267	26,496	27,488	29,458	26,433	24,599	28,782	28,644
Frozen fruits	7,690	6,740	7,659	7,661	9,916	12,355	11,485	10,277
Canned vegetables	73,491	74,741	77,586	84,775	92,358	98,464	107,581	118,731
Frozen vegetables	13,027	15,760	19,784	26,237	30,297	39,239	51,822	48,808
Jams and jellies	21,534	21,969	26,060	27,610	26,284	26,698	24,433	25,246
Marmalades	4,241	3,823	4,322	5,106	4,833	4,685	4,697	4,392
Canned soups (all kinds)	64,003	65,735	64,756	65,696	70,171	76,729	78,622	79,959
Ketchup	10,842	12,514	13,972	15,311	15,807	16,330	17,932	19,635
Tomato juice (canned)	15,526	16,030	16,302	18,769	19,717	17,965	20,622	18,031
Pickles and relishes	26,205	28,117	30,915	31,852	35,904	40,369	41,607	46,689
Sauces (tomato)(b)								
Fruit juices (fresh or reconstituted to single strength)	7,254	9,906	11,766	13,962	13,244	16,067	19,756	22,290
Fruit juice concentrates	929	1,275	1,792	2,084	2,973	6,288	7,864	11,497
Pie fillers	8,572	7,081	9,300	8,685	9,925	10,297	11,425	11,602
Fruit peels, candied, glacé and maraschino cherries	5,609	5,970	6,527	6,729	6,946	7,718	7,440	7,493
Cider	..	30	170	223	767	631	358	355
Potato chips, frills etc.	28,585	31,905	33,722	39,454	39,766	46,846	52,918	63,014
Mince meat	990	1,251	1,141	1,234	1,404	1,467	1,214	1,359
Miscellaneous products(d)	29,627	39,740	43,920	45,268	50,133	51,016	49,304	51,267
Total	341,392	369,085	396,982	430,114	456,877	497,762	537,861	569,289

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
				- \$'000 -			
Canned fruits	24,609	25,595	24,999	27,054	28,789	36,029	41,598
Frozen fruits	11,432	10,621	11,695	13,004	16,144	16,307	12,157
Canned vegetables	106,632	108,429	107,738	117,985	123,090	150,463	155,361
Frozen vegetables	64,548	65,621	62,116	74,779	88,386	111,545	126,294
Jams and jellies	25,685	26,404	19,650	19,510	23,090	32,267	41,793
Marmalades	4,790	5,024	4,168	4,005	4,150	6,176	
Canned soups (all kinds)	87,147	87,916	77,592	97,813	90,635	102,156	120,236
Ketchup	20,243	21,354	20,745	25,563	28,852	29,114 (a)	41,294
Tomato juice (canned)	17,836	16,066	17,572	21,698	23,342	26,415	28,599
Pickles and relishes							
Sauces (tomato) (b)	43,104	49,983	55,665	54,072	50,038	58,503	66,972
Fruit juices (fresh or reconstituted to single strength)							
Fruit juice concentrates	28,216	19,119 (c)	41,466	48,038	45,990	59,730	68,560
Pie fillers	14,562	11,299	8,953	11,759	13,593	16,366	22,093
	11,709	11,537	12,319	12,805	16,158	21,015	17,295
Fruit peels, candied, glacé, and maraschino cherries	7,302	5,762	6,303	7,076	5,048	8,185	8,744
Cider			745	4,170	5,498	7,286	7,084
Potato chips, frills etc.	67,859	74,321	79,760	81,465	100,655	129,904	138,228
Mince meat	1,573	1,393	1,245	1,414	1,760	1,903	2,339
Miscellaneous products (d)	53,492	65,499	71,857	82,073	87,604	122,558	116,022
Total	590,739	605,942	624,588	704,283	752,825	935,922	1,014,669

(a) Average 1971-1973, 1974 data is not available.

(b) Prior to 1972 includes all sauces.

(c) Apple juice only.

(d) Includes prepared mustard, salads, coleslaw, seasonings dry and liquid, vegetable evaporated or dehydrated, tomato pulp, paste and purée, potatoes dehydrated instant powder, flakes and sliced, fruit fountain, flavour syrups, evaporated or dehydrated apples, apple pomace chop and waste, fruit pulp and in brine and other fruit and vegetable preparations.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Volume of Shipments, Selected Products, 1961-1975

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
	- '000 lb. -							
Canned fruits	150,513	163,698	156,408	159,900	143,169	144,410	152,006	150,402
Frozen fruits	32,972	32,035	34,290	35,135 (a)	41,922 (a)	52,433 (a)	49,023 (a)	37,489
Canned vegetables	549,145	563,544	577,477	621,568	661,756	628,915	756,424	653,049
Frozen vegetables	79,139	97,644	119,235	149,866 (a)	207,514 (a)	254,800 (a)	334,333 (a)	299,437 (a)
Jams and jellies	99,630	100,150	107,765 (a)	111,601	108,990	111,801	98,065	98,462
Marmalades	20,458	18,965	20,233	20,760	21,208	20,590	19,979	19,685
Canned soups (all kinds)	295,144	269,894 (c)	278,311 (c)	285,666 (c)	307,109 (c)	392,402 (a)	352,060	333,243
Ketchup	46,855	56,887	62,859	68,067	72,328	74,897	80,246	80,506
Tomato juice (canned)	181,802	208,001	193,635	195,009	210,837	186,968	193,419	173,582
Pickles and relishes	132,349 (a)	142,726 (a)	214,690 (a)	144,125 (a)	166,223 (a)	167,508 (a)	163,167 (a)	190,354
Sauces (tomato)								
Fruit juices (fresh or reconstituted to single strength)	89,979	100,327 (b)	116,958 (b)	134,223	127,916	158,617	197,419	201,394
Fruit juice concentrates	4,347							
Pie fillers	35,784	22,692 (d)	30,878 (d)	25,613 (d)	45,565	41,568	44,991	52,999
Fruit peels, candied, glacé and maraschino cherries	12,334	12,551	12,221	12,575	13,213	14,306	13,677	13,582
Cider		1,410	2,886	19,665	27,439	22,056		2,232
Potato chips, frills etc.	43,513	49,291	45,462	61,269	60,867	69,385	76,111	81,064
Mincemeat	4,636	5,698	5,416	5,756	6,637	6,421	5,292	5,861
Total Above	1,778,600	1,845,513	1,978,724	2,050,798	2,222,693	2,347,077	2,536,212	2,393,341
Miscellaneous products (e)	106,158	26,949	36,478	22,676	31,142	105,691	142,487	127,198
Total	1,884,758	1,872,462	2,015,202	2,073,474	2,253,835	2,452,768	2,678,699	2,520,539

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Volume of Shipments, Selected Products, 1961-1975

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	- '000 lb. -						
Canned fruits	142,365	134,900	131,082	138,805	129,172	123,378	114,229
Frozen fruits	39,470	36,012	40,264	39,074	42,164	38,773	33,167
Canned vegetables	612,228	577,945	610,287	604,117	591,761	631,714	559,331
Frozen vegetables	391,202(a)	401,114	374,884	425,686	485,772	506,370	530,559
Jams and jellies	97,161	95,273	72,434	64,601	70,124	66,268	63,485
Marmalades	19,375	17,089	14,402	12,287	12,423	12,751	
Canned soups (all kinds)	378,300	413,144	351,954	394,280	394,391	406,323	453,601
Ketchup	80,723	82,713	78,046	96,984	104,990	95,842(f)	103,346
Tomato juice (canned)	176,289	148,318	159,705	181,316	179,822	198,237	175,440
Pickles and relishes							
Sauces (tomato)							
Fruit juices (fresh or reconstituted to single strength)	163,383	189,330(a)	179,913	191,083	207,152	219,991	207,870
Fruit juice concentrates	253,335	301,903	362,394	375,752	302,108	332,655	368,494(g)
Pie fillers	..	..	35,336(g)	41,006(g)	43,211(g)	46,333	60,909
Fruit peels, candied, glacé, and maraschino cherries	43,819	43,163	42,504	43,316	46,615	52,050	38,519
Cider	13,302	9,698	10,747	12,295	7,434	8,472	8,908
Potato chips, frills, etc.	..	..	1,713	9,110	14,615	23,100	17,210
Mincemeat	82,485	100,059	104,211	101,390	120,663	134,104	104,670
	6,476	5,346	4,386	4,621	4,845	3,896	3,641
Total Above	2,499,913	2,556,007	2,538,926	2,694,717	2,714,051	2,853,924	2,782,471
Miscellaneous products(e)	150,908	137,301	74,291	66,093	74,722	90,068	79,615
Total	2,650,821	2,693,308	2,613,217	2,760,810	2,788,773	2,943,992	2,862,086

Appendix Table 4 (concl.)

- (a) Estimated.
- (b) Apple juice only.
- (c) Canned soups only.
- (d) Excludes apple.
- (e) Not consistently the same products.
- (f) Four-year average.
- (g) Not included in total.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Number of Establishments, Employees
and Value of Shipments, Distributed by Size
Group Based on Total Employed, (a) 1961 and 1975

Size Group	<u>Establishments</u>		<u>Employees</u>		<u>Shipments</u>	
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1975</u>
	- No. -		- No. -		- \$'000 -	
Under 49	246	148	3,396	2,490	52,949	120,952
50-99	44	46	3,148	3,109	56,308	135,021
100-199	30	30	4,297	4,079	76,941	237,201
200 or more	15	22	6,009	8,685	133,743	488,711
Head Offices, Sales Offices and Auxiliary Units	..	..	673	1,156	..	..
Total	335	246	17,523	19,519	319,940	981,885
- Percentage Distribution -						
Under 49	73.4	60.2	19.4	12.8	16.6	12.3
50-99	13.1	18.7	18.0	15.9	17.6	13.8
100-199	9.0	12.2	24.5	20.9	24.0	24.1
200 or more	4.5	8.9	34.3	44.5	41.8	49.8
Head Offices, Sales Offices and Auxiliary Units	..	..	3.8	5.9	..	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes working owners and partners.

Source: Statistics Canada.

British Columbia			Prairies			Ontario						Belleville and Georgian Bay										
Vancouver & Fraser Valley			Okanagan			Alta.			Man.			Essex & Kent		London		Hamilton		Niagara		Toronto		
F	C		F	C		F	C		F	C		F	C		F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
-- Number --																						
Asparagus	5	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Beans (green)	5	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	3	2	-	2	2	2	-	-	1	2	-	
Beans (wax)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Beans (with pork)	-	3	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	
Beans (red kidney)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Bean sprouts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beets	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	
Broccoli	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brussels sprouts	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Cabbage red and white	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carrots	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	4	2	1	1	3	2	-	-	2	2	-	
Carrots and peas	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cauliflower	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Celery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Corn	4	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	3	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	2	3	2	
Corn on the cob	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fiddle heads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Horse radish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lima beans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mushrooms	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	
Olives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Onions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Onion rings	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Parsnips	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Appendix Table

	Quebec			Maritimes			P.E.I.			Canada		
	Quebec City			Montreal			New Brunswick			Nova Scotia		
	F	C		F	C		F	C		F	C	
	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Asparagus	-	-		-	2		-	-		-	-	
Beans (green)	-	-		1	21		1	1		1	2	
Beans (wax)	-	-		-	5		1	-		-	2	
Beans (with pork)	-	1		-	2		-	-		-	2	
Beans (red kidney)	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Bean sprouts	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Beets	-	-		-	7		-	-		-	-	
Broccoli	-	-		-	-		1	-		-	2	
Brussels sprouts	-	-		1	-		1	-		-	-	
Cabbage red and white	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Carrots	-	-		1	9		-	1		-	2	
Carrots and peas	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Cauliflower	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Celery	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Corn	-	-		1	11		-	-		-	-	
Corn on the cob	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Fiddle heads	-	-		-	1		-	-		-	-	
Horse radish	1	-		-	-		1	-		-	-	
Lima beand	-	-		-	1		-	-		-	-	
Mushrooms	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Olives	-	-		-	2		-	-		-	-	
Onions	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Onion rings	-	-		-	1		-	-		-	-	
Parsnips	-	-		-	-		1	-		1	-	

- Number -

	British Columbia			Prairies			Ontario												Belleville and Georgian Bay																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Vancouver & Fraser Valley			Okanagan	Alta.	Man.	Essex & Kent	London	Hamilton	Niagara	Toronto																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	F	C		F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Number of Producing Plants, by Vegetable Commodity and Region, Canada, 1974

Quebec				Maritimes				Canada			
Quebec City		Montreal		New Brunswick		Nova Scotia		P.E.I.		All Areas	
F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
-	-	1	15	1	-	1	2	2	1	28	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	12	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	3	12	9
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3

- Number -

Note: F - Freezing; C - Canning.

Source: Agriculture Canada.

Appendix Table 6(b)

	British Columbia				Prairies				Ontario								Belleville and Georgian Bay		
	Vancouver & Fraser Valley		Okanagan		Alta.	Man.	Essex & Kent		London	Hamilton	Niagara	Toronto							
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C					

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Number of Producing Plants, by Fruit Commodity and Region, Canada, 1974

	Quebec			Maritimes			Canada		
	Montreal			Nova Scotia			P.E.I.		
	F	C	F	F	C	F	F	C	F
Apples	-	-	3	-	-	-	11	10	-
Apple juice	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	26	-
Apple pulp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Apple rings	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Apple sauce	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	10	-
Apricots	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-
Apricot pulp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Blackberries	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Blueberries	11	0	-	-	5	-	25	3	-
Boysenberries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cherries (RSP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-
Cherries (sweet)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	-
Cherries (maraschino, glacé and cocktail)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	18	-
Crabapples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Crabapple juice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cranberries	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Cranberry sauce	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Currants black and red	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fruit cocktail	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fruit juices and drinks	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	16	-
Gooseberries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Grape juice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Jams and jellies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	23	-
Loganberries	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Pears	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Peaches	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-
Pie filling	-	1	5	-	2	-	-	20	-

- Number -

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Number of Producing Plants, by Fruit Commodity and Region, Canada, 1974

<u>British Columbia</u>		<u>Prairies</u>			<u>Ontario</u>								
<u>Vancouver & Fraser Valley</u>		<u>Okanagan</u>		<u>Alta.</u>	<u>Man.</u>	<u>Essex & Kent</u>		<u>London</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>		<u>Niagara</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Belleville and Georgian Bay</u>
F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
- Number -													

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Number of Producing Plants, by Fruit Commodity and Region, Canada, 1974

Quebec			Maritimes			Canada	
Quebec City			New Brunswick			P.E.I.	All Areas
Montreal			Nova Scotia				
F	C		F	C		F	C
- Number -							
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	1	-	-	11	5
-	-	-	1	-	-	9	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	18	6

Note: F - Freezing, C - Canning.

Source: Agriculture Canada.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Number of Establishments, Employees and Value of Shipments, by Type of Organization, Canada, 1961 and 1974

	Establishments			Employees			Shipments		
	Establish- ments	Percentage Distribution		Employees	Percentage Distribution		Value	Percentage Distribution	
		1961	1974		1961	1974		1961	1974
	- no. -	- % -	- no. -	- % -	- \$'000 -	- % -			
Individual Ownership	69	20.6	433	2.5	3,996	1.2			
Partnership	26	7.8	186	1.1	(72)	(0.4)	(2,659)	0.6	(0.3)
Incorporated Companies	229	68.4	16,099	91.9	(19,128)	(99.6)	311,997	97.5	(99.7)
Co-operatives	11	3.3	132	0.8			(862,600)	0.7	
Head Office Sales and Auxiliary Units	-	-	673	3.8	-	-	2,132	-	-
Total	335	100.0	17,523	100.0	19,200	100.0	865,259	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 8

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Canning and Freezing Industries,
Selected Statistics, by Country of
Control, 1970

	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Establishments</u>		<u>Employees</u>		<u>Value Added Total Activity</u>	
		No.	%	No.	%	\$'000	%
Fruit and Vegetable Canners and Preservers	Foreign	58	24.4	9,889	61.6	127,782	65.2
	Canada	<u>180</u>	<u>75.6</u>	<u>6,171</u>	<u>38.4</u>	<u>68,082</u>	<u>34.8</u>
	Total	<u>238</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>16,060</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>195,864</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Processors	Foreign	6	17.6	607	21.6	8,064	27.5
	Canada	<u>28</u>	<u>82.4</u>	<u>2,209</u>	<u>78.4</u>	<u>21,212</u>	<u>72.5</u>
	Total	<u>34</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,816</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>29,276</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries	Foreign	64	23.5	10,496	55.6	135,846	60.3
	Canada	<u>208</u>	<u>76.5</u>	<u>8,380</u>	<u>44.4</u>	<u>89,294</u>	<u>39.7</u>
	Total	<u>272</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>18,876</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>225,140</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 9

**Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Regional Distribution by Establishments
and Value of Shipments, 1961 and 1975**

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1975</u>			<u>Percentage Distribution</u>		<u>% Change</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Canning</u>	<u>Freezing</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1961-1975</u>
	- No. of Establishments -				- % -		
Atlantic	18	15	9	24	5.4	9.8	+33.3
Quebec	108	61	2	63	32.2	25.6	-41.7
Ontario	149	108	14	122	44.5	49.6	-18.1
Prairies	15	7	4	11	4.5	4.5	-26.7
B.C.	<u>45</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>10.6</u>	-42.2
Canada	335	208	38	246	100.0	100.0	-26.6
	- Value of Shipments, \$'000 -				- % -		
Atlantic	22,917	17,682 ^(c)	3,140 ^(c)	151,650	7.2	15.4	+561.7
Quebec	52,792	(a)	(a)	150,480	16.5	15.3	+185.0
Ontario	207,594	529,214	64,701	593,915	64.9	60.5	+186.1
Prairies	(b)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
B.C.	<u>36,637</u>	<u>64,180</u>	<u>21,660</u>	<u>85,840</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>8.7</u>	+134.3
Canada	319,940	791,096	190,789	981,885	100.0	100.0	+206.9

(a) Confidential.

(b) Included with Atlantic.

(c) Nova Scotia only.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Volume and Value of Materials Used, 1961-1975

	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000
Fresh vegetables	1,141,851	34,640	1,565,270	38,356	1,442,630	36,688	1,674,410	42,486	2,021,998	50,580
Fresh fruits	391,201	18,807	401,653	17,862	450,476	19,798	473,715	23,127	468,881	22,243
Fruits (frozen, in SO ₂ , brine and pulp)	24,495	4,196	25,751	4,701	33,184	6,194	30,197	5,852	37,911	7,722
Other fruits	19,825	603	19,992	760	21,661	1,138	15,845	1,353	17,231	1,711
Other vegetables:										
Dry beans	35,508	2,967	32,833	2,757	37,242	3,271	33,846	3,049	39,105	3,642
Dry peas	19,721	909	16,351	732	15,441	821	29,071	1,237	34,057	1,236
Vegetables in brine	18,765	1,833	15,992	1,861	19,607	1,935	16,414	1,429	18,068	2,000
Tomato pulp, paste and puree	15,325	2,068	17,430	2,444	16,214	2,951	14,923	2,850	16,182	3,099
Fruit juice concentrates	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Canned fruits	2,704	490	1,971	361	2,101	331	2,229	366	2,551	438
Canned and frozen vegetables	12,376	1,693	15,491	2,150	15,491	2,127	14,897	2,305	17,114	2,729
Total Fruit and Vegetable Products		68,206		71,984		75,254		84,054		95,399
Sugar	154,943	11,197	160,623	12,138	152,982	19,114	174,174	18,559	186,530	13,182
Meat and poultry	43,444	11,694	34,847	11,933	41,656	13,193	44,525	14,442	48,872	14,768
Cooking oils	5,998	1,146	11,111	1,813	7,967	1,301	9,550	1,621	11,530	2,160
Other materials	..	19,206	..	25,821	..	25,585	..	31,096	..	32,898
Total All Materials		111,449		123,689		134,447		149,772		158,407

Appendix Table 10 (cont.).

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Volume and Value of Materials Used, 1961-1975										
	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970	
	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000
Fresh vegetables	2,084,884	54,779	2,272,447	61,479	2,254,667	62,671	2,177,821	59,985	2,289,384	61,653
Fresh fruits	447,967	24,112	460,650	22,895	446,711	23,502	403,854	24,025	449,842	23,088
Fruits (frozen, in SO ₂ , brine and pulp)	34,823	7,820	31,357	6,730	27,221	6,144	31,598	7,217	30,696	6,729
Other fruits	20,134	1,401	16,590	988	11,307	1,041	15,667	1,360	16,215	1,382
Other vegetables:										
Dry beans	37,756	4,026	37,685	3,844	36,232	4,108	36,407	4,146	34,089	3,654
Dry peas	17,773	772	15,014	720	12,832	628	17,288	908	14,889	716
Vegetables in brine	13,696	1,705	8,456	1,237	4,918	768	7,224	1,078	7,182	1,194
Tomato pulp, paste and puree	17,756	3,881	24,799	4,081	29,355	4,658	32,444	5,421	30,464	5,759
Fruit juice concentrates	13,943	4,561	21,351	5,133	28,241	7,914	39,034	11,766	40,295	12,022
Canned fruits	1,889	341	..	582	..	610	..	685	..	651
Canned and frozen vegetables	23,267	3,190	..	4,783	..	2,946	..	2,061	..	3,481
Total Fruit and Vegetable Products		106,588		112,472		114,990		118,652		120,329
Sugar	196,720	12,877	194,280	12,835	195,782	13,241	182,565	14,028	179,127	14,568
Meat and poultry	55,493	17,748	55,948	19,129	59,978	20,488	54,716	20,144	46,102	20,208
Cooking oils	13,189	2,667	13,189	2,987	14,827	2,767	19,508	3,087	19,436	3,160
Other materials	..	31,880	..	28,123	..	27,189	..	29,792	..	38,627
Total All Materials		171,760		175,546		178,675		185,703		196,892

Appendix Table 10 (concl.)

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Volume and Value of Materials Used, 1961-1975										
	1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000
Fresh vegetables	2,518,183	68,666	2,312,066	67,060	2,407,480	73,704	2,802,214	102,175	2,705,547	121,292
Fresh fruits	474,212	23,784	420,894	24,326	390,907	34,390	431,220	38,767	409,566	32,319
Fruits (frozen, in SO ₂ , brine and pulp)	28,038	6,945	28,074	7,650	34,144	9,994	36,052	11,418	29,010	9,831
Other fruits	13,752	966	21,491	998	23,822	2,430	16,251	2,671	10,333	2,276
Other vegetables:										
Dry beans	39,526	4,998	39,276	4,769	39,126	6,285	38,893	10,315	35,382	9,914
Dry peas	17,558	691	5,711	378	6,739	484	5,664	706	5,485	1,083
Vegetables in brine	5,573	1,004	5,354	1,044	7,590	1,373	7,311	1,729	5,993	1,263
Tomato pulp, paste and puree	25,933	4,542	25,142	4,418	31,610	6,062	32,978	7,303	66,014	12,393
Fruit juice concentrates	37,817	11,535	37,973	12,751	52,040	17,928	51,590	18,745	62,388	21,437
Canned fruits	..	472	..	768	..	1,219	..	1,338	..	1,949
Canned and frozen vegetables	..	3,306	..	4,327	..	4,074	..	4,565	..	5,693
Total Fruit and Vegetable Products	126,909		128,489		157,943		199,732		219,450	
Sugar	188,440	17,159	197,417	20,458	218,197	26,401	213,745	47,851	191,899	57,757
Meat and poultry	50,025	21,242	54,413	24,502	55,557	31,371	48,927	37,371	43,001	30,143
Cooking oils	20,885	3,824	23,038	4,214	24,657	4,486	32,950	8,297	57,500	9,389
Other materials	..	40,871	..	42,326	..	47,469	..	61,077	..	84,469
Total All Materials	210,005		219,989		267,670		354,328		401,208	

(a) Included in "Other Materials."

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Volume and Value of Materials Used by the Fruit and Vegetable Canners and Preservers (S.I.C. 1031) and the Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Processors (S.I.C. 1032), 1971-1975

	1971			1972			1973		
	1031			1031			1031		
	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.
Fresh vegetables	1,664,440	52,500	853,743	16,166	1,543,622	50,035	768,444	17,025	1,523,543
Fresh fruits	448,701	19,036	25,511	4,748	395,635	18,339	25,259	5,987	355,495
Fruits (frozen, in SO ₂ , brine and pulp)	26,562	6,531	1,476	414	25,511	6,977	2,563	673	30,521
Other fruits	13,752	966	-	-	21,491	998	-	-	23,822
Other vegetables:									
Dry beans	39,366	4,973	160	25	39,116	4,744	160	25	38,935
Dry peas	17,558	691	-	-	5,711	378	-	-	6,739
Vegetables in brine	5,573	1,004	-	-	5,354	1,044	-	-	7,590
Tomato pulp, paste and puree	25,812	4,512	121	30	25,032	4,388	110	30	31,321
Fruit juice concentrates	27,590	8,614	10,227	2,921	28,225	9,773	9,748	2,978	42,340
Canned fruits	..	472	-	-	..	768	-	-	..
Canned and frozen vegetables	..	2,479	..	827	..	3,064	..	1,263	..
Total Fruit and Vegetable Products	101,778		25,131			100,508		27,981	
Sugar	180,456	16,378	7,984	781	187,136	19,285	10,281	1,173	207,271
Meat and poultry	32,552	14,283	17,473	6,959	35,886	15,735	18,527	8,767	35,655
Cooking oils	8,843	1,706	12,042	2,118	9,004	1,735	14,034	2,479	9,186
Other materials	..	34,061	..	6,810	..	36,255	..	6,071	..
Total All Materials		168,206		41,799		173,518		46,471	
								205,607	
									38,394
								25,019	10,926
								19,684	19,902
								1,686	15,471
								39,669	..
									7,800
									62,063

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Volume and Value of Materials Used by the Fruit and Vegetable Canners and Preservers (S.I.C. 1031) and the Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Processors (S.I.C. 1032), 1961-1975		1974				1975			
	1031 '000 lb.	1031		1032		1031		1032	
		\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.
Fresh vegetables	1,640,447	67,426	1,161,767	34,749	1,534,325	78,954	1,171,222	42,338	
Fresh fruits	392,857	28,965	38,363	9,802	377,914	25,386	31,652	6,933	
Fruits (frozen, in SO ₂ , brine and pulp)	32,131	10,058	3,921	1,360	25,032	8,437	3,978	1,394	
Other fruits	16,251	2,671	-	-	10,333	2,276	-	-	
Other vegetables:									
Dry beans	38,711	10,268	182	47	35,605	9,642	777	272	
Dry peas	5,664	706	-	-	5,485	1,083	-	-	
Vegetables in brine	7,311	1,729	-	-	5,993	1,263	-	-	
Tomato pulp, paste and puree	32,710	7,229	268	74	65,187	12,149	827	244	
Fruit juice concentrates	41,031	15,410	10,558	3,335	47,508	17,189	14,880	4,248	
Canned fruits	..	1,338	-	-	..	1,949	-	-	
Canned and frozen vegetables	..	3,442	..	1,123	..	4,085	..	1,608	
Total Fruit and Vegetable Products		149,242		50,490		162,413		57,037	
Sugar	203,477	45,183	10,269	2,668	179,165	53,531	12,734	4,226	
Meat and poultry	36,296	25,532	12,631	11,839	32,316	21,451	10,685	8,692	
Cooking oils	9,459	2,855	23,491	5,442	37,514	3,905	19,986	5,484	
Other materials	..	51,423	..	9,654	..	69,616	..	14,853	
Total All Materials		274,235		80,093		310,916		90,292	

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Usage of Selected
Commodities, 1975

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Used by Fruit and Vegetable Processors</u>	<u>Used as % of Production</u> %
Dry beans	'000 lb.	207,000	36,382	17.6
Dry peas	'000 lb.	104,190	5,485	5.3
Sugar	'000 lb.	2,111,387	191,899	9.1
Meat and poultry	'000 lb.	4,317,923 ^(a)	43,001	1.0
Cooking oils	'000 lb.	360,092 ^(b)	57,500	16.0
Corrugated boxes	\$'000	448,727	23,218	5.2
Folding and set-up boxes	\$'000	209,866	5,728	2.7
Cans	\$'000	469,526	109,298	23.3
Glass bottles	\$'000	186,399 ^(c)	28,044 ^(e)	15.1
Labels, tags and printed wrapper ^(d)	\$'000	111,448	9,483	8.5

(a) Does not include canned meats and offal.

(b) Shortening and shortening oils.

(c) Total for nine industries, breweries, wineries, distillers, soft drinks, miscellaneous foods, fruit and vegetable, soap and cleaning compounds, pharmaceutical and toilet preparations.

(d) Waxed paper (printed or plain) data used for printed wrappers.

(e) Includes jars and carboys.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Number of Production Workers, Wages, Total Number of Employees, Salaries and Wages, by Industries, 1961-1975

Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries				Fruit and Vegetable Canners and Preservers				Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Processors			
Production Workers		Total Employees		Salaries and Wages		Production Workers		Total Employees		Salaries and Wages	
No.		No.		\$ '000		No.		No.		\$ '000	
1961	13,406	34,568	17,523	54,948	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	13,960	37,779	18,258	59,670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963	13,286	38,143	17,567	60,442	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964	14,384	42,689	18,813	66,842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	14,934	47,280	19,645	73,835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	15,711	52,685	20,558	81,379	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1967	15,219	55,425	20,029	85,929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1968	14,738	57,883	19,343	90,073	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1969	14,685	61,420	19,348	96,385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1970	14,377	64,016	18,876	100,527	11,914	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971	13,650	68,208	18,185	106,160	10,631	..	..	..	..	..	..
1972	13,760	75,088	18,260	115,919	10,628	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	14,509	85,360	18,886	128,961	11,073	..	..	..	..	..	..
1974	14,753	99,027	19,200	146,446	11,479	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	15,021	115,500	19,519	168,685	11,726	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Principal Statistics, in Value Term, 1961-1975

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
	- \$'000 -							
Cost of materials and supplies	198,677	215,007	226,794	249,449	266,750	283,472	294,241	302,015
Materials	111,449	123,689	134,447	149,772	158,407	171,760	175,546	178,675
Fruit and vegetable	68,206	71,984	75,254	84,054	95,399	106,588	112,472	114,990
Other	43,243	51,705	59,193	65,718	63,008	65,172	63,074	63,685
Supplies	87,228	91,318	92,347	99,677	108,343	111,712	118,695	123,340
Containers	81,572	84,608	84,819	91,365	98,398	101,242	108,434	112,760
Other	5,656	6,710	7,528	8,312	9,945	10,470	10,261	10,580
Fuel and electricity	4,145	4,700	4,882	5,155	5,614	5,999	6,234	6,318
Value added	123,483	136,732	145,446	165,817	176,100	193,796	203,039	208,009
Wages and salaries	52,749	57,135	57,773	64,147	70,806	78,001	82,548	86,340
Other value added	70,734	79,597	87,673	101,670	105,294	115,795	120,491	121,669
Total Value of Production	326,305	356,439	377,122	430,421	448,464	483,267	503,514	516,342
Inventory change (adjustment)	-5,949	+6,108	+2,775	-12,182	-8,396	-14,766	-5,410	-6,356
Total Value of Shipments	319,940	347,299	379,036	414,755	435,753	470,298	499,261	509,986
Cost of goods for resale	34,731	40,741	46,864	48,006	50,715	56,990	55,011	60,690
Value added (N.M.A.)	4,080	6,028	5,143	6,487	6,595	6,515	6,261	6,790
Salaries(a)	2,199	2,535	2,669	2,695	3,029	3,378	3,381	3,733
Other	1,881	3,493	2,474	3,792	3,566	3,137	2,880	3,057
Total Value of Shipments								
(N.M.A.)	38,692	45,477	51,545	52,088	56,095	62,761	62,233	66,893
Total Shipments - Total Activity	358,632	392,776	430,581	466,843	491,848	533,059	561,494	576,879

Appendix Table 14 (concl.)

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Principal Statistics, in Value Term, 1961-1975

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
	- \$'000 -						
Cost of materials and supplies	316,403	330,274	348,649	371,238	434,762	549,984	612,888
Materials	185,703	196,892	210,005	219,989	267,670	354,328	401,208
Fruit and vegetable	118,652	120,329	126,909	128,489	157,943	199,732	219,450
Other	67,051	76,563	83,096	91,500	109,727	154,596	181,758
Supplies	130,700	133,382	138,645	151,249	167,090	195,656	211,681
Containers	119,022	121,764	127,474	138,651	152,330	177,621	193,321
Other	11,678	11,618	11,171	12,598	14,760	18,035	18,360
Fuel and electricity	6,558	6,266	6,719	7,702	8,559	11,403	14,358
Value added	219,099	210,534	224,632	250,766	282,605	346,542	388,601
Wages and salaries	91,482	95,097	100,400	109,225	122,433	139,816	154,094
Other value added	127,617	115,437	124,232	141,541	160,172	206,726	234,507
Total Value of Production	542,060	547,074	580,000	629,706	725,926	907,929	1,015,847
Inventory change (adjustment)	-4,798	-3,111	-12,257	+3,316	-9,428	-42,670	-33,963
Total Value of Shipments	536,623	544,338	567,686	631,320	716,325	865,259	981,885
Cost of goods for resale	75,282	81,526	82,770	97,362	100,526	112,290	..
Value added (N.M.A.)	12,056	14,606	18,288(b)	22,740(b)	22,140(b)	25,406(b)	27,540(b)
Salaries(a)	4,903	5,430	5,760	6,694	6,528	6,630	14,590
Other	7,153	9,176	12,528	16,046	15,612	18,776	12,950
Total Value of Shipments (N.M.A.)	87,515	95,096	98,389	120,293	121,384	134,640	359,916
Total Shipments - Total Activity	624,138	639,434	666,075	751,613	837,709	999,899	1,341,801

(a) Estimated: $\frac{\text{Total Value of Shipments (N.M.A.)}}{\text{Total Shipments - Total Activity}}$ x Salaries (N.M. employees)

(b) Derived from Appendix Table 16.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Percentage Distribution of Principal Statistics, 1961-1975

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
	- per cent -														
Cost of materials and supplies	60.9	60.3	60.1	59.3	59.5	58.7	58.4	58.5	58.4	60.4	60.1	59.0	59.9	60.6	60.3
Materials	34.1	34.7	35.7	35.6	35.3	35.5	34.9	34.6	34.3	36.0	36.2	34.9	36.9	39.0	39.5
Fruit and vegetable	20.9	20.2	20.0	20.0	21.3	22.1	22.3	22.3	21.9	22.0	21.9	20.4	21.8	22.0	21.6
Other	13.2	14.5	15.7	15.6	14.0	13.5	12.5	12.3	12.4	14.0	14.3	14.5	15.1	17.0	17.9
Supplies	26.7	25.6	24.5	23.7	24.2	23.1	23.6	23.9	24.1	24.4	23.9	24.0	23.0	21.5	20.8
Containers	25.0	23.7	22.5	21.7	21.9	20.9	21.5	21.8	22.0	22.3	22.0	22.0	21.0	19.6	19.0
Other	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
Fuel and electricity	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4
Value added	37.8	38.4	38.6	39.5	39.3	40.1	40.3	40.3	40.4	38.5	38.7	39.8	38.9	38.2	38.3
Wages and salaries	16.2	16.0	15.3	15.3	15.8	16.1	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.4	17.3	17.3	16.9	15.4	15.2
Other value added	21.7	22.3	23.3	24.2	23.5	24.0	23.9	23.6	23.5	21.1	21.4	22.5	22.0	22.8	23.1
Total Value of Production	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Value of Shipments	89.2	88.4	88.0	88.8	88.6	88.2	88.9	88.4	86.0	85.1	85.2	84.0	85.5	86.5	73.2
Total Value of Shipments (N.M.A.)	10.8	11.6	12.0	11.2	11.4	11.8	11.1	11.6	14.0	14.9	14.8	16.0	14.5	13.5	26.8
Total Shipments - Total Activity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Appendix Table 14.

Appendix Table 16

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Principal Statistics, in Value Term, for the Fruit and Vegetable Canners and Preservers (S.I.C. 1031) and the Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Processors (S.I.C. 1032), 1971-1975

	1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	1031	1032	1031	1032	1031	1032	1031	1032	1031	1032
					- \$'000 -					
Cost of materials and supplies	295,350	53,299	310,161	61,077	355,787	78,975	449,156	100,828	500,075	112,814
Materials	168,206	41,799	173,518	46,471	205,607	62,063	274,235	80,096	310,916	90,292
Fruit and vegetable	101,778	25,131	100,508	27,981	119,549	38,394	149,242	50,490	162,413	57,037
Other	66,428	16,668	73,010	18,490	86,058	23,669	124,993	29,606	148,503	33,255
Supplies	127,144	11,501	136,643	14,606	150,180	16,910	174,921	20,735	189,159	22,522
Containers	118,376	9,098	126,944	11,707	138,886	13,444	161,663	15,958	174,553	18,768
Other	8,768	2,403	9,699	2,899	11,294	3,466	13,258	4,777	14,606	3,754
Fuel and electricity	5,073	1,646	5,713	1,989	5,870	2,689	7,756	3,647	9,276	5,081
Value added	186,004	38,628	205,488	45,278	228,556	54,049	270,788	75,754	309,572	79,029
Wages and salaries	83,457	16,943	89,037	20,187	99,421	23,012	113,861	25,892	123,423	30,671
Other value added	102,547	21,685	116,450	25,091	129,135	31,037	156,927	49,862	186,149	48,358
Total Value of Production	486,427	93,574	521,361	108,344	590,213	135,713	727,700	180,229	818,923	196,924
Inventory change (adjustment)	-8,091	-4,166	+1,991	+4,177	-8,349	-1,079	-33,150	-9,520	-27,827	-6,136
Total Value of Shipments	478,336	89,350	523,353	107,967	581,863	134,462	694,549	170,710	791,096	190,789
Cost of goods for resale	76,784	5,986	89,652	7,710	92,720	7,806	103,513	8,776	..	..
Value added (N.M.A.)	17,327	961	20,900	1,841	21,415	725	24,703	703	24,672	2,868
Salaries(a)	5,489	271	6,313	381	6,211	317	6,310	320	14,118	472
Other	11,838	690	14,587	1,460	15,204	408	18,393	383	10,554	2,396
Total Value of Shipments (N.M.A.)	91,428	6,959	110,728	9,565	113,000	8,384	125,176	9,464	345,567	14,349
Total Shipments - Total Activity	569,764	96,310	634,081	117,532	694,863	142,846	819,725	180,174	1,136,663	205,138

(a) Estimated: $\frac{\text{Total Value of Shipments (N.M.A.)}}{\text{Total Shipments - Total Activity}}$ x Salaries (N.M. employees).

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Percentage Distribution of Principal Statistics for the Fruit and Vegetable Canners and Preservers (S.I.C. 1031) and the Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Processors (S.I.C. 1032), 1971-1975

	1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	1031	1032	1031	1032	1031	1032	1031	1032	1031	1032
	- per cent -									
Cost of materials and supplies	60.7	57.0	59.5	56.4	60.3	58.2	61.7	55.9	61.1	57.3
Materials	34.6	44.7	33.3	42.9	34.8	45.7	37.7	44.4	38.0	45.9
Fruit and vegetable	20.9	26.9	19.3	25.8	20.3	28.3	20.5	28.0	19.8	29.0
Other	13.7	17.8	14.0	17.1	14.6	17.4	17.2	16.4	18.1	16.9
Supplies	26.1	12.3	26.2	13.5	25.4	12.5	24.0	11.5	23.1	11.4
Containers	24.3	9.7	24.3	10.8	23.5	9.9	22.2	8.9	21.3	9.5
Other	1.8	2.6	1.9	2.7	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.7	1.8	1.9
Fuel and electricity	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.0	2.0	1.1	2.0	1.1	2.6
Value added	38.3	41.3	39.4	41.8	38.7	39.8	37.2	42.0	37.8	40.1
Wages and salaries	17.2	18.1	17.1	18.6	16.8	16.9	15.6	14.4	15.1	15.6
Other value added	21.1	23.2	22.3	23.1	21.9	22.9	21.6	27.6	22.7	24.5
Total Value of Production	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Value of Shipments	84.0	92.8	82.5	91.9	83.7	94.1	84.7	94.7	69.6	93.0
Total Value of Shipments (N.M.A.)	16.0	7.2	17.5	8.1	16.3	5.9	15.3	5.3	30.4	7.0
Total Shipments - Total Activity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Appendix Table 16.

Appendix Table 18

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Value of Referred Imports, 1961-1976

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	Average <u>1961-65</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	Average <u>1966-70</u>
							- \$'000 -					
Canned fruits	18,830	18,981	22,568	22,466	25,740	21,717	27,689	27,189	29,388	30,831	27,574	28,534
Frozen fruits	2,621	2,608	2,789	2,562	4,917	3,100	3,917	2,625	3,409	5,788	3,796	3,907
Canned vegetables	3,705	2,683	3,498	5,388	6,509	4,357	6,541	8,660	8,397	9,970	12,030	9,119
Frozen vegetables	2,615	1,909	1,854	1,650	1,068	1,819	1,089	1,919	1,925	1,883	2,010	1,765
Jams and jellies(a)	777	696	691	654	568	677	579	588	759	745	1,087	751
Marmalades	430	549	576	696	658	582	618	551	521	533	562	557
Canned soups (all kinds)(b)	921	1,065	1,448	1,182	1,276	1,178	1,464	1,722	2,087	2,108	2,358	1,948
Ketchup	520	294	373	416	405	402	297	212	61	61	182	163
Tomato juice (canned)	891	463	816	1,284	757	843	692	515	443	83	81	363
Pickles and relishes	1,741	2,041	2,041	1,429	1,007	1,652	893	1,124	1,330	1,256	1,620	1,245
Sauces (all kinds except soya)	1,259	1,124	561	537	619	820	603	669	804	974	1,736	957
Fruit juices (fresh or reconstituted to single strength)	11,146	9,866	11,685	10,412	9,376	10,497	9,726	10,984	11,257	11,179	11,271	10,883
Fruit juice concentrates	17,679	16,228	20,535	19,517	13,080	17,408	14,154	13,439	17,956	23,333	22,049	18,186
Pie fillers	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Fruit peels, candied, glacé and maraschino cherries	..	..	..	..	..	..	470	517	439	599	502	505
Cider	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	53	62	83	128	71
Potato chips, frills etc.	753	166	145	70	12	229	51	31	33	31	..	36(e)
Mince meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,174	1,138	1,270	1,285	1,648	1,303
Miscellaneous products(d)	11,368	13,312	13,595	14,014	17,610	13,980	20,106	21,527	21,372	23,185	20,956	21,430
Total	75,256	71,990	83,175	82,277	83,602	79,260	90,092	93,463	101,513	113,927	109,590	101,717

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Value of Referred Imports, 1961-1976

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
				- \$'000 -				
Canned fruits	32,365	32,308	40,374	43,898	51,773	40,143	+ 84.8	48,021
Frozen fruits	3,543	5,666	10,012	10,460	9,304	7,797	+151.5	11,998
Canned vegetables	14,601	19,880	21,556	35,945	37,567	25,910	+494.7	39,236
Frozen vegetables	1,842	3,375	5,716	7,850	6,202	4,997	+174.7	8,017
Jams and jellies(a)	1,130	1,157	1,349	1,675	3,213	1,705	+151.8	2,798
Marmalades	592	675	753	790	1,398	841	+ 44.5	1,171
Canned soups (all kinds)(b)	2,372	2,784	3,673	4,696	5,593	3,824	+224.6	4,778
Ketchup	185	79	150	220	556	238	- 40.8	868
Tomato juice (canned)	100	231	603	262	321	303	- 64.1	531
Pickles and relishes	935	1,506	1,470	2,006	1,963	1,576	- 4.6	2,104
Sauces (all kinds except soya)	1,581	2,149	2,907	3,735	5,033	3,081	+275.7	6,064
Fruit juices (fresh or re- constituted to single strength)	11,162	11,308	12,881	13,612	14,966	12,786	+ 21.8	16,610
Fruit juice concentrates	25,834	29,715	37,585	40,765	49,100	36,600	+110.2	50,785
Pie fillers	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	..	(c)
Fruit peels, candied, glacé and maraschino cherries	402	486	491	1,367	550	659	..	1,036
Cider	93	100	94	123	206	123	..	264
Potato chips, frills etc.	..	..	188	601	4,560	1,784(f)	+679.0	4,039
Mincemeat	1,650	1,787	2,117	2,570	4,666	2,558	..	4,031
Miscellaneous products(d)	20,180	23,347	34,367	51,171	39,851	33,783	+141.7	42,365
Total	118,567	136,553	176,286	221,746	236,822	177,995	+124.6	244,716

(a) Includes preserves canned.

(b) Excludes infant and junior foods, includes soup mixes and bases.

(c) Included with "Miscellaneous Products".

(d) Includes fruits dried, fruits preserved not canned, instant mashed potatoes, potatoes dried, vegetables dried, vegetables preserved not canned, tomato paste canned, infant and junior foods, and potato starch, and flour.

(e) Four year average, omitting 1970.

(f) Three-year average, omitting 1971 and 1972.

Source: Statistics Canada and Tariff Board estimates.

Fruit Products and Vegetable Products: Value of Imports
and Exports as a Percentage of Shipments and Domestic
Disappearance, 1961-1975

	<u>Imports as % of Shipments</u>		<u>Exports as % of Shipments</u>		<u>Imports as % of Domestic Consumption</u>	
	<u>Fruits</u>	<u>Vegetables</u>	<u>Fruits</u>	<u>Vegetables</u>	<u>Fruits</u>	<u>Vegetables</u>
	- per cent -					
1961	69.6	7.2	3.9	2.0	42.0	6.8
1962	62.5	6.3	6.9	2.5	40.2	6.1
1963	64.5	6.3	7.1	3.7	41.0	6.1
1964	57.1	6.3	5.0	3.7	37.5	6.1
1965	55.6	6.7	5.8	4.4	37.1	6.6
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	61.4	6.5	5.7	3.3	39.4	6.3
1966	56.8	6.6	6.7	4.8	37.8	6.5
1967	52.6	7.1	8.7	5.3	36.6	7.0
1968	55.6	6.8	7.1	5.7	37.4	6.7
1969	60.7	7.0	6.7	5.1	39.4	6.9
1970	58.7	7.0	7.9	5.2	38.9	6.9
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	57.0	6.9	7.4	5.2	38.1	6.8
1971	60.3	7.1	5.9	4.0	39.1	6.9
1972	59.1	8.1	6.7	3.9	38.8	7.8
1973	69.8	10.0	9.5	4.7	43.6	9.5
1974	59.6	12.9	7.3	3.9	39.1	11.9
1975	62.3	11.5	6.2	3.8	39.9	10.7
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	62.2	10.3	7.1	4.0	40.1	9.7

Source: Derived from Appendix Table 28.

	Domestic Shipments as % of Domestic Consumption		Imports as % of Domestic Consumption		Exports (a) as % of Domestic Shipments		Exports (a) as % of Imports	
	1961-65	1971-75	1961-65	1971-75	1961-65	1971-75	1961-65	1971-75
	- per cent -							
Canned fruits	57.4	45.3	46.8	57.4	7.4	6.1	9.1	4.8
Frozen fruits	82.1	86.1	32.1	48.4	17.3	40.0	44.2	71.2
Canned vegetables	98.8	88.1	5.3	17.4	4.2	6.3	78.1	31.9
Frozen vegetables	105.0	103.1	9.1	5.6	13.4	8.4	155.0	156.1
Jam and jellies	98.2	96.5	4.2	7.9	2.5	4.6	58.0	55.3
Marmalades								
Canned soups (all kinds)	99.9	97.0	1.8	3.8	1.7	0.9	94.9	22.1
Ketchup	97.1	99.2	2.9	0.8	..	..	..	..
Tomato juice (canned)	101.8	99.4	5.0	1.3	6.7	0.7	137.0	53.5
Pickles and relishes	96.1	98.4	7.8	3.6	4.0	2.1	52.1	56.9
Sauces (tomato)		86.0		19.0		5.8	44.3	26.1
Fruit juices (fresh or reconstituted to single strength)	52.6	83.7	49.2	20.3	3.4	4.8	3.6	19.9
Fruit juice concentrates	9.6	28.8	92.8	72.4	25.1	3.9	2.6	1.6
Pie fillers	110.7	101.3	..	..	9.7	1.2	..	..
Fruit peels, candied, glacé and maraschino cherries	100.0	91.5	..	8.5	..	..	..	..
Cider	100.0	97.6	..	2.4	..	..	..	..
Potato chips, frills, etc.	99.3	98.3	0.7	1.7	..	..	..	..
Mincemeat	100.0	40.4	..	59.6	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous products	76.5	78.3	25.6	27.5	2.8	7.5	8.4	22.2
Total	86.3	85.2	17.1	18.8	3.9	4.7	19.8	21.4

(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Derived from Appendix Table 2.

Appendix Table 21

Fruit and Vegetable Products:(a) Value of Imports and Percentage
Distribution of Value of Imports,
by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
	- \$'000 -					
United States	52,335	51,958	55,022	61,099	61,901	60,943
Taiwan	809	1,632	2,880	3,016	3,267	4,823
Brazil	1,821	1,022	2,849	3,445	1,854	4,301
Australia	7,002	7,610	7,929	5,552	4,247	5,326
United Kingdom	2,618	2,563	2,953	3,323	3,656	4,637
Mexico	2,882	2,195	2,130	6,238	4,224	3,842
Spain	772	1,405	1,343	1,641	2,431	2,792
Philippines	126	38	244	1,164	1,252	2,723
Italy	4,036	5,843	5,592	5,215	3,392	3,804
South Africa	1,760	2,273	2,851	2,592	2,045	2,997
Switzerland	432	667	931	1,719	1,492	1,693
Portugal	4,565	5,190	3,926	3,897	3,823	3,801
People's Republic of China	76	116	218	924	730	1,503
Japan	1,366	1,375	1,370	1,482	1,514	1,949
Netherlands	1,406	1,251	1,224	1,271	1,769	1,171
France	746	732	803	1,124	962	1,020
Poland	1,311	602	769	533	794	549
Other countries	<u>5,978</u>	<u>6,958</u>	<u>8,446</u>	<u>9,663</u>	<u>10,236</u>	<u>10,690</u>
Total	90,041	93,432	101,480	113,896	109,590	118,567
	- per cent -					
United States	58.1	55.6	54.2	53.6	56.5	51.4
Taiwan	0.9	1.8	2.8	2.7	3.0	4.1
Brazil	2.0	1.1	2.8	3.0	1.7	3.6
Australia	7.8	8.2	7.8	4.9	3.9	4.5
United Kingdom	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.9
Mexico	3.2	2.4	2.1	5.5	3.9	3.2
Spain	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.4
Philippines	0.1	*	0.2	1.0	1.1	2.3
Italy	4.5	6.3	5.5	4.6	3.1	3.2
South Africa	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.5
Switzerland	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.4
Portugal	5.1	5.6	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.2
People's Republic of China	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.3
Japan	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6
Netherlands	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.0
France	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9
Poland	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5
Other countries	<u>6.6</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>9.0</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 21 (concl.)

Fruit and Vegetable Products: ^(a) Value of Imports and Percentage
Distribution of Value of Imports,
by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- \$'000 -				
United States	67,767	90,483	115,681	122,321	139,285
Taiwan	8,104	5,935	7,461	11,397	12,625
Brazil	4,715	5,391	4,050	11,993	10,477
Australia	7,818	10,972	8,285	8,689	8,243
United Kingdom	5,753	6,073	6,427	7,306	7,585
Mexico	4,595	7,510	10,072	6,590	6,930
Spain	3,524	4,893	8,020	7,562	6,020
Philippines	2,929	4,237	3,663	6,314	4,447
Italy	3,800	5,703	8,623	3,161	4,396
South Africa	2,841	3,931	3,474	4,798	3,661
Switzerland	1,342	2,048	2,661	3,817	3,592
Portugal	4,427	5,831	6,815	5,357	3,471
People's Republic of China	1,927	1,544	2,256	2,811	2,721
Japan	1,953	2,455	2,959	2,316	2,697
Netherlands	1,445	2,363	2,690	2,205	2,652
France	1,602	2,340	3,282	1,825	2,058
Poland	922	1,576	1,691	1,191	1,656
Other countries	<u>11,091</u>	<u>12,812</u>	<u>23,033</u>	<u>22,616</u>	<u>18,161</u>
Total	136,553	176,098	221,145	232,262	240,677
	- per cent -				
United States	49.6	51.4	52.3	52.7	57.9
Taiwan	5.9	3.4	3.4	4.9	5.3
Brazil	3.5	3.1	1.8	5.2	4.4
Australia	5.7	6.2	3.8	3.7	3.4
United Kingdom	4.2	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.2
Mexico	3.4	4.3	4.6	2.8	2.9
Spain	2.6	2.8	3.6	3.3	2.5
Philippines	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.7	1.9
Italy	2.8	3.2	3.9	1.4	1.8
South Africa	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.5
Switzerland	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.5
Portugal	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.3	1.4
People's Republic of China	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1
Japan	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1
Netherlands	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
France	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.9
Poland	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7
Other countries	<u>8.1</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>10.4</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>7.6</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes Potato chips, frills etc.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Appendix Table 22

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports
by Major Countries of Origin, 1971-75 and
1976

	United States		Taiwan		Brazil		Australia	
	1971-75	1976	1971-75	1976	1971-75	1976	1971-75	1976
- per cent -								
Canned fruits	49.6	53.6	2.6	3.3	*	-	19.6	16.8
Frozen fruits	43.1	51.6	*	-	-	-	-	-
Canned vegetables	27.0	30.6	24.2	26.7	0.2	0.3	*	*
Frozen vegetables	86.4	91.4	1.4	0.8	-	-	-	-
Jams and jellies ^(a)	26.0	41.4	0.4	0.6	*	-	0.1	-
Marmalades	2.5	0.1	-	-	-	-	*	-
Canned soups (all kinds) ^(b)	36.5	22.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.1	-
Ketchup	99.5	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomato juice (canned)	98.1	97.6	0.1	2.4	-	-	-	-
Pickles and relishes	38.8	54.2	0.7	0.5	-	-	0.4	*
Sauces (all kinds except soya)	64.5	71.4	0.3	0.5	-	*	0.2	*
Fruit juices (fresh or reconstituted to single strength)	85.6	91.1	*	-	*	-	*	-
Fruit juice concentrates	63.8	72.2	*	-	16.1	19.9	0.3	*
Pie fillers	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Fruit peels, candied, glacé and maraschino cherries	21.2	30.5	-	-	-	-	3.8	1.8
Cider	16.3	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potato chips, frills etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mincemeat	21.3	33.2	0.3	0.4	*	*	0.2	-
Miscellaneous products ^(d)	49.9	60.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3
Total	51.7	57.9	4.3	5.2	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.4

Appendix Table 22 (concl.)

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports
by Major Countries of Origin, 1971-75 and
1976

	United Kingdom		Mexico		Other Countries		Total	
	1971-75	1976	1971-75	1976	1971-75	1976	1971-75	1976
- per cent -								
Canned fruits	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	27.7	25.9	100.0	100.0
Frozen fruits	2.2	1.6	47.9	39.1	6.9	7.6	100.0	100.0
Canned vegetables	6.9	5.8	0.2	0.2	41.3	36.5	100.0	100.0
Frozen vegetables	3.4	1.3	3.8	1.7	4.9	4.8	100.0	100.0
Jams and jellies ^(a)	37.4	29.8	5.6	1.1	30.5	27.2	100.0	100.0
Marmalades	80.6	83.3	-	-	16.9	16.6	100.0	100.0
Canned soups (all kinds) ^(b)	1.6	0.5	-	-	61.6	77.2	100.0	100.0
Ketchup	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	100.0	100.0
Tomato juice (canned)	-	-	*	-	1.8	0.1	100.0	100.0
Pickles and relishes	10.7	12.7	0.1	-	49.4	32.6	100.0	100.0
Sauces (all kinds except soya)	1.6	0.9	0.1	*	33.3	27.1	100.0	100.0
Fruit juices (fresh or reconstituted to single strength)	1.3	0.1	*	-	13.0	8.8	100.0	100.0
Fruit juice concentrates	1.0	0.1	4.4	1.8	14.5	5.9	100.0	100.0
Pie fillers	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Fruit peels, candied, glacé and maraschino cherries	*	*	-	-	75.0	67.6	100.0	100.0
Cider	74.0	54.2	-	-	9.8	6.8	100.0	100.0
Potato chips, frills etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mincemeat	49.4	44.6	3.7	0.2	25.1	21.6	100.0	100.0
Miscellaneous products ^(d)	1.1	1.7	1.8	2.4	45.9	34.1	100.0	100.0
Total	3.4	3.2	3.7	2.9	28.9	23.1	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes preserves canned.

(b) Excludes infant and junior foods, includes soup mixes and bases.

(c) Included with "Miscellaneous products."

(d) Includes fruits dried, fruits preserved not canned, instant mashed potatoes, potatoes dried, vegetables dried, vegetables preserved not canned, tomato paste canned, infant and junior foods and potato starch and flour.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada and Tariff Board estimates.

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Value of Referred Exports (a), 1961-1976

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Average 1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Average 1966-70
						- \$'000 -						
Canned fruits	1,158	3,729	1,731	1,668	1,624	1,982	2,112	3,858	1,823	1,923	1,129	2,169
Frozen fruits	845	970	1,789	1,254	1,997	1,371	1,366	2,474	3,221	2,647	4,566	2,855
Canned vegetables	1,558 (b)	3,065	3,220	3,439	5,723	3,401	6,850	7,586	7,573	6,252	7,952	7,243
Frozen vegetables	711 (b)	492 (b)	3,370	2,764	3,632	2,820 (i)	5,409	6,291	7,319	6,426	6,385	6,366
Jams and jellies (c)	415	415	1,007	888	923	730	1,647	1,781	1,544	1,289	1,516	1,555
Marmalades												
Canned soups (all kinds) (d)	994	1,043	1,074	1,282	1,196	1,118	1,272	1,273	1,894	1,399	1,255	1,419
Ketchup	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Tomato juice (canned)	849	989	1,116	1,138	1,683	1,155	1,348	1,308	1,232	388	491	954
Pickles and relishes	329	848	1,046	846	1,233	861	1,126	1,097	957	789	965	987
Sauces (all kinds except soya)	417	210	335	373	481	363	747	950	1,609	813	707	965
Fruit juices (fresh or reconstituted to single strength)	176	220	229	746	526	379	134 (f)	251 (f)	194 (f)	313 (f)	347 (f)	248 (f)
Fruit juice concentrates	413	484	582	395	399	455	1,623 (g)	1,378 (g)	1,875 (g)	2,504 (g)	2,286 (g)	1,933 (g)
Pie fillers	..	..	1,605	351	569	842	587	567	292	139	170	351
Fruit peels, candied, glacé and maraschino cherries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cider	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potato chips, frills etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mince meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous products (h)	650	484	1,006	2,050	1,651	1,168	2,062	4,029	4,515	7,335	7,059	5,000
Total	8,515	12,949	18,110	17,194	21,637	15,681	26,283	32,843	34,048	32,217	34,828	32,044

Appendix Table 23 (concl.)

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Value of Referred Exports(a), 1961-1976						% Change	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	1961-65 to 1971-75
					- \$'000 -		1976
Canned fruits	1,126	1,341	2,559	2,656	1,986	1,933	- 2.5
Frozen fruits	3,139	4,487	5,988	7,191	6,945	5,550	+304.8
Canned vegetables	7,697	7,729	10,303	7,441	8,137	8,261	+142.9
Frozen vegetables	2,732	5,278	7,535	10,475	12,970	7,798	+176.5
Jams and jellies(c)	1,125	1,479	1,362	1,787	1,293	1,409	+ 93.0
Marmalades							1,233
Canned soups (all kinds)(d)	871	833	935	932	653	845	+ 75.6
Ketchup	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	382
Tomato juice (canned)	95	118	102	379	114	162	(e)
Pickles and relishes	856	931	912	1,044	738	896	- 86.0
Sauces (all kinds except soya)	660	679	739	992	956	805	+ 4.1
Fruit juices (fresh or re- constituted to single strength)	1,853	2,093	2,634	2,834	3,313	2,546	+571.8
Fruit juice concentrates	689	284	970	454	444	568	+ 24.8
Pie fillers	152	250	194	207	188	198	- 76.5
Fruit peels, candied, glacé and maraschino cherries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cider	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potato chips, frills etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mincemeat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous products(h)	6,512	6,511	9,333	7,134	6,290	7,156	+512.7
Total	27,507	32,013	43,566	43,526	44,027	38,128	+143.1
							55,731

(a) Includes re-exports.

(b) Excludes frozen french fries.

(c) Includes preserves canned.

(d) Excludes infant and junior foods, includes soup mixes and bases.

(e) Included in "Miscellaneous products."

(f) Apple juice only.

(g) Includes juices other than apple juice.

(h) Includes fruits dried or preserved not canned, vegetables dried, vegetables preserved not canned n.e.s. and infant and junior foods.

(i) Derived from five year average for all vegetables except frozen french fries where a three year average has been used.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Value of Exports^(a) and Percentage
Distribution of Value of Exports^(a),
by Country of Destination, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
	- \$ '000 -					
United Kingdom	12,927	18,473	17,902	15,574	13,781	10,211
United States	5,003	6,919	7,826	7,517	10,880	9,015
Germany, West	2,746	1,822	2,397	2,284	2,660	1,740
Australia	417	424	536	774	1,021	333
Netherlands	214	148	112	122	207	220
Trinidad and Tobago	752	660	829	512	445	456
Italy	102	48	48	49	159	465
Japan	7	11	24	366	421	114
Venezuela	26	33	28	41	39	45
Bermuda	494	434	646	529	625	621
Ireland	164	239	63	79	125	75
Sweden	246	235	169	358	480	347
Belgium and Luxembourg	28	156	80	64	76	40
France	53	47	59	120	74	64
Denmark	33	58	49	44	41	61
Spain	12	9	-	95	175	87
Other countries	<u>3,060</u>	<u>3,127</u>	<u>3,283</u>	<u>3,690</u>	<u>3,617</u>	<u>3,616</u>
Total	26,283	32,843	34,048	32,217	34,828	27,507
	- per cent -					
United Kingdom	49.2	56.3	52.6	48.3	39.6	37.1
United States	19.0	21.1	23.0	23.3	31.2	32.8
Germany, West	10.5	5.6	7.0	7.1	7.6	6.3
Australia	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.4	2.9	1.2
Netherlands	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8
Trinidad and Tobago	2.9	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.7
Italy	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.7
Japan	*	*	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.4
Venezuela	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Bermuda	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.3
Ireland	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Sweden	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.3
Belgium and Luxembourg	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
France	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Denmark	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Spain	0.1	*	-	0.3	0.5	0.3
Other countries	<u>11.6</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>10.4</u>	<u>13.1</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix Table 24 (concl.)

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Value of Exports^(a) and Percentage Distribution of Value of Exports^(a), by Country of Destination, 1966-1976

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- \$ '000 -				
United Kingdom	10,594	16,325	13,812	14,266	26,406
United States	11,828	14,974	13,058	13,085	10,959
Germany, West	1,735	1,839	1,714	3,242	5,061
Australia	523	1,155	4,985	3,026	3,088
Netherlands	234	283	1,592	1,652	1,775
Trinidad and Tobago	558	687	667	649	712
Italy	336	398	362	79	619
Japan	157	851	1,288	454	593
Venezuela	198	277	174	583	532
Bermuda	657	564	675	540	527
Ireland	164	139	177	143	521
Sweden	500	1,400	340	531	520
Belgium and Luxembourg	51	182	34	71	473
France	161	147	129	300	363
Denmark	55	336	289	120	321
Spain	293	138	29	243	302
Other countries	<u>3,969</u>	<u>3,870</u>	<u>4,199</u>	<u>5,044</u>	<u>2,954</u>
Total	32,013	43,566	43,526	44,027	55,731
	- per cent -				
United Kingdom	33.1	37.5	31.7	32.4	47.4
United States	37.0	34.4	30.0	29.7	19.7
Germany, West	5.4	4.2	3.9	7.4	9.1
Australia	1.6	2.7	11.5	6.9	5.5
Netherlands	0.7	0.7	3.7	3.8	3.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3
Italy	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.1
Japan	0.5	2.0	3.0	1.0	1.1
Venezuela	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.0
Bermuda	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.0
Ireland	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9
Sweden	1.6	3.2	0.8	1.2	0.9
Belgium and Luxembourg	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.9
France	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
Denmark	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.6
Spain	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5
Other countries	<u>12.4</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>5.3</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Appendix Table 25

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Percentage Distribution of Value of Exports^(a)
by Major Countries of Destination, 1971-75 and
1976

	United Kingdom		United States		West Germany		Australia	
	1971-75	1976	1971-75	1976	1971-75	1976	1971-75	1976
	- per cent -							
Canned fruits	47.0	25.0	22.2	8.9	7.7	2.8	10.6	56.7
Frozen fruits	8.4	2.1	60.6	44.7	11.7	38.2	0.2	0.2
Canned vegetables	60.6	59.7	8.0	6.4	12.1	14.2	2.4	6.3
Frozen vegetables	40.8	60.9	27.3	15.8	1.1	2.0	12.0	-
Jams and jellies ^(b)	0.6	-	95.9	94.5	*	-	0.4	2.9
Marmalades								
Canned soups (all kinds) ^(c)	1.5	1.0	20.1	30.7	0.2	0.4	2.3	2.1
Ketchup	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Tomato juice (canned)	7.2	-	42.3	-	0.1	3.1	-	-
Pickles and relishes	12.6	11.2	5.4	17.9	1.4	2.2	39.8	36.7
Sauces (all kinds except soya)	8.1	3.0	23.9	33.0	1.4	1.6	2.5	5.2
Fruit juices (fresh or reconstituted to single strength)	2.6	5.4	79.8	32.9	0.3	5.4	*	-
Fruit juice concentrates	0.9	0.6	70.9	80.5	1.1	4.9	0.5	-
Pie fillers	36.3	-	3.2	20.4	1.3	0.8	17.2	40.3
Fruit peels, candied, glacé and maraschino cherries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cider	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potato chips, frills etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mincemeat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous products ^(e)	43.6	68.8	21.4	11.5	1.7	2.0	3.1	0.2
Total	34.2	47.4	32.5	19.7	5.4	9.1	5.3	5.5

Appendix Table 25 (concl.)

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Percentage Distribution of Value of Exports^(a)
by Major Countries of Destination, 1971-75 and
1976

	<u>Netherlands</u>		<u>Trinidad and Tobago</u>		<u>Other Countries</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>1971-75</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1971-75</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1971-75</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1971-75</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- per cent -							
Canned fruits	0.2	-	2.1	0.2	10.2	6.4	100.0	100.0
Frozen fruits	10.5	8.3	*	*	8.5	6.5	100.0	100.0
Canned vegetables	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.8	14.8	12.3	100.0	100.0
Frozen vegetables	0.1	4.8	1.2	0.9	17.4	15.6	100.0	100.0
Jams and jellies ^(b)	-	-	0.1	0.1	2.8	2.5	100.0	100.0
Marmalades	-	-	0.1	0.1	2.8	2.5	100.0	100.0
Canned soups (all kinds) ^(c)	0.1	-	1.6	3.5	74.2	62.3	100.0	100.0
Ketchup	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Tomato juice (canned)	0.4	-	13.3	24.7	36.7	72.2	100.0	100.0
Pickles and relishes	2.4	1.3	2.4	1.8	36.0	29.0	100.0	100.0
Sauces (all kinds except soya)	5.2	1.2	17.3	26.9	41.5	29.0	100.0	100.0
Fruit juices (fresh or reconstituted to single strength)	0.1	0.9	2.3	9.6	14.9	45.8	100.0	100.0
Fruit juice concentrates	-	-	4.6	4.2	22.0	9.8	100.0	100.0
Pie fillers	-	-	4.9	9.6	37.1	28.9	100.0	100.0
Fruit peels, candied, glacé and maraschino cherries	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
Cider	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
Potato chips, frills etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
Mincemeat	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
Miscellaneous products ^(e)	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	28.3	14.8	100.0	100.0
Total	2.1	3.2	1.6	1.3	19.0	13.9	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes re-exports.

(b) Includes preserves canned.

(c) Excludes infant and junior foods, includes soup mixes and bases.

(d) Included in "Miscellaneous products."

(e) Includes fruits dried or preserved not canned, vegetables dried, vegetables preserved not canned, and infant and junior foods.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Value of Referred Imports and Exports^(a) and Trade Balance, 1961-1976.

	<u>Referred Imports</u>	<u>Referred Exports(a)</u>	<u>Trade Balance</u>
	- \$'000 -		
1961	75,256	8,515	-66,741
1962	71,970	12,949	-59,021
1963	83,175	18,110	-65,065
1964	82,277	17,194	-65,083
1965	83,602	21,637	-61,965
1966	90,092	26,283	-63,809
1967	93,463	32,843	-60,620
1968	101,513	34,048	-67,465
1969	113,927	32,217	-81,710
1970	109,590	34,828	-74,762
1971	118,567	27,507	-91,060
1972	136,553	32,013	-104,540
1973	176,286	43,566	-132,720
1974	221,746	43,526	-178,220
1975	236,822	44,027	-192,795
1976	244,716	55,731	-188,985

(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada and Tariff Board estimates.

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Value of Total Imports and Exports(a) and Trade Balance, 1961-1976.

	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports(a)</u>	<u>Trade Balance</u>
		- \$'000 -	
1961	82,863	10,050	-72,813
1962	79,383	16,493	-62,890
1963	89,877	21,951	-67,926
1964	89,288	21,474	-67,814
1965	91,209	28,405	-62,804
1966	99,152	34,312	-64,840
1967	102,998	43,038	-59,960
1968	113,897	41,329	-72,568
1969	127,875	44,071	-83,804
1970	123,711	46,059	-77,652
1971	134,912	39,214	-95,698
1972	157,501	52,930	-104,571
1973	201,528	72,139	-129,389
1974	250,846	74,623	-176,223
1975	261,739	73,912	-187,827
1976	278,105	89,232	-188,873

(a) Includes re exports.

Source: Statistics Canada and Tariff Board estimates.

Fruit Products and Vegetable Products: Value of Imports, Exports, Shipments and Domestic Disappearance, 1961-1976

	Imports		Exports		Balance of Trade		Shipments		Domestic Disappearance	
	Fruits	Vegetables (a)	Fruits	Vegetables (a)	Fruits	Vegetables (a)	Fruits	Vegetables (a)	Fruits	Vegetables (a)
					- \$'000 -					
1961	56,565	18,691	3,195	5,320	-53,370	-13,371	81,255	260,137	134,625	273,508
1962	54,259	17,731	5,961	6,988	-48,298	-10,743	86,785	282,300	135,083	293,043
1963	64,587	18,588	7,069	11,041	-57,518	-7,547	100,143	296,839	157,661	304,386
1964	62,159	20,118	5,425	11,769	-56,734	-8,349	108,853	321,261	165,587	329,610
1965	60,141	23,461	6,222	15,415	-53,919	-8,046	108,201	348,676	162,120	356,722
Average 1961-65	59,542	19,718	5,574	10,107	-53,968	-9,611	97,047	301,843	151,015	311,454
1966	64,883	25,209	7,688	18,595	-57,195	-6,614	114,315	383,447	171,510	390,061
1967	63,937	29,526	10,632	22,211	-53,305	-7,315	121,623	416,238	174,928	423,553
1968	71,785	29,728	9,118	24,930	-62,667	-4,798	129,097	440,192	191,764	444,990
1969	82,047	31,880	9,059	23,158	-72,988	-8,722	135,149	455,590	208,137	464,312
1970	76,280	33,310	10,258	24,570	-66,022	-8,740	129,868	476,074	195,890	484,814
Average 1966-70	71,785	29,931	9,351	22,694	-62,434	-7,237	126,010	434,308	188,444	441,546
1971	84,195	34,372	8,299	19,208	-75,896	-15,164	139,622	484,966	215,518	500,130
1972	92,269	44,284	10,453	21,560	-81,816	-22,724	156,061	548,222	237,877	570,946
1973	117,808	58,478	16,006	27,560	-101,802	-30,918	168,692	584,133	270,494	615,051
1974	128,513	93,233	15,763	27,763	-112,750	-65,470	215,597	720,325	328,347	785,795
1975	147,586	89,236	14,682	29,345	-132,904	-59,891	236,840	777,829	369,744	837,720
Average 1971-75	114,073	63,920	13,040	25,087	-101,033	-38,833	183,362	623,095	284,395	661,928
1976	150,530	94,186	13,823	41,908	-136,707	-52,278	..	..	..	..

Appendix Table 28

(a) Includes infant and junior foods.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Imports as a Percentage of Domestic Consumption and Shipments and Exports(a) as a Percentage of Shipments, Referred Products, 1961-1975.

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
	- per cent -														
Imports as % of Domestic Consumption	18.4	16.8	18.0	16.6	16.1	16.0	15.6	15.9	16.9	16.1	16.6	16.9	19.9	19.9	19.6
Imports as % of Shipments	22.0	19.5	21.0	19.1	18.3	18.1	17.4	17.8	19.3	18.1	19.0	19.4	23.4	23.7	23.3
Exports(a) as % of Shipments	2.5	3.5	4.6	4.0	4.7	5.3	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.7	4.3	4.5	5.8	4.7	4.3

(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada and Tariff Board estimates.

Canned Fruits: Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
						- \$ '000 -					
United Kingdom	89	48	47	88	70	81	90	103	69	67	125
Spain	78	68	67	61	95	48	66	106	373	224	192
Poland	239	97	71	43	80	54	96	137	178	156	92
Israel	27	30	201	394	198	243	102	75	360	279	121
South Africa	1,280 (a)	1,943	1,921	1,545	1,563	2,462	2,258	3,223	3,022	4,301	2,740
Singapore	2,077	2,371	2,400	3,137	3,014	3,067	2,114	1,648	1,789	1,062	1,205
People's Republic of China	63	73	43	98	126	109	151	182	230	265	152
Japan	1,156	1,015	1,039	1,265	1,153	1,496	1,301	1,481	1,789	1,524	1,658
Philippines	123	38	230	735	768	1,984	2,127	3,434	2,523	4,930	3,338
Taiwan	124	177	172	450	586	801	802	1,034	1,033	1,463	1,593
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	185	24	218	258	916	976
Australia	6,648	7,322	7,818	5,435	4,105	5,245	7,607	10,243	7,990	8,246	8,072
Jamaica	84	121	155	228	81	48	30	37	54	95	26
Mexico	448	199	157	98	114	291	38	76	100	42	65
United States	14,994	13,471	14,838	16,905	15,350	16,001	15,056	17,975	23,731	26,849	25,742
Other countries	260	216	229	351	271	250	447	403	399	1,355	1,926
Total	27,689	27,189	29,388	30,831	27,574	32,365	32,308	40,374	43,898	51,773	48,021

(a) Includes Malaysia.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Canned Fruits: Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Spain	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4
Poland	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Israel	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3
South Africa	4.6	7.1	6.5	5.0	5.7	7.6	7.0	8.0	6.9	8.3	5.7
Singapore	7.5	8.7	8.2	10.2	10.9	9.5	6.5	4.1	4.1	2.1	2.5
People's Republic of China	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3
Japan	4.2	3.7	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.0	3.7	4.1	2.9	3.5
Philippines	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.4	2.8	6.1	6.6	8.5	5.7	9.5	7.0
Taiwan	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.3
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.8	2.0
Australia	24.0	26.9	26.6	17.6	14.9	16.2	23.5	25.4	18.2	15.9	16.8
Jamaica	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Mexico	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
United States	54.2	49.6	50.5	54.8	55.7	49.4	46.6	44.5	54.1	51.9	53.6
Other countries	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.9	2.6	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Canned Fruits: Value of Exports^(a) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
					-	\$'000	-				
United Kingdom	1,465	2,794	1,009	829	392	426	647	1,428	1,255	787	833
Germany West	348	392	134	397	105	51	252	219	41	183	94
Australia	15	39	32	69	17	21	13	115	456	415	1,890
Bermuda	21	26	28	23	22	30	25	20	34	34	25
Jamaica	61	67	75	80	11	97	58	24	19	5	54
Trinidad and Tobago	38	26	39	35	35	30	52	28	62	27	7
United States	65	287	359	403	414	360	220	615	650	303	295
Other Countries	98	229	148	87	131	111	73	109	140	231	133
Total	2,112	3,858	1,823	1,923	1,129	1,126	1,341	2,559	2,656	1,986	3,331

(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada

Canned Fruits: Percentage Distribution of Value of Exports ^(a) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976											
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	69.4	72.4	55.3	43.1	34.7	37.8	48.3	55.8	47.3	39.6	25.0
Germany, West	16.5	10.2	7.4	20.6	9.3	4.5	18.8	8.6	1.5	9.2	2.8
Australia	0.7	1.0	1.8	3.6	1.5	1.9	1.0	4.5	17.2	20.9	56.7
Bermuda	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.6	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.8
Jamaica	2.9	1.7	4.1	4.2	1.0	8.6	4.4	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.6
Trinidad and Tobago	1.8	0.7	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.7	3.9	1.1	2.3	1.4	0.2
United States	3.1	7.4	19.7	20.9	36.7	32.0	16.4	24.0	24.5	15.3	8.8
Other countries	<u>4.6</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>4.0</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Frozen Fruits: Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- \$'000 -										
United Kingdom	6	-	-	140	21	189	131	354	154	12	191
Netherlands	8	13	58	124	51	12	39	126	54	43	130
Poland	371	57	363	179	342	84	298	506	500	224	786
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	71	18	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	206	180	-	-
Mexico	2,009	1,794	1,533	3,450	2,100	1,813	3,041	4,557	5,309	3,956	4,695
United States	1,476	747	1,339	1,836	1,197	1,445	1,863	4,182	4,244	5,050	6,196
Other countries	46	14	116	58	85	-	15	9	2	20	-
Total	3,917	2,625	3,409	5,788	3,796	3,543	5,666	10,012	10,460	9,304	11,998

Source: Statistics Canada.

Frozen Fruits: Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	0.2	-	-	2.4	0.6	5.3	2.3	3.5	1.5	0.1	1.6
Netherlands	0.2	0.5	1.7	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.1
Poland	9.5	2.2	10.6	3.1	9.0	2.4	5.3	5.1	4.8	2.4	6.5
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	0.7	0.2	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	2.1	1.7	-	-
Mexico	51.3	68.3	45.0	59.6	55.3	51.2	53.7	45.5	50.8	42.5	39.1
United States	37.7	28.5	39.3	31.7	31.5	40.8	32.9	41.8	40.6	54.3	51.6
Other countries	1.2	0.5	3.4	1.0	2.2	-	0.3	0.1	*	0.2	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Frozen Fruits: Value of Exports (a) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
						- \$ '000 -					
United Kingdom	95	376	393	149	285	213	373	353	968	434	152
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	226
Germany, West	-	*	-	33	126	-	-	65	990	2,198	2,753
Netherlands	*	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	1,446	1,451	597
Norway	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	241	36	352	35
Sweden	-	1	1	151	52	-	-	959	-	182	66
Australia	2	12	95	25	9	10	13	3	21	12	11
United States	1,267	2,083	2,724	2,276	4,047	2,754	4,092	4,270	3,689	2,016	3,218
Other countries	2	2	8	5	47	161	9	84	40	220	143
Total	1,366	2,474	3,221	2,647	4,566	3,139	4,487	5,988	7,191	6,945	7,201

(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Frozen Fruits: Percentage Distribution of Value of Exports^(a) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	7.0	15.2	12.2	5.6	6.2	6.8	8.3	5.9	13.5	6.3	2.1
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	3.1
Germany, West	-	*	-	1.3	2.8	-	-	1.1	13.8	31.6	38.2
Netherlands	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	20.1	20.9	8.3
Norway	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	4.0	0.5	5.1	0.5
Sweden	-	*	*	5.7	1.1	-	-	16.0	-	2.6	0.9
Australia	0.1	0.5	2.9	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	*	0.3	0.2	0.2
United States	92.8	84.2	84.6	86.0	88.6	87.8	91.2	71.3	51.3	29.0	44.7
Other countries	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>2.0</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Canned Vegetables: Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
						- \$ '000 -					
United Kingdom	282	236	347	408	684	1,448	1,922	2,008	2,079	1,520	2,270
Belgium and Luxembourg	124	270	250	243	282	312	291	454	542	649	764
France	56	111	113	88	119	116	341	361	485	532	689
Greece	65	88	60	77	112	108	88	52	95	435	248
Italy	888	1,063	878	966	937	643	1,076	1,687	3,972	928	1,753
Netherlands	38	53	47	62	91	178	189	405	247	300	282
Spain	503	921	530	944	1,568	1,211	1,682	1,732	2,984	2,050	2,864
Bulgaria	201	144	119	94	77	268	315	429	811	1,392	331
Israel	2	-	19	122	82	7	29	118	475	330	559
South Africa	-	85	84	170	300	253	-	8	22	-	279
People's Republic of China	13	12	137	774	523	1,252	1,522	1,099	1,497	2,202	2,206
South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	6	51	784	5,773	5,290	3,181
Taiwan	668	1,407	2,676	2,522	2,624	3,939	7,096	4,692	6,141	9,521	10,489
Jamaica	11	8	20	24	27	37	128	78	116	291	224
United States	3,389	3,690	2,746	3,197	4,147	4,262	4,383	6,341	9,383	10,628	11,987
Other countries	301	572	373	278	457	561	767	1,307	1,322	1,500	1,111
Total	6,541	8,660	8,397	9,970	12,030	14,601	19,880	21,556	35,945	37,567	39,236

Source: Statistics Canada.

Canned Vegetables: Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	4.3	2.7	4.1	4.1	5.7	9.9	9.7	9.3	5.8	4.0	5.8
Belgium and Luxembourg	1.9	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.9
France	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.8
Greece	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.6
Italy	13.6	12.3	10.5	9.7	7.8	4.4	5.4	7.8	11.0	2.5	4.5
Netherlands	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
Spain	7.7	10.6	6.3	9.5	13.0	8.3	8.5	8.0	8.3	5.5	7.3
Bulgaria	3.1	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.3	3.7	0.8
Israel	*	-	0.2	1.2	0.7	*	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.4
South Africa	-	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.5	1.7	-	*	0.1	-	0.7
People's Republic of China	0.2	0.1	1.6	7.8	4.4	8.6	7.7	5.1	4.2	5.9	5.6
South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	*	0.3	3.6	16.1	14.1	8.1
Taiwan	10.2	16.2	31.9	25.3	21.8	27.0	35.7	21.8	17.1	25.3	26.7
Jamaica	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6
United States	51.8	42.6	32.7	32.1	34.5	29.2	22.0	29.4	26.1	28.3	30.6
Other countries	4.6	6.6	4.4	2.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	6.1	3.7	4.0	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Canned Vegetables: Value of Exports^(a) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- \$ '000 -										
United Kingdom	3,305	4,169	3,925	3,201	3,837	4,184	4,369	7,862	4,530	4,075	6,430
Ireland	20	10	26	7	23	16	16	31	50	17	63
France	2	8	8	47	22	38	146	141	112	115	91
Germany, West	2,214	1,346	2,157	1,815	2,345	1,628	1,280	945	556	606	1,525
Netherlands	112	49	44	49	64	70	68	114	77	160	39
Sweden	95	84	72	144	231	237	419	222	253	116	192
Australia	10	21	11	23	14	13	4	23	613	334	673
Venezuela	24	33	28	41	39	37	46	26	17	23	7
Bahamas	58	105	129	125	174	155	108	153	111	54	70
Bermuda	201	189	256	219	194	251	229	112	182	85	103
Barbados	84	57	100	73	108	136	105	88	73	48	24
Jamaica	108	139	225	42	43	38	46	30	28	41	33
Leeward and Windward Islands	31	28	32	59	72	80	73	61	42	82	15
Trinidad and Tobago	200	171	193	109	84	68	63	97	56	67	90
United States	283	723	155	52	407	344	583	58	271	2,064	687
Other countries	103	455	210	246	295	402	174	339	470	251	728
Total	6,850	7,586	7,573	6,252	7,952	7,697	7,729	10,303	7,441	8,137	10,769

^(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Canned Vegetables: Percentage Distribution of Value of Exports ^(a) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976											
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	48.3	55.0	51.8	51.2	48.2	54.4	56.5	76.3	60.9	50.1	59.7
Ireland	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6
France	*	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.8
Germany, West	32.3	17.7	28.5	29.0	29.5	21.1	16.6	9.2	7.5	7.4	14.2
Netherlands	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	2.0	0.4
Sweden	1.4	1.1	1.0	2.3	2.9	3.1	5.4	2.2	3.4	1.4	1.8
Australia	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	8.2	4.1	6.2
Venezuela	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Bahamas	0.8	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.6
Bermuda	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.5	2.4	3.3	3.0	1.1	2.4	1.0	1.0
Barbados	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.2
Jamaica	1.6	1.8	3.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
Leeward and Wind- ward Islands	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.1
Trinidad and Tobago	2.9	2.3	2.6	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
United States	4.1	9.5	2.1	0.8	5.1	4.5	7.5	0.6	3.6	25.4	6.4
Other countries	<u>1.5</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>6.8</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Frozen Vegetables: Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- \$'000 -										
United Kingdom	-	-	45	13	23	101	247	147	214	129	103
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	134	103	79	74
Netherlands	1	6	4	5	6	9	4	10	12	26	-
Portugal	1	3	6	18	49	26	41	69	100	93	149
South Africa	-	-	-	29	15	20	52	104	96	-	22
Taiwan	-	4	5	6	13	22	91	80	49	117	66
Mexico	-	-	-	9	-	20	-	285	526	124	134
United States	1,080	1,904	1,865	1,785	1,904	1,586	2,826	4,886	6,709	5,589	7,330
Other countries	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>137</u>
Total	1,089	1,919	1,925	1,883	2,010	1,842	3,375	5,716	7,850	6,202	8,017

Source: Statistics Canada.

Frozen Vegetables: Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	-	-	2.3	0.7	1.1	5.5	7.3	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.3
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	2.3	1.3	1.3	0.9
Netherlands	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	-
Portugal	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.9
South Africa	-	-	-	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.2	-	0.3
Taiwan	-	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	2.7	1.4	0.6	1.9	0.8
Mexico	-	-	-	0.5	-	1.1	-	5.0	6.7	2.0	1.7
United States	99.2	99.2	96.9	94.8	94.7	86.1	83.7	85.5	85.5	90.1	91.4
Other countries	0.6	0.1	-	0.9	*	3.2	*	*	0.5	0.7	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Frozen Vegetables: Value of Exports^(a) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						- \$ '000 -					
United Kingdom	4,621	5,464	6,732	4,920	3,379	1,039	1,789	2,166	4,180	6,753	12,673
Ireland	86	180	4	18	32	18	36	16	10	20	415
Denmark	8	9	6	-	-	-	-	279	241	119	301
Germany, West	99	21	*	6	60	-	-	190	48	181	411
Italy	42	11	11	-	9	32	62	26	-	12	114
Netherlands	61	31	-	-	27	11	11	6	12	12	998
Sweden	8	26	-	9	108	6	16	189	-	159	202
Japan	5	-	6	345	371	7	95	700	647	184	448
Australia	127	82	150	309	463	11	20	540	2,633	1,462	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	187	131	528	516
Bahamas	18	50	135	227	256	243	271	270	273	253	199
Bermuda	40	44	41	53	84	67	126	133	169	190	227
Trinidad and Tobago	7	8	112	1	10	71	52	77	141	144	183
United States	280	361	102	492	1,458	1,118	2,552	2,562	1,771	2,655	3,292
Other countries	6	4	19	46	128	108	162	193	218	300	834
Total	5,409	6,291	7,319	6,426	6,385	2,732	5,278	7,535	10,475	12,970	20,813

(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Frozen Vegetables: Percentage Distribution of Value of Exports ^(a) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976											
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	85.4	86.8	92.0	76.6	52.9	38.0	33.9	28.7	39.9	52.1	60.9
Ireland	1.6	2.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.0
Denmark	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	3.7	2.3	0.9	1.4
Germany, West	1.8	0.3	*	0.1	0.9	-	-	2.5	0.5	1.4	2.0
Italy	0.8	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.3	-	0.1	0.5
Netherlands	1.1	0.5	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.8
Sweden	0.2	0.4	-	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.3	2.5	-	1.2	1.0
Japan	0.1	-	0.1	5.4	5.8	0.3	1.8	9.3	6.2	1.4	2.2
Australia	2.3	1.3	2.1	4.8	7.3	0.4	0.4	7.2	25.1	11.3	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	2.5	1.3	4.1	2.5
Bahamas	0.3	0.8	1.8	3.5	4.0	8.9	5.1	3.6	2.6	1.9	1.0
Bermuda	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.3	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.1
Trinidad and Tobago	0.1	0.1	1.5	*	0.2	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.9
United States	5.2	5.7	1.4	7.7	22.8	40.9	48.4	34.0	16.9	20.5	15.8
Other countries	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.0	4.0	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.3	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Jams and Jellies: Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
					- \$ '000 -						
United Kingdom	377	354	381	354	410	505	555	581	674	873	833
Ireland	21	13	14	21	199	103	48	47	49	36	39
France	*	5	6	8	15	20	52	53	49	99	111
Germany, West	19	26	33	48	35	50	53	40	51	54	42
Greece	6	17	35	22	6	32	13	45	36	73	38
Italy	12	8	45	14	17	13	25	17	13	22	26
Portugal	1	4	3	2	1	3	2	4	10	25	11
Switzerland	6	18	30	37	57	57	60	96	98	118	127
Bulgaria	-	3	4	13	17	149	37	51	65	101	116
Hungary	17	6	10	12	1	4	3	4	10	11	34
Poland	-	6	4	7	4	9	4	8	39	21	28
South Africa	5	3	4	5	3	12	3	11	5	13	56
United States	91	90	163	173	277	108	231	312	473	1,088(a)	1,158
Other countries	24	35	27	29	43	66	70	81	105	679	180
Total	579	588	759	745	1,087	1,130	1,157	1,349	1,675	3,213	2,798

(a) Mexico accounts for 474 thousand pounds.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Jams and Jellies: Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	65.1	60.3	50.2	47.6	37.7	44.7	48.0	43.0	40.2	27.2	29.8
Ireland	3.6	2.1	1.8	2.9	18.3	9.1	4.2	3.5	2.9	1.1	1.4
France	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.7	4.5	3.9	2.9	3.1	4.0
Germany, West	3.2	4.4	4.4	6.4	3.2	4.4	4.6	3.0	3.0	1.7	1.5
Greece	1.1	2.9	4.6	3.0	0.6	2.8	1.1	3.4	2.2	2.3	1.3
Italy	2.1	1.3	5.9	1.8	1.6	1.2	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9
Portugal	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4
Switzerland	1.1	3.1	4.0	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.2	7.1	5.8	3.7	4.5
Bulgaria	-	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.6	13.2	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.2	4.1
Hungary	2.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.2
Poland	-	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.6	2.3	0.6	1.0
South Africa	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.0
United States	15.7	15.4	21.5	23.2	25.5	9.6	20.0	23.1	28.2	33.9 ^(a)	41.4
Other countries	4.1	5.9	3.6	3.9	3.9	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.2	21.1	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^(a) Mexico accounts for 14.8 per cent.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Jams and Jellies^(a): Value of Exports^(b) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- \$ '000 -										
United Kingdom	2	10	*	4	6	-	5	-	39	-	-
Australia	4	5	3	10	3	6	9	-	7	8	35
Bermuda	2	2	2	2	4	5	6	2	6	8	4
United States	1,620	1,721	1,525	1,246	1,486	1,088	1,414	1,292	1,701	1,264	1,164
Other countries	<u>19</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>29</u>
Total	1,647	1,781	1,544	1,289	1,516	1,125	1,479	1,362	1,787	1,293	1,233

(a) Includes marmalades.
(b) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Jams and Jellies (a): Percentage Distribution of Value of Exports (b) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	0.1	0.6	*	0.3	0.4	-	0.3	-	2.2	-	-
Australia	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.6	-	0.4	0.6	2.9
Bermuda	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3
United States	98.4	96.6	98.7	96.7	98.0	96.7	95.6	94.9	95.2	97.7	94.5
Other countries	1.1	2.4	0.9	2.1	1.1	2.3	3.0	5.0	1.9	1.1	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Includes marmalades.
- (b) Includes re-exports.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Marmalades: Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
						- \$ '000 -					
United Kingdom	407	476	420	429	484	532	591	575	647	1,046	976
Ireland	3	3	4	4	8	8	13	23	25	35	16
Portugal	-	-	2	5	5	5	3	13	20	12	17
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	13	10	11
South Africa	*	2	1	2	1	20	-	22	-	23	26
Jamaica	191	54	87	86	41	19	44	66	66	236	114
United States	3	4	8	6	14	3	19	47	11	23	1
Other countries	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>
Total	618	551	521	533	562	592	675	753	790	1,398	1,171

Source: Statistics Canada.

Marmalades: Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	65.8	86.3	80.6	80.5	86.0	89.9	87.5	76.4	81.9	74.8	83.3
Ireland	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.3	2.0	3.0	3.2	2.5	1.4
Portugal	-	-	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.8	2.6	0.9	1.5
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.9
South Africa	*	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	3.4	-	3.0	-	1.6	2.2
Jamaica	30.9	9.8	16.6	16.1	7.3	3.2	6.5	8.7	8.4	16.9	9.7
United States	0.5	0.8	1.5	1.1	2.5	0.6	2.8	6.2	1.4	1.6	0.1
Other countries	2.3	2.3	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Canned Soups^(a): Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
					\$'000	-					
United Kingdom	11	22	38	27	23	33	70	114	55	33	26
France	13	13	8	8	15	20	47	61	57	70	62
Germany, West	39	83	84	113	125	73	83	147	89	107	76
Netherlands	149	78	163	86	109	133	137	136	277	210	154
Norway	1	1	2	3	3	2	27	18	18	33	40
Switzerland	382	559	687	704	790	920	1,071	1,650	1,992	3,170	2,891
Israel	2	14	11	21	30	33	27	19	65	42	50
Hong Kong	1	-	*	2	4	4	10	14	18	30	61
Japan	7	24	26	30	43	32	58	84	122	152	205
Paraguay	11	10	28	14	31	41	22	63	46	29	124
United States	820	879	1,021	1,028	1,132	1,037	1,189	1,314	1,849	1,596	1,056
Other Countries	28	38	20	72	55	42	44	55	108	123	33
Total	1,464	1,722	2,087	2,108	2,358	2,372	2,784	3,673	4,696	5,593	4,778

(a) Excludes infant and junior soups.

Source: Statistics Canada

Canned Soups^(a): Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
					-	per cent	-				
United Kingdom	0.7	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.4	2.5	3.1	1.2	0.6	0.5
France	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.3
Germany, West	2.7	4.8	4.0	5.3	5.3	3.1	3.0	4.0	1.9	1.9	1.6
Netherlands	10.1	4.6	7.8	4.1	4.6	5.6	4.9	3.7	5.9	3.7	3.2
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8
Switzerland	26.1	32.4	32.9	33.4	33.5	38.8	38.5	44.9	42.4	56.7	60.5
Israel	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.0
Hong Kong	*	-	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.3
Japan	0.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	4.3
Paraguay	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.0	0.5	2.6
United States	56.0	51.1	48.9	48.8	48.0	43.7	42.7	35.8	39.4	28.5	22.1
Other Countries	1.9	2.2	1.0	3.4	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.2	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes infant and junior soups.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Canned Soups^(a): Value of Exports^(b) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	- \$'000 -										
United Kingdom	97	82	71	77	65	5	16	18	12	14	4
Hong Kong	12	24	12	33	-	1	1	2	8	-	-
Australia	7	2	4	5	8	13	13	12	55	5	8
Guyana	35	41	32	31	21	8	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	208	169	290	265	262	224	214	275	231	6	4
Bermuda	153	104	202	124	201	125	142	153	97	56	40
Honduras	31	31	40	50	35	41	53	46	52	64	26
Barbados	77	77	99	65	103	89	58	87	115	80	63
Jamaica	274	291	158	330	170	17	13	18	24	15	29
Leeward and Windward Islands	90	81	105	107	137	114	127	89	83	88	18
Trinidad and Tobago	187	138	162	72	15	-	7	20	26	13	13
French West Indies	6	8	6	8	12	9	8	6	4	4	1
St. Pierre and Miquelon	18	17	21	21	25	23	24	26	28	40	33
United States	43	180	662	175	169	169	141	160	174	207	117
Other Countries	34	28	28	35	32	34	17	24	22	61	25
Total	1,272	1,273	1,894	1,399	1,255	871	833	935	932	653	382

(a) Excludes infant and junior soups.

(b) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Canned Soups^(a): Percentage Distribution of Value of Exports^(b) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	7.6	6.4	3.8	5.5	5.2	0.6	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.0
Hong Kong	1.0	1.9	0.7	2.4	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	-	-
Australia	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	5.9	0.8	2.1
Guyana	2.7	3.3	1.7	2.2	1.7	0.9	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	16.4	13.3	15.3	18.9	20.9	25.7	25.6	29.4	24.8	0.9	1.0
Bermuda	12.0	8.2	10.7	8.9	16.0	14.3	17.1	16.4	10.5	8.6	10.4
Honduras	2.4	2.4	2.1	3.6	2.8	4.7	6.4	5.0	5.6	9.8	6.8
Barbados	6.1	6.1	5.2	4.7	8.2	10.2	6.9	9.3	12.3	12.3	16.5
Jamaica	21.6	22.8	8.4	23.6	13.5	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.3	7.6
Leeward and Windward Islands	7.1	6.3	5.6	7.6	10.9	13.0	15.2	9.5	8.9	13.4	4.8
Trinidad and Tobago	14.7	10.9	8.6	5.2	1.2	-	0.8	2.2	2.7	2.0	3.5
French West Indies	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.0	6.1	8.6
United States	3.4	14.2	35.0	12.5	13.5	19.4	17.0	17.1	18.7	31.7	30.7
Other Countries	2.7	2.2	1.5	2.5	2.6	3.9	2.0	2.5	2.4	9.3	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes infant and junior soups.

(b) Includes re-exports.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Ketchup: Value of Imports and Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
						- \$ '000 -					
United States	297	212	61	61	182	185	79	150	220	556	868
Other countries	-	-	-	-	*	-	1	1	2	3	-
Total	297	212	61	61	182	185	80	150	221	559	868
						- per cent -					
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.2	99.5	99.3	99.4	100.0
Other countries	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Tomato Juice (canned): Value of Imports and Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	- \$ '000 -										
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	11	1	3	*
United States	692	515	443	83	81	96	224	589	261	318	518
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	*	-	13 (a)
Total	692	515	443	83	81	100	231	603	262	321	531
	- per cent -										
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	1.9	0.5	1.1	0.1
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.6	97.1	97.6	99.5	98.9	97.6 (a)
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	-	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Taiwan

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Tomato Juice (canned): Value of Exports^(a) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- \$ '000 -										
United Kingdom	1,119	1,123	1,110	214	127	9	40	10	-	-	-
Nigeria	21	13	9	31	15	15	13	34	15	61	14
Sierra Leone	6	7	6	6	6	3	1	4	2	2	7
Guyana	67	65	18	32	5	1	*	-	-	-	-
Bermuda	13	12	15	7	7	7	1	*	1	-	1
Barbados	9	3	11	6	15	7	12	8	13	16	7
Leeward and Wind- ward Islands	6	3	5	8	8	6	7	6	5	3	3
Trinidad and Tobago	48	34	9	45	18	22	29	29	7	20	12
United States	5	13	-	2	250	-	-	*	333	8	-
Other countries	55	36	50	36	40	26	14	10	3	5	4
Total	1,348	1,308	1,232	388	491	95	118	102	379	114	48

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(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Tomato Juice (canned): Percentage Distribution of Value of Exports^(a) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	-- per cent --										
United Kingdom	83.0	85.9	90.1	55.0	25.8	9.0	33.6	10.0	-	-	-
Nigeria	1.5	1.0	0.7	7.9	3.1	15.9	11.4	33.3	3.9	53.1	28.8
Sierra Leone	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.3	3.4	1.1	4.3	0.6	1.5	13.8
Guyana	5.0	4.9	1.5	8.3	1.0	0.7	0.1	-	-	-	-
Bermuda	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.4	6.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	-	2.6
Barbados	0.7	0.2	0.9	1.7	3.0	7.0	10.4	8.3	3.5	13.6	14.5
Leeward and Windward Islands	0.4	0.2	0.4	2.1	1.7	6.6	6.0	5.5	1.4	2.4	7.3
Trinidad and Tobago	3.6	2.6	0.7	11.7	3.7	23.4	24.6	28.9	1.8	17.9	24.7
United States	0.4	1.0	-	0.6	51.0	-	-	0.2	87.9	7.3	-
Other countries	4.1	2.7	4.1	9.3	8.1	27.2	12.3	9.3	0.7	4.2	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Pickles and Relishes (a): Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- \$'000 -										
United Kingdom	195	219	248	263	305	140	152	149	196	203	268
France	29	73	67	66	97	19	21	43	43	78	49
Germany, West	31	64	74	57	68	40	33	58	54	63	75
Italy	29	116	109	57	57	46	44	8	16	21	22
Netherlands	6	41	70	63	71	39	190	123	431	251	252
Spain	2	98	134	87	206	171	238	182	213	246	87
Czechoslovakia	18	12	35	17	25	24	14	22	28	46	25
Poland	3	8	6	6	6	33	37	12	43	40	22
Hong Kong	3	3	5	1	5	20	29	9	12	5	13
India	17	11	32	21	51	29	55	51	108	120	99
Japan	6	7	12	11	13	22	30	28	20	24	21
Taiwan	-	-	-	1	5	13	5	3	32	5	11
United States	516	367	451	550	629	258	602	686	747	765	1,140
Other countries	<u>37</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	893	1,124	1,330	1,256	1,620	935	1,506	1,470	2,006	1,963	2,104

(a) Includes dressings and spreads etc., from 1966 to 1970.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Pickles and Relishes (a): Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	21.9	19.4	18.6	20.9	18.8	15.0	10.1	10.1	9.7	10.3	12.7
France	3.3	6.5	5.0	5.2	6.0	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.1	4.0	2.3
Germany, West	3.5	5.7	5.5	4.6	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.9	2.7	3.2	3.6
Italy	3.3	10.4	8.2	4.5	3.5	4.9	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.1
Netherlands	0.7	3.6	5.3	5.1	4.4	4.2	12.6	8.4	21.5	12.8	12.0
Spain	0.3	8.7	10.1	7.0	12.7	18.3	15.8	12.4	10.6	12.5	4.1
Czechoslovakia	2.0	1.1	2.6	1.4	1.5	2.5	0.9	1.5	1.4	2.4	1.2
Poland	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	3.5	2.5	0.8	2.1	2.0	1.1
Hong Kong	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.1	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6
India	1.9	1.0	2.4	1.7	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.4	5.4	6.1	4.7
Japan	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.0
Taiwan	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.3	0.5
United States	57.7	32.6	33.9	43.8	38.8	27.6	40.0	46.6	37.2	39.0	54.2
Other countries	<u>4.2</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>0.9</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes dressings and spreads etc., from 1966 to 1970.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Pickles and Relishes: Value of Exports (a) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- \$'000 -										
United Kingdom	482	403	223	57	53	96	111	159	114	86	109
Denmark	11	22	7	6	15	9	10	5	5	1	4
Germany, West	25	22	41	14	14	2	4	22	14	20	21
Iceland	1	4	4	1	1	8	5	8	11	3	20
Netherlands	5	7	15	12	33	51	29	14	5	8	13
Norway	19	26	21	28	18	18	12	14	19	12	4
Sweden	119	84	78	34	37	29	31	10	43	19	38
Nigeria	16	15	28	22	8	30	22	22	17	31	2
Singapore	9	6	10	5	24	30	35	21	29	24	18
Japan	1	1	14	7	23	9	29	29	37	35	89
Australia	226	253	208	296	430	237	375	361	496	313	357
Bermuda	15	14	26	22	36	40	35	39	39	33	16
Barbados	9	13	16	21	19	24	23	9	14	17	10
Trinidad and Tobago	18	14	18	12	18	19	16	20	34	17	17
Netherlands Antilles	7	13	10	13	24	19	17	17	12	12	3
United States	56	70	95	69	46	60	46	41	64	30	174
Other countries	107	131	143	168	166	174	131	120	88	77	77
Total	1,126	1,097	957	789	965	856	931	912	1,044	738	975

(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Pickles and Relishes: Percentage Distribution of Value of Exports^(a) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	42.8	36.7	23.3	7.2	5.5	11.2	11.9	17.4	10.9	11.7	11.2
Denmark	1.0	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5
Germany, West	2.2	2.0	4.3	1.8	1.4	0.3	0.4	2.4	1.4	2.7	2.2
Iceland	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.4	2.1
Netherlands	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.5	3.4	6.0	3.1	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.3
Norway	1.6	2.4	2.2	3.6	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.6	0.4
Sweden	10.6	7.6	8.1	4.4	3.9	3.3	3.3	1.1	4.1	2.6	3.9
Nigeria	1.5	1.3	2.9	2.8	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.4	1.7	4.2	0.2
Singapore	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	2.5	3.5	3.8	2.3	2.7	3.2	1.8
Japan	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.9	2.4	1.0	3.1	3.1	3.6	4.7	9.2
Australia	20.0	23.0	21.8	37.5	44.5	27.7	40.3	39.6	47.6	42.4	36.7
Bermuda	1.3	1.3	2.7	2.7	3.8	4.7	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.5	1.6
Barbados	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.6	2.0	2.9	2.5	1.0	1.4	2.3	1.1
Trinidad and Tobago	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.2	3.3	2.4	1.8
Netherlands Antilles	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.6	0.3
United States	5.0	6.4	9.9	8.7	4.8	7.0	5.0	4.5	6.1	4.1	17.9
Other countries	9.5	12.0	14.9	21.3	17.2	20.3	14.1	13.2	8.5	10.4	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Sauces: Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	-- \$'000 --										
United Kingdom	15	36	22	25	35	38	46	39	55	70	57
Belgium and Luxembourg	-	-	3	3	7	6	14	12	19	37	58
France	3	3	2	8	9	40	51	43	54	87	117
Italy	3	-	26	19	5	13	10	2	12	3	13
Portugal	-	-	-	-	*	1	1	15	87	44	62
Switzerland	-	5	3	16	48	58	92	134	200	301	350
Israel	-	-	16	76	153	60	147	211	122	12	14
Hong Kong	98	132	129	124	202	207	329	467	620	677	719
People's Republic of China	-	2	-	-	*	1	14	17	28	52	51
Japan	3	3	4	7	10	36	34	52	59	60	75
Philippines	-	-	-	-	4	2	8	6	5	10	17
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	11	14	10	28
Jamaica	7	4	8	10	9	9	25	8	28	96	89
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	7	4	17	34	15	75	32
United States	470	480	588	681	1,232	1,090	1,318	1,772	2,362	3,400	4,331
Other countries	4	4	3	5	13	13	38	85	55	101	51
Total	603	669	804	974	1,736	1,581	2,149	2,907	3,737	5,033	6,064

Source: Statistics Canada.

Sauces: Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	2.4	5.4	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.9
Belgium and Luxembourg	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
France	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9
Italy	0.5	-	3.2	2.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Portugal	-	-	-	-	*	0.1	*	0.5	2.3	0.9	1.0
Switzerland	-	0.7	0.4	1.6	2.7	3.6	4.3	4.6	5.4	6.0	5.8
Israel	-	-	2.0	7.8	8.8	3.8	6.8	7.3	3.3	0.2	0.2
Hong Kong	16.3	19.7	16.0	12.8	11.6	13.1	15.3	16.0	16.6	13.4	11.9
People's Republic of China	-	0.3	-	-	*	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8
Japan	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.2
Philippines	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5
Jamaica	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.9	1.5
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.5
United States	78.0	71.8	73.1	69.8	71.0	68.9	61.4	60.9	63.2	67.6	71.4
Other countries	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.8	2.9	1.5	2.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Sauces: (a)	Value of Exports ^(b) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976										
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
					-	\$'000	-				
United Kingdom	20	85	100	40	63	56	57	77	112	25	20
France	36	27	37	50	25	-	-	-	8	75	35
Germany, West	40	23	42	13	3	14	10	14	7	13	11
Netherlands	6	7	20	33	81	61	72	38	21	18	8
Australia	2	1	14	3	14	7	15	3	29	45	34
Guyana	57	61	79	41	32	23	14	10	12	18	25
Bahamas	42	88	72	70	47	35	26	17	15	13	1
Bermuda	19	19	29	28	11	22	3	4	6	13	6
Barbadas	64	61	76	76	89	105	78	72	96	76	61
Jamaica	138	158	166	41	24	21	21	6	5	1	-
Leeward and Windward Islands	31	43	60	73	71	70	64	39	80	71	26
Trinidad and Tobago	179	194	223	100	103	105	132	131	136	195	177
United States	23	87	595	144	34	26	49	193	377	318	217
Other countries	89	96	96	101	110	114	137	135	90	74	38
Total	747	950	1,609	813	707	660	679	739	992	956	658

(a) Excludes soya sauce.

(b) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Sauces: (a) Percentage Distribution of Value of Exports (b) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
							- per cent -					
United Kingdom		2.6	8.9	6.2	4.9	8.9	8.5	8.4	10.4	11.3	2.6	3.0
France		4.8	2.9	2.3	6.1	3.5	-	-	-	0.8	7.9	5.3
Germany, West		5.3	2.4	2.6	1.5	0.4	2.1	1.5	1.9	0.7	1.4	1.6
Netherlands		0.9	0.8	1.2	4.0	11.5	9.3	10.6	5.1	2.1	1.9	1.2
Australia		0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	2.0	1.0	2.3	0.4	2.9	4.7	5.2
Guyana		7.7	6.4	4.9	5.0	4.5	3.5	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.9	3.8
Bahamas		5.6	9.3	4.5	8.6	6.7	5.3	3.9	2.3	1.5	1.4	0.1
Bermuda		2.6	2.0	1.8	3.5	1.6	3.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.9
Barbados		8.5	6.4	4.7	9.4	12.6	15.9	11.5	9.7	9.6	8.0	9.2
Jamaica		18.5	16.6	10.3	5.0	3.4	3.2	3.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	-
Leeward and Windward Islands		4.1	4.5	3.8	8.9	10.0	10.6	9.4	5.3	8.1	7.4	3.9
Trinidad and Tobago		23.9	20.4	13.9	12.3	14.6	15.9	19.5	17.7	13.7	20.4	26.7
United States		3.1	9.2	37.0	17.8	4.8	4.0	7.3	26.1	38.0	33.3	33.0
Other countries		12.0	10.1	6.0	12.5	15.5	17.3	20.2	18.3	9.1	7.7	5.8
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes soya sauce.

(b) Includes re-exports.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Fruit Juices Fresh or Reconstituted: Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- \$'000 -										
United Kingdom	347	220	279	289	34	25	66	129	256	345	17
France	1	1	17	10	15	8	16	18	19	55	22
Germany, West	22	27	33	54	47	61	58	50	61	36	95
Italy	8	20	32	51	61	124	48	189	179	193	208
Netherlands	9	9	12	5	18	10	21	4	7	8	15
Spain	2	4	2	-	*	14	25	20	30	57	38
Switzerland	-	5	2	10	5	8	8	10	9	6	18
Israel	32	180	232	211	6	125	58	113	32	29	41
South Africa	60	60	86	72	53	29	65	58	23	39	1
Philippines	-	-	-	398	432	651	780	766	1,045	1,276	967
Belize	250	264	618	274	324	607	274	207	230	122	-
Trinidad and Tobago	68	202	193	139	32	14	39	11	29	21	15
United States	8,825	9,953	9,699	9,637	10,212	9,418	9,773	11,265	11,613	12,659	15,134
Other countries	103	39	50	30	32	66	77	41	78	119	39
Total	9,726	10,984	11,257	11,179	11,271	11,162	11,308	12,881	13,612	14,966	16,610

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruit Juices Fresh or Reconstituted: Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976											
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	3.6	2.0	2.5	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.9	2.3	0.1
France	*	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Germany, West	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6
Italy	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Netherlands	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Spain	*	*	*	-	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Switzerland	-	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1
Israel	0.3	1.6	2.1	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
South Africa	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	*
Philippines	-	-	-	3.6	3.8	5.8	6.9	6.0	7.7	8.5	5.8
Belize	2.6	2.4	5.5	2.5	2.9	5.4	2.4	1.6	1.7	0.8	-
Trinidad and Tabago	0.7	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
United States	90.7	90.6	86.2	86.2	90.6	84.4	86.4	87.3	85.3	84.6	91.1
Other countries	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Fruit Juices Fresh or Reconstituted: Value of Exports ^(a) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976											
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						- \$'000 -					
United Kingdom	40	95	57	59	65	95	89	105	10	33	29
Germany, West	6	4	5	4	-	-	3	4	13	23	30
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	12	12	27
Bahamas	14	15	19	21	38	32	30	37	22	28	20
Bermuda	14	15	17	21	29	54	55	60	86	66	61
Barbados	10	9	9	6	19	23	30	23	21	25	20
Jamaica	1	1	3	-	-	110	197	183	139	170	71
Leeward and Windward Islands	7	8	14	23	39	34	53	47	38	22	15
Trinidad and Tobago	17	19	13	16	22	45	62	87	51	50	53
St. Pierre and Miquelon	3	4	4	3	4	16	17	17	13	15	15
United States	1	47	30	122	94	1,409	1,529	2,034	2,367	2,812	181
Other countries	22	34	25	36	36	36	25	31	63	56	28
Total	134	251	194	313	347	1,853	2,093	2,634	2,834	3,313	550

(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruit Juices Fresh or Reconstituted:		Percentage Distribution of Value of Exports ^(a) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976										
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	
						- per cent -						
United Kingdom	29.7	37.8	29.3	18.9	18.7	5.1	4.3	4.0	0.4	1.0	5.4	
Germany, West	4.3	1.7	2.5	1.4	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	5.4	
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	4.9	
Bahamas	10.3	6.1	9.7	6.7	11.0	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.9	3.6	
Bermuda	10.5	5.8	8.8	6.9	8.5	2.9	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.0	11.1	
Barbados	7.3	3.5	4.6	2.0	5.5	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	3.7	
Jamaica	0.9	0.5	1.5	-	-	5.9	9.4	6.9	4.9	5.1	12.9	
Leeward and Windward Islands	5.1	3.2	7.1	7.3	11.2	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.4	0.7	2.7	
Trinidad and Tobago	12.5	7.6	6.6	5.2	6.3	2.4	3.0	3.3	1.8	1.5	9.6	
St-Pierre and Miquelon	2.2	1.5	1.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	2.8	
United States	0.5	18.9	15.3	39.1	27.2	76.0	73.0	77.2	83.5	84.9	32.9	
Other countries	16.6	13.4	12.8	11.6	10.4	1.9	1.2	1.2	2.2	1.7	5.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Fruit Juice Concentrates: Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						\$'000	-				
United Kingdom	40	45	57	178	324	152	448	357	332	528	61
France	169	11	7	54	101	282	204	891	1,116	147	63
Germany, West	2	6	9	5	14	39	22	23	244	23	23
Italy	122	141	135	161	86	419	348	537	340	14	84
Netherlands	33	27	24	46	58	30	42	75	55	40	102
Spain	20	40	66	122	178	245	324	1,311	885	631	221
Bulgaria	45	260	281	152	73	7	198	-	393	49	-
Israel	17	26	408	536	127	88	582	321	141	145	26
South Africa	223	30	657	642	35	145	272	323	273	337	429
Australia	81	15	-	1	3	3	1	436	22	16	19
Argentina	9	-	-	-	675	1,300	1,034	1,499	522	1,311	563
Brazil	1,815	1,016	2,831	3,420	1,827	4,271	4,666	5,327	3,692	11,563	10,117
Belize	581	459	413	61	188	124	753	766	1,133	892	1,126
Jamaica	490	2	215	261	-	3	-	-	140	209	1
Mexico	255	38	208	2,476	1,749	1,499	1,193	1,887	2,790	683	933
Panama	-	-	10	37	135	-	306	847	724	269	-
United States	10,200	11,135	12,391	13,942	15,092	16,281	18,920	22,418	27,287	31,758	36,652
Other Countries	51	189	242	1,239	1,385	945	400	568	675	486	365
Total	14,154	13,439	17,956	23,333	22,049	25,834	29,715	37,585	40,765	49,100	50,785

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruit Juice Concentrates: Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.1
France	1.2	0.1	*	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.7	2.4	2.7	0.3	0.1
Germany, West	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	*	*
Italy	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.8	*	0.2
Netherlands	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Spain	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	3.5	2.2	1.3	0.4
Bulgaria	0.3	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.3	*	0.7	-	1.0	0.1	-
Israel	0.1	0.2	2.3	2.3	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1
South Africa	1.6	0.2	3.7	2.8	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8
Australia	0.6	0.1	-	*	*	*	*	1.2	0.1	*	*
Argentina	0.1	-	-	-	3.1	5.0	3.5	4.0	1.3	2.7	1.1
Brazil	12.8	7.6	15.8	14.7	8.3	16.5	15.7	14.2	9.1	23.5	19.9
Belize	4.1	3.4	2.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	2.5	2.0	2.8	1.8	2.2
Jamaica	3.5	*	1.2	1.1	-	*	-	-	0.3	0.4	*
Mexico	1.8	0.3	1.2	10.6	7.9	5.8	4.0	5.0	6.8	1.4	1.8
Panama	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.6	-	1.0	2.3	1.8	0.5	-
United States	72.1	82.9	69.0	59.8	68.4	63.0	63.7	59.6	66.9	64.7	72.2
Other countries	0.4	1.4	1.3	5.3	6.3	3.7	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Fruit Juice Concentrates: Value of Exports ^(a) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976										
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	
						\$'000	-			
United Kingdom	15	53	3	11	1	-	*	24	-	
Bahamas	3	4	22	10	5	-	3	1	12	
Bermuda	7	4	17	16	19	6	12	18	26	
Barbados	7	4	10	8	16	*	1	1	*	
Jamaica	49	31	18	59	80	38	15	61	52	
Trinidad and Tobago	30(b)	33	28	44(b)	34(b)	8(b)	26	34	33	
Mexico	273	267	369	171	242	166	-	-	-	
United States	1,210	964	1,370	2,137	1,822	373	196	791	317	
Other countries	30	20	38	48	67	98	30	40	14	
Total	1,623	1,378	1,875	2,504	2,286	689	284	970	454	

(a) Includes re-exports.

(b) Re-exports only, exports were reported as nil.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruit Juice Concentrates: Percentage Distribution of Value of Exports(a) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	0.9	3.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	-	0.2	2.5	-	-	0.6
Bahamas	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.2	-	1.1	0.1	2.7	-	-
Bermuda	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	4.3	1.9	5.6	7.0	4.6
Barbados	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Jamaica	3.0	2.2	1.0	2.3	3.5	5.5	5.3	6.3	11.4	5.0	2.4
Trinidad and Tobago	1.8(b)	2.4	1.5	1.8(b)	1.5(b)	1.2(b)	9.1	3.5	7.3	6.8	4.2
Mexico	16.8	19.3	19.7	6.8	10.6	24.1	-	-	-	-	-
United States	74.5	70.0	73.0	85.3	79.7	54.1	69.2	81.5	69.7	76.2	80.5
Other countries	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.9	14.2	10.6	4.1	3.1	4.7	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes re-exports.

(b) Re-exports only, exports were reported as nil.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Pie Filler: Value of Exports (a) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- \$'000 -										
United Kingdom	561	532	253	82	83	87	128	81	38	25	-
Australia	8	10	7	11	16	13	35	23	42	56	58
Barbados	2	4	7	7	7	10	12	7	18	17	9
Jamaica	2	3	1	11	20	6	24	16	14	27	11
Trinidad and Tobago	1	2	3	5	9	4	13	10	18	4	14
United States	1	*	3	*	13	14	2	3	12	1	29
Other countries	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>23</u>
Total	587	567	292	139	170	152	250	194	207	188	144

(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Pie Filler: Percentage Distribution of Value of Exports ^(a) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976											
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	95.6	93.9	86.7	59.0	48.7	57.2	51.4	41.7	18.5	13.5	-
Australia	1.4	1.7	2.5	8.2	9.3	8.6	14.2	11.9	20.2	30.0	40.3
Barbados	0.4	0.7	2.3	5.4	3.9	6.8	4.8	3.6	8.9	9.2	6.0
Jamaica	0.3	0.6	0.3	7.7	12.0	4.2	9.7	8.1	6.9	14.2	7.4
Trinidad and Tobago	0.2	0.4	1.0	3.4	5.4	2.4	5.4	4.9	8.5	2.2	9.6
United States	0.2	*	0.9	*	7.4	9.3	0.7	1.4	6.0	0.5	20.4
Other countries	1.9	2.7	6.2	16.2	13.3	11.5	13.9	28.3	31.0	30.5	16.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^(a) Includes re-exports.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Fruit Peels, Candied, Glacé and Maraschino Cherries: Value of Imports by Country
of Origin, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	- \$'000 -										
France	411	462	354	535	448	359	392	317	978	174	583
Italy	2	5	4	17	18	20	43	59	11	5	77
Spain	-	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	3	19
South Africa	13	8	-	4	1	1	6	7	9	18	14
Hong Kong	*	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	7	3
Australia	12	15	8	15	15	11	20	27	26	42	19
United States	30	25	71	24	4	8	19	71	298	301	316
Other countries	1	*	1	1	4	1	6	7	43	1	5
Total	470	517	439	599	502	402	486	491	1,367	550	1,036

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruit Peels, Candied, Glacé and Maraschino Cherries: Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- per cent -										
France	87.6	89.5	80.5	89.4	89.2	89.4	80.5	64.7	71.5	31.6	56.3
Italy	0.4	0.9	0.9	2.8	3.6	4.9	8.8	12.1	0.8	0.8	7.4
Spain	-	-	-	-	2.0	0.5	-	-	-	0.5	1.8
South Africa	2.8	1.6	-	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.5	0.7	3.3	1.3
Hong Kong	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.3
Australia	2.6	2.9	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.7	4.1	5.4	1.9	7.6	1.8
United States	6.4	4.8	16.2	3.9	0.9	1.9	3.9	14.6	21.8	54.7	30.5
Other countries	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.1	1.3	3.2	0.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Cider: Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	- \$'000 -										
United Kingdom	16	23	51	52	89	66	75	62	103	150	143
France	6	15	11	16	13	10	-	-	-	-	*
Switzerland	-	1	-	-	22	13	-	2	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	16	-	-	-
Japan	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	7
United States	8	3	-	15	4	4	10	14	18	55	103
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	11
Total	29	53	62	83	128	93	100	94	123	206	264

Source: Statistics Canada.

Cider: Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	53.6	43.0	82.0	62.7	69.6	70.8	75.2	65.8	83.2	72.8	54.1
France	19.0	28.6	18.0	19.2	10.4	10.6	-	-	-	-	*
Switzerland	-	1.9	-	-	17.2	14.1	-	2.1	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.6	16.9	-	-	-
Japan	-	20.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	0.4	2.6
United States	27.4	6.0	-	18.1	2.8	4.5	10.2	15.2	14.5	26.7	39.2
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.2	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Appendix Table 82

Mincemeat: Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
	- \$'000 -										
United Kingdom	747	785	741	726	829	954	1,073	1,148	1,298	1,847	1,798
Ireland	21	18	16	25	179	101	57	63	72	55	54
France	1	6	6	8	2	22	51	41	53	98	102
Germany, West	21	27	32	44	15	47	51	40	47	75	45
Greece	6	20	36	22	33	31	12	42	36	72	38
Italy	10	6	45	27	10	17	25	17	13	22	25
Portugal	4	8	8	11	2	8	5	20	31	37	25
Switzerland	6	18	30	36	2	57	58	95	103	106	89
Bulgaria	-	2	3	11	66	127	33	44	54	90	119
Hungary	14	7	10	13	17	4	3	4	10	6	34
Poland	1	7	5	6	1	8	4	7	37	21	28
Israel	1	1	1	-	2	17	10	15	31	61	23
South Africa	5	5	4	8	1	32	4	33	5	36	51
Jamaica	188	70	91	91	47	19	50	71	71	254	123
United States	106	117	208	222	350	149	280	406	620	1,267	1,337
Other countries	43	42	33	34	93	60	73	72	88	618	139
Total	1,174	1,138	1,270	1,285	1,648	1,650	1,787	2,117	2,570	4,666	4,031

(a) Mexico accounts for 462 thousand dollars.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Mincemeat: Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	- per cent -										
United Kingdom	63.6	69.0	58.3	56.5	50.3	57.8	60.0	54.2	50.5	39.6	44.6
Ireland	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.9	10.9	6.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	1.2	1.3
France	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.3	2.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.5
Germany, West	1.8	2.4	2.5	3.4	0.9	2.8	2.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.1
Greece	0.5	1.8	2.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	0.7	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.9
Italy	0.9	0.5	3.5	2.1	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
Portugal	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.6
Switzerland	0.5	1.6	2.4	2.8	0.1	3.5	3.2	4.5	4.0	2.3	2.2
Bulgaria	-	0.2	0.2	0.9	4.0	7.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.9	3.0
Hungary	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.8
Poland	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.7
Israel	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.6
South Africa	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.8	1.3
Jamaica	16.0	6.2	7.2	7.1	2.9	1.2	2.8	3.4	2.8	5.4	3.1
United States	9.0	10.3	16.4	17.3	21.2	9.0	15.7	19.2	24.1	27.2 (a)	33.2
Other countries	3.7	3.7	2.6	2.6	5.6	3.6	4.1	3.4	3.4	13.2	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Mexico accounts for 9.9 per cent.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Miscellaneous Products: (a) Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	- \$'000 -										
United Kingdom	86	99	278	330	326	373	326	307	295	485	717
France	56	32	204	315	92	68	134	270	214	232	125
Greece	55	49	129	266	104	360	501	154	615	263	952
Italy	2,955	4,479	4,316	3,884	2,186	2,462	2,103	3,096	3,992	1,869	2,158
Netherlands	1,040	974	742	823	1,275	719	763	1,462	1,578	1,271	1,596
Portugal	4,489	5,073	3,870	3,858	3,741	3,718	4,336	5,594	6,417	5,094	3,159
Spain	165	275	544	427	367	1,094	1,166	1,496	3,515	4,276	2,574
Poland	697	421	312	276	321	290	429	706	793	569	652
Turkey	25	30	42	131	93	46	160	265	154	731	611
Hong Kong	106	178	134	179	272	261	289	280	381	427	691
People's Republic of China	-	29	37	52	79	120	219	219	472	255	295
Japan	147	216	241	139	266	320	404	434	689	470	671
Taiwan	17	42	22	34	30	36	82	90	153	226	388
Mexico	122	154	173	182	260	141	261	680	1,270	729	1,002
United States	9,335	8,366	9,130	10,955	10,095	9,011	10,973	18,054	25,857	20,418	25,416
Other countries	809	1,109	1,198	1,335	1,446	1,160	1,200	1,260	4,775	2,538	1,358
Total	20,106	21,527	21,372	23,188	20,956	20,180	23,347	34,367	51,171	39,851	42,365

(a) Includes fruits dried, fruits preserved not canned, instant mashed potatoes, potatoes dried, vegetables preserved not canned, tomato paste canned, infant and junior foods and potato starch and flour.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Miscellaneous Products: (a)		Percentage Distribution of Value of Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976										
		<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
		- per cent -										
	United Kingdom	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.7
	France	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3
	Greece	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.8	2.1	0.4	1.2	0.7	2.2
	Italy	14.7	20.8	20.2	16.8	10.4	12.2	9.0	9.0	7.8	4.7	5.1
	Netherlands	5.2	4.5	3.5	3.6	6.1	3.6	3.3	4.3	3.1	3.2	3.8
	Portugal	22.3	23.6	18.1	16.6	17.9	18.4	18.6	16.3	12.5	12.8	7.5
	Spain	0.8	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.8	5.4	5.0	4.4	6.9	10.7	6.1
	Poland	3.5	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.5
	Turkey	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.8	1.4
	Hong Kong	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.6
	People's Republic of China	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7
	Japan	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6
	Taiwan	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9
	Mexico	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.1	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.4
	United States	46.4	38.9	42.7	47.2	48.2	44.7	47.0	52.5	50.5	51.2	60.0
	Other countries	4.0	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.9	5.7	5.1	3.7	9.3	6.4	3.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes fruits dried, fruits preserved not canned, instant mashed potatoes, potatoes dried, vegetables preserved not canned, tomato paste canned, infant and junior foods and potato starch and flour.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Miscellaneous Products: (a) Value of Exports (b) by Country of Destination, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						- \$'000	-				
United Kingdom	1,104	3,287	4,025	5,930	5,426	4,002	2,969	4,043	2,553	2,033	6,152
Ireland	25	27	22	29	55	24	92	79	103	91	38
Germany, West	1	8	7	1	7	45	175	348	46	9	180
Italy	52	28	6	46	143	421	264	356	361	66	496
Spain	-	-	-	90	175	58	285	128	-	209	199
Hong Kong	6	3	-	-	*	1	4	6	300	318	9
Singapore	-	-	-	-	*	2	2	7	267	181	7
Japan	-	-	-	-	10	5	8	5	284	226	-
Australia	3	*	7	23	29	-	24	62	632	375	22
Bermuda	9	5	13	10	14	13	20	21	22	21	11
Belize	3	1	3	5	3	5	9	8	15	8	13
Barbados	6	8	15	22	40	27	54	40	96	28	23
Jamaica	37	40	49	95	108	69	128	102	71	73	22
Leeward and Windward Islands	13	11	15	24	23	27	32	39	34	18	20
Trinidad and Tobago	23	13	19	65	95	79	96	149	103	81	113
United States	147	382	207	400	639	1,299	1,004	2,955	1,332	1,067	1,032
Other countries	634	215	128	597	292	436	1,343	987	915	1,488	605
Total	2,062	4,029	4,515	7,335	7,059	6,512	6,511	9,333	7,134	6,290	8,940

(a) Includes fruits dried or preserved, not canned, vegetables dried, n.e.s., vegetables preserved, not canned, infant and junior foods and potato starch and flour.

(b) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

(a) Miscellaneous Products:		(b) Percentage Distribution of Value of Exports by Country of Destination, 1966-1976										
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
		- per cent -										
United Kingdom		53.5	81.6	89.1	80.8	76.9	61.5	45.6	43.3	35.8	32.3	68.8
Ireland		1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.4	0.4
Germany, West		*	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	0.7	2.7	3.7	0.6	0.1	2.0
Italy		2.5	0.7	0.1	0.6	2.0	6.5	4.1	3.8	5.1	1.1	5.6
Spain		-	-	-	1.2	2.5	0.9	4.4	1.4	-	3.3	2.2
Hong Kong		0.3	0.1	-	-	*	*	0.1	0.1	4.2	5.1	0.1
Singapore		-	-	-	-	*	*	*	0.1	3.7	2.9	0.1
Japan		-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.0	3.6	-
Australia		0.1	*	0.2	0.3	0.4	-	0.4	0.7	8.9	6.0	0.2
Bermuda		0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Belize		0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Barbados		0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.3
Jamaica		1.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.2
Leeward and Windward Islands		0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
Trinidad and Tobago		1.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3
United States		7.1	9.5	4.6	5.4	9.1	19.9	15.4	31.7	18.7	17.0	11.5
Other countries		30.8	5.3	2.8	8.1	4.1	6.7	20.6	10.6	12.8	23.7	6.8
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes fruits dried or preserved, not canned, vegetables dried, n.e.s., vegetables preserved, not canned, infant and junior foods and potato starch and flour.

(b) Includes re-exports.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Fruit and Vegetable Products: Value of Re-exports by Commodity, 1966-1976

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
					-	\$'000	-				
Canned fruits	19	42	20	27	98	45	34	54	191	147	314
Frozen fruits	30	32	20	28	30	111	21	158	94	141	127
Canned vegetables	247	698	91	96	105	98	64	604	505	840	509
Frozen vegetables	4	45	110	260	189	30	62	108	339	159	2,924
Jams and jellies	1	2	*	19	-	2	2	*	16	8	5
Canned soups	8	3	16	12	9	5	7	24	4	8	31
Tomato juice	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickles and relishes	1	2	-	1	4	2	10	1	2	-	21
Sauces	14	31	1	8	4	10	10	9	45	34	7
Fruit juices fresh or reconstituted	-	*	-	-	19	8	18	19	24	15	31
Fruit juice concentrates	439	48	252	1,117	701	264	60	219	36	95	178
Pie filler	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	2	11	-	-
Miscellaneous products (a)	82	164	87	83	108	113	337	1,788	502	242	489
Total	846	1,067	597	1,651	1,267	688	624	2,985	1,769	1,689	4,634

(a) Includes fruits dried or preserved not canned, vegetables dried n.e.s., vegetables preserved not canned, infant and junior foods and potato starch and flour.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Value Added (Manufacturing Activity), Number of Employees, Value Added per Employee, 1961-1975

	<u>Value Added (Manufacturing Activity)</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Value Added per Employee</u>
	\$'000	No.	\$
1961	123,483	17,523	7,047
1962	136,732	18,258	7,489
1963	145,446	17,567	8,280
1964	165,817	18,813	8,814
1965	176,100	19,645	8,964
1966	193,796	20,558	9,427
1967	203,039	20,029	10,137
1968	208,009	19,343	10,754
1969	219,099	19,348	11,324
1970	210,534	18,876	11,154
1971	224,632	18,185	12,353
1972	250,766	18,260	13,733
1973	282,605	18,886	14,964
1974	346,542	19,200	18,049
1975	388,601	19,519	19,909

Source: Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 90

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Total Wages and Salaries, Number of Employees, Average Annual Earnings per Employee and Index of Average Annual Earnings, 1961-1975

	<u>Wages and Salaries</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Average Annual Earnings per Employee</u>	<u>Index of Average Annual Earnings</u>
	\$'000	No.	\$	1961 = 100
1961	54,948	17,523	3,136	100.0
1962	59,670	18,258	3,268	104.2
1963	60,442	17,567	3,441	109.7
1964	66,842	18,813	3,553	113.3
1965	73,835	19,645	3,758	119.8
1966	81,379	20,558	3,959	126.2
1967	85,929	20,029	4,290	136.8
1968	90,073	19,343	4,657	148.5
1969	96,385	19,348	4,982	158.9
1970	100,527	18,876	5,326	169.8
1971	106,160	18,185	5,838	186.2
1972	115,919	18,260	6,348	202.4
1973	128,961	18,886	6,828	217.7
1974	146,446	19,200	7,627	243.2
1975	168,685	19,519	8,642	275.6

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Index of Real Domestic Product,
Index of Employment (All
Employees), Index of Real
Domestic Product per Employee,
1961-1975

	<u>Index of Real Domestic Product</u>	<u>Index of Employment (All Employees)</u>	<u>Index of Real Domestic Product per Employee</u>
	1961 = 100		
1961	100.0	100.0	100.0
1962	116.0	104.2	111.3
1963	118.0	100.3	117.6
1964	121.9	107.4	113.5
1965	128.8	112.1	114.9
1966	137.9	117.3	117.6
1967	141.6	114.3	123.9
1968	145.9	110.4	132.2
1969	155.5	110.4	140.9
1970	159.9	107.7	148.5
1971	163.8	103.8	157.8
1972	172.2	104.2	165.3
1973	177.4	107.8	164.6
1974	183.9	109.6	167.8
1975	177.9	111.4	159.7

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Average Monthly Index of Real Domestic Product and of Employment, Averages for 1961-65, 1966-70 and 1971-75

Index of Real Domestic Product	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average
	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>
1961-65	67.0	65.4	65.1	68.3	76.0	92.0	129.3	170.0	177.7	115.3	101.8	72.4	100.0
1966-70	72.9	73.3	70.6	73.4	78.0	88.6	120.2	168.7	169.6	109.6	96.9	77.7	100.0
1971-75	75.9	75.6	75.8	79.0	84.2	89.9	116.4	165.1	163.2	102.6	93.8	78.0	100.0
Index of Employment													
1961-65	71.1	66.7	66.4	69.4	76.8	91.8	127.5	172.4	172.5	113.9	101.8	72.1	100.0
1966-70	74.4	73.3	72.3	74.4	80.8	91.8	121.7	165.7	160.0	109.7	98.1	77.7	100.0
1975-75	78.6	77.0	77.5	81.4	88.6	91.6	112.8	157.4	152.6	106.9	95.7	80.4	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Value of Mid-Year Net Stock of Capital per Employee, Current and
Constant (1961) Dollars, Total Manufacturing and
Food and Beverages, 1961-1975

	<u>Total Manufacturing</u> <u>Mid-Year Net Stock</u> <u>Value per Employee</u>		<u>Food and Beverages</u> <u>Mid-Year Net Stock</u> <u>Value per Employee</u>	
	current \$	1961 \$	current \$	1961 \$
1961	9,510	9,509	8,332	8,332
1962	9,729	9,493	9,006	8,777
1963	10,087	9,535	9,652	9,152
1964	10,460	9,496	10,261	9,280
1965	11,246	9,571	11,065	9,379
1966	12,070	9,833	11,729	9,502
1967	12,640	10,484	11,913	9,919
1968	13,270	11,045	12,598	10,483
1969	14,150	11,280	13,843	11,044
1970	15,945	12,149	15,357	11,646
1971	17,529	12,823	16,795	12,308
1972	18,301	12,894	17,472	12,567
1973	19,368	12,808	19,241	12,882
1974	22,970	13,191	23,340	13,466
1975	28,040	14,235	27,400	13,847
% Change 1961-75	+194.8	+49.7	+328.9	+66.2

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Index of Industry Selling
Price and the Consumer Price Index for Processed Fruits
and Processed Vegetables, 1961-1976

	Industry	Consumer Price Index	
	Selling	Processed	Processed
	<u>Price</u>	<u>Fruits</u>	<u>Vegetables</u>
1961=100			
1961	100.0	100.0	100.0
1962	99.5	99.0	99.6
1963	103.4	108.0	100.6
1964	107.4	115.7	107.6
1965	107.3	113.0	111.3
1966	110.5	113.5	115.9
1967	113.0	112.0	119.0
1968	115.4	120.0	124.2
1969	118.5	125.6	125.4
1970	121.7	125.5	126.8
1971	125.6	122.7	123.3
1972	131.4	127.6	128.9
1973	142.8	142.5	140.7
1974	173.6	169.3	170.4
1975	198.3	188.0	208.4
1976	206.7	193.7	213.8

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Indexes of Unit Cost of Selected Inputs, 1961-1975

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
	1961=100														
Fruits	100	96	99	107	112	122	111	117	133	116	113	129	192	202	183
Vegetables	100	81	87	84	83	87	88	90	91	89	89	94	102	123	257
Meat and Poultry	100	127	118	121	112	119	127	127	137	163	158	167	210	284	260
Sugar	100	105	173	147	98	91	91	94	106	113	126	143	167	310	417
Other ingredients	100	106	94	107	123	139	144	144	156	160	163	170	193	215	219
Total Materials and Supplies	100	88	99	97	91	98	95	99	105	102	101	113	135	177	253
Containers and Packaging Materials	100	89	88	92	94	90	94	95	94	93	95	99	105	118	133
Fuel and Electricity	100	101	98	97	95	94	95	96	96	96	99	111	118	160	197
Wages and Salaries	100	101	103	108	115	122	130	139	150	164	179	195	206	234	275

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Appendix Table 96

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Number of Corporations and Profits by Level of Taxable Income, 1968-1974						
	Positive Taxable Income		Zero Taxable Income		Negative Taxable Income	
	Number of Corporations	Profits	Number of Corporations	Profits	Number of Corporations	Profits
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
1968	102	23,109	29	923	51	-2,702
1969	94	25,489	24	1,537	54	-1,540
1970	92	24,819	38	1,140	61	-3,984
1971	82	26,235	33	734	51	-2,268
1972	89	40,639	78	533	16	-2,335
1973	105	54,671	44	1,048	39	-1,324
1974	99	74,589	47	2,574	46	-3,988

Source: Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 97

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Number of Corporations and Profits by Asset Size, by Level of Taxable Income, 1974								
Asset Size	Positive Taxable Income		Zero Taxable Income		Negative Taxable Income		Total Taxable Income	
	Number of Corporations	Profits	Number of Corporations	Profits	Number of Corporations	Profits	Number of Corporations	Profits
\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Under 250	31	591	21	246	25	-193	77	644
250-900	30	1,779	15	751	8	-337	53	2,193
1,000-24,999	31	20,077	11	1,577	13	-3,458	55	18,196
25,000-99,999	7	52,142	-	-	-	-	7	52,142
Total	99	74,589	47	2,574	46	-3,988	192	73,175

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Number of Corporations,
Sales and Profits, by level of Taxable Income, by Country
of Control, 1974

	Number of Corporations ^(a)	Sales	Profits	Profits as a Percent of Sales
	No.	\$'000	\$'000	%
<u>Positive Taxable Income</u>				
Foreign	20	601,604	58,307	9.7
Canadian	<u>52</u>	<u>215,252</u>	<u>15,732</u>	7.3
Total	72	816,856	74,039	9.1
<u>Zero Taxable Income</u>				
Foreign	5	13,631	1,236	9.1
Canadian	<u>24</u>	<u>52,459</u>	<u>1,174</u>	2.2
Total	29	66,090	2,410	3.6
<u>Negative Taxable Income</u>				
Foreign	3	19,661	-456	-2.3
Canadian	<u>20</u>	<u>77,497</u>	<u>-3,383</u>	-4.4
Total	23	97,158	-3,839	-4.0
<u>Total Taxable Income</u>				
Foreign	28	634,896	59,087	9.3
Canadian	<u>96</u>	<u>345,208</u>	<u>13,523</u>	3.9
Total	124	980,104	72,610	7.4

(a) The number of corporations differs from Appendix Tables 96 and 97 due to the fact that the above table does not include all corporations.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 99

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: All Reporting Corporations,
Assets, Equity, Sales, Profits
Before and After Taxes, 1968-1974

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Equity</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Profit</u>	
				<u>Before Taxes</u>	<u>After Taxes</u>
	- million of dollars -				
1968	347.8	168.9	508.2	21.3	11.2
1969	365.7	182.4	518.5	27.6	16.3
1970	379.1	195.9	569.7	25.0	13.7
1971	404.9	201.7	583.9	24.7	13.2
1972	428.6	219.3	649.4	38.8	22.6
1973	498.1	240.5	828.9	54.4	34.9
1974	604.2	281.2	990.5	73.2	50.5

Source: Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 100

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: All Reporting Corporations,
Before and After Tax Returns
as a Per Cent of Assets, Equity
and Sales, 1968-1974

	<u>Before Tax Return</u>			<u>After Tax Return</u>		
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Equity</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Equity</u>	<u>Sales</u>
	- per cent -					
1968	6.1	12.6	4.2	3.2	6.6	2.2
1969	7.5	15.1	5.3	4.5	8.9	3.1
1970	6.6	12.8	4.4	3.6	7.0	2.4
1971	6.1	12.2	4.2	3.3	6.5	2.3
1972	9.1	17.7	6.0	5.3	10.3	3.5
1973	10.9	22.6	6.6	7.0	14.5	4.2
1974	12.1	26.0	7.4	8.4	18.0	5.1

Source: Appendix Table 99.

Appendix Table 101

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: After Tax Returns as a Per Cent of Assets, Equity and Sales, for Selected United States Processors, 1971-1976

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>1971-74</u>
	- per cent -						
<u>Campbell Soup</u>							
Assets	9.9	8.3	10.9	10.4	10.3	10.9	9.9
Equity	12.8	11.0	13.6	13.7	13.1	14.3	12.8
Sales	6.5	5.5	6.4	5.8	5.6	6.2	6.0
<u>Del Monte</u>							
Assets	3.9	4.0	4.4	6.1	6.1	6.7	4.6
Equity	9.3	9.7	10.5	14.3	15.5	15.5	11.1
Sales	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.1
<u>Gerber Products</u> ^(a)							
Assets	12.9	13.2	9.5	..	8.8	11.2	11.8 ^(b)
Equity	16.1	16.4	12.5	..	12.5	15.8	15.0 ^(b)
Sales	7.1	7.2	5.5	..	5.0	6.1	6.6 ^(b)
<u>Green Giant</u>							
Assets	3.4	4.1	4.0	4.7	3.3	2.2	4.1
Equity	7.2	8.8	8.5	9.9	8.7	5.2	8.7
Sales	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.3	2.4
<u>H. J. Heinz</u>							
Assets	5.0	5.2	2.6	6.5	5.8	6.3	4.9
Equity	10.2	10.6	5.6	14.4	13.2	12.4	10.3
Sales	3.8	3.7	1.8	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.5
<u>Libby, McNeil & Libby</u>							
Assets	4.7	-0.2	3.2	4.4	2.8	1.0	3.0
Equity	10.1	-0.4	6.9	9.5	6.5	2.2	6.7
Sales	3.3	-0.1	2.1	2.9	2.1	0.7	2.0
<u>Stokely-Van Camp</u>							
Assets	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.5	3.8	4.6
Equity	6.3	6.6	7.4	8.8	8.8	7.1	7.3
Sales	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.5
<u>Total</u>							
Assets	6.2	5.5	5.6	7.0	6.5	6.8	6.1
Equity	11.0	9.9	10.0	13.1	12.4	12.3	11.0
Sales	4.3	3.7	3.5	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.9

(a) Not recorded in Top 500 for 1974.

(b) Three-year average omitting 1974.

Source: Derived from Fortune 500.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: After Tax Returns as a Per Cent of Assets, Equity and Sales, for Selected Groups of Processors, Average 1971-74

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Equity</u>	<u>Sales</u>
	- per cent -		
All Reporting Canadian Processors	6.3	12.9	4.0
Processors with a Positive Taxable Income	8.0	14.7	5.0
Processors with Assets of \$10 Million & Over	8.6	14.6	5.9
Seven Largest U.S. Processors	6.1	11.0	3.9

Source: Appendix Table 101 and Statistics Canada.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Raw Product Costs, Comparison, Canada and the United States, 1966-1975 (a)

VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1966-70	Average 1971-75
Potatoes:													
U.S.A. - Farm Value	¢/lb.	2.04	1.87	2.23	2.24	2.21	1.90	3.01	4.90	3.96	..	2.11	3.44
Canada - Farm Value	¢/lb.	1.44	1.72	1.55	2.13	1.98	1.71	3.41	5.18	2.87	5.15	1.77	3.29
Price Differential	%	29.4	8.0	30.5	4.9	10.4	10.0	(13.3)	(5.7)	27.5	..	16.1	4.4
Tomatoes:													
U.S.A. - All Processing	¢/lb.	1.78	2.14	2.01	1.74	1.70	1.78	1.76	2.10	3.23	3.16	1.87	2.41
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	¢/lb.	2.24	2.36	2.35	2.49	2.44	2.33	2.34	2.42	3.50	4.06	2.38	2.93
Price Differential	%	(25.8)	(10.3)	(16.9)	(43.1)	(43.5)	(30.9)	(33.0)	(15.2)	(8.4)	(28.5)	(27.3)	(21.6)
Corn:													
U.S.A. - All Processing	¢/lb.	1.14	1.25	1.28	1.26	1.20	1.21	1.29	1.49	2.71	2.68	1.22	1.88
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	¢/lb.	1.27	1.50	1.48	1.24	1.46	1.63	1.54	1.82	2.69	2.82	1.39	2.10
Price Differential	%	(11.4)	(20.0)	(15.6)	1.6	(21.7)	(34.7)	(19.4)	(22.1)	0.7	(5.2)	(13.9)	(11.7)
Green Peas:													
U.S.A. - All Processing	¢/lb.	5.25	5.45	5.35	5.30	5.45	5.35	5.60	5.95	9.75	10.95	5.36	7.52
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	¢/lb.	5.28	5.58	5.57	5.59	5.29	5.57	5.75	5.71	9.84	10.56	5.46	7.49
Price Differential	%	.06	2.4	(4.1)	(5.5)	2.9	(4.1)	(2.7)	4.0	(0.9)	3.6	(1.9)	(0.4)
Carrots:													
U.S.A. - Farm Value	¢/lb.	4.02	4.16	4.31	4.36	3.65	5.09	5.14	4.78	5.30	6.95	4.10	5.45
Canada - Farm Value	¢/lb.	1.55	2.99	1.64	2.48	1.90	2.56	2.86	2.73	3.43	2.62	2.11	2.84
Price Differential	%	61.4	28.1	61.9	43.1	47.9	49.7	44.4	42.9	35.3	62.3	48.5	52.1
Cucumbers:													
U.S.A. - For Pickles	¢/lb.	4.08	4.56	4.60	4.60	4.71	4.66	4.70	4.97	6.55	6.43	4.51	5.46
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	¢/lb.	4.43	4.97	4.64	4.66	4.83	5.00	4.57	4.59	7.34	7.49	4.71	5.80
Price Differential	%	(8.6)	(9.0)	(0.9)	(1.3)	(2.5)	(7.3)	2.8	7.6	(12.1)	(16.5)	(4.4)	(6.3)

Appendix Table 1.03

(b)

Appendix Table 103 (cont.)

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Raw Product Costs, Comparison, Canada and the United States, 1966-1975 ^(a)												
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1966-70	Average 1971-75
Snap Beans, Green:												
U.S.A. - All Processing	5.04	5.08	4.99	4.98	4.78	4.63	5.00	5.15	7.85	7.68	4.97	6.06
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	4.75	4.91	4.56	4.41	4.26	4.37	5.04	4.73	6.67	7.08	4.58	5.58
Price Differential	5.8	4.7	8.6	11.4	10.9	5.6	(0.8)	8.2	15.0	7.8	8.2	7.9
Beets:												
U.S.A. - All Processing	1.00	1.03	1.19	1.10	1.07	1.07	1.19	1.38	2.05	1.91	1.08	1.52
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	1.66	1.58	1.67	1.75	1.67	1.73	1.75	1.97	2.51	2.47	1.67	2.09
Price Differential	(66.0)	(53.4)	(40.3)	(59.1)	(56.1)	(61.7)	(47.1)	(42.8)	(22.4)	(29.3)	(54.6)	(37.5)
Cabbage:												
U.S.A. (For Kraut)	1.00	0.85	0.90	0.95	0.89	0.88	1.07	1.24	1.55	1.57	0.92	1.18
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	1.22	1.17	1.17	1.21	1.38	1.53	1.83	1.05	2.10	..	1.23	1.63
Price Differential	(22.0)	(37.6)	(30.0)	(27.4)	(55.1)	(73.9)	(71.0)	(15.3)	(35.5)	..	(33.7)	(38.1)
Celery:												
U.S.A. - Farm Value	4.88	4.75	4.65	5.47	5.60	5.46	6.42	6.04	5.70	7.46	5.07	6.22
Canada - Farm Value	4.22	4.04	2.59	4.04	2.74	3.41	4.30	5.15	5.29	6.81	3.52	4.99
Price Differential	13.5	14.9	44.3	26.1	51.1	37.5	33.0	14.7	7.2	8.7	30.6	19.8
Cauliflower:												
U.S.A. - All Processing	..	..	..	..	..	5.65	5.80	6.85	8.05	8.45	..	6.96
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	4.66	5.05	5.08	5.47	5.93	5.55	8.04	7.80	9.34	10.61	5.24	8.27
Price Differential	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	(38.6)	(13.9)	(16.0)	(25.6)	..	(18.8)
Brussels Sprouts:												
U.S.A. - Farm Value ^(c)	11.90	11.50	11.60	11.50	13.50	12.60	14.40	13.90	18.60	17.50	12.00	15.40
Canada - Farm Value	10.19	11.09	12.59	14.62	15.62	17.50	16.90	19.15	21.40	27.90	12.82	20.57
Price Differential	14.4	3.6	(8.5)	(27.1)	(15.7)	(38.9)	(17.4)	(37.8)	(15.1)	(59.4)	(6.8)	(33.6)

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Raw Product Costs, Comparison, Canada and the United States, 1966-1975 (a)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1966-70	Average 1971-75
Broccoli:												
U.S.A. - All Processing	..	..	..	..	..	8.80	8.80	9.45	12.25	12.65	..	10.39
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	6.08	6.51	7.39	6.99	7.11	9.13	8.40	8.42	12.67(d)	14.68	6.82	10.66
Price Differential	..	..	..	..	..	(3.8)	4.5	10.9	(3.4)	(16.0)	..	2.6
Lima Beans:												
U.S.A. - All Processing	8.71	8.90	9.70	8.95	9.20	9.25	10.40	10.55	15.75	16.10	9.09	11.49
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	6.45	6.93	6.82	8.94	8.54	8.66	8.39	9.34	16.60	..	7.54	10.75
Price Differential	25.9	22.1	29.7	0.1	7.2	6.4	19.3	11.5	(5.4)	..	17.1	6.4
Asparagus:												
U.S.A. - All Processing	16.55	16.60	17.60	18.10	18.65	20.30	21.95	23.55	26.30	25.05	17.50	23.43
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	22.54	24.07	25.28	26.52	28.14	29.21	31.25	31.88	40.77	46.00	25.31	35.82
Price Differential	(36.2)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(46.5)	(50.9)	(43.9)	(42.4)	(35.4)	(55.0)	(83.6)	(44.6)	(52.9)
Spinach:												
U.S.A. - All Processing	2.07	2.02	2.08	2.12	2.13	2.16	2.24	2.50	2.84	3.23	2.08	2.44
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	1.63	3.13	2.68	2.56	2.92	..	..	..	..	..	2.58	..
Price Differential	21.3	(55.0)	(28.8)	(20.8)	(37.1)	..	..	..	..	..	(24.0)	..
FRUITS FOR PROCESSING												
Apples: (e)												
U.S.A. - All Processing	2.37	2.96	3.31	2.37	1.96	2.17	3.14	6.25	4.80	2.77	2.59	3.83
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	..	1.94	2.48	2.14	2.14	1.88	2.08	4.75	4.77	2.32	2.17	3.16
Price Differential	..	34.5	25.1	9.7	(9.2)	13.4	33.8	24.0	0.6	16.2	16.2	17.5
Grapes: (f)												
U.S.A. - For Wine	1.91	2.37	2.54	2.86	3.67	4.02	6.75	6.50	5.10	4.28	2.67	5.59
Canada - For Wine	5.76	6.11	6.30	7.03	7.83	8.12	8.70	9.43	12.22	12.90	6.61	9.62
Price Differential	(201.6)	(157.8)	(148.0)	(145.8)	(113.4)	(102.0)	(28.9)	(45.1)	(139.6)	(201.4)	(147.6)	(72.1)

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Raw Product Costs, Comparison, Canada and the United States, 1966-1975^(a)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1966-70	Average 1971-75
Pears, Bartlett:												
U.S.A. - All Processing	¢/lb.	..	..	..	..	4.36	5.90	6.30	8.70	6.80	..	6.31
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	¢/lb.	5.65	6.75	7.15	7.46	6.29	6.42	8.01	10.11	..	6.72	7.71
Price Differential	%	..	..	..	..	(44.3)	(8.8)	(27.1)	(16.2)	..	..	(22.2)
Pears, Other: ^(g)												
U.S.A. - All Processing	¢/lb.	..	..	..	..	1.50	2.60	2.17	2.26	1.34	..	2.13
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	¢/lb.	3.28	3.35	3.61	3.71	3.58	3.76	4.87	6.28	..	3.53	4.62
Price Differential	%	..	..	..	..	(138.7)	(44.6)	(124.4)	(177.9)	..	..	(116.9)
Peaches, Freestone: ^(h)												
U.S.A. - All Processing	¢/lb.	3.33	4.54	4.35	3.52	3.54	4.38	6.30	7.55	6.60	3.83	5.44
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	¢/lb.	6.56	7.10	7.14	6.78	7.31	7.96	8.70	10.94	..	6.94	8.73
Price Differential	%	(97.0)	(56.4)	(64.1)	(92.6)	(108.8)	(81.7)	(38.1)	(44.9)	..	(81.2)	(60.4)
Cherries, Sour:												
U.S.A. - All Processing	¢/lb.	13.75	17.45	15.15	7.80	9.85	8.10	18.90	18.35	10.10	12.35	13.06
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	¢/lb.	12.71	15.66	18.28	10.55	13.07	9.77	21.82	21.76	16.23	13.50	16.53
Price Differential	%	7.6	10.3	(20.7)	(35.2)	(32.7)	(20.6)	(15.4)	(18.6)	(60.7)	(9.3)	(26.6)
Cherries, Sweet:												
U.S.A. - All Processing	¢/lb.	15.39	17.10	18.79	13.56	11.30	11.25	14.05	17.50	14.70	15.59	13.52
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	¢/lb.	15.71	15.17	17.30	16.62	13.66	13.63	18.17	24.26	..	16.28	17.43
Price Differential	%	(2.1)	11.3	7.9	(22.6)	(20.9)	(21.2)	(29.3)	(38.6)	..	(4.4)	(28.9)
Blueberries: ⁽ⁱ⁾												
U.S.A. - Maine	¢/lb.	17.00	10.00	13.50	14.90	16.30	22.20	..	..	..	15.28	..
Canada - Nova Scotia	¢/lb.	15.50	7.00	17.00	15.00	14.00	24.00	28.00	20.00	..	15.10	21.50
Price Differential	%	8.8	30.0	(25.9)	(0.7)	-	(8.1)	..	..	..	1.2	..

Appendix Table 103 (cont.)

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Raw Product Costs, Comparison, Canada and the United States, 1966-1975 (a)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1966-70	Average 1971-75
Raspberries, Red:												
U.S.A. - All Processing	18.50	15.90	20.20	27.10	21.70	23.70	31.50	44.40	34.70	22.50	20.68	31.36
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	17.02	15.35	18.12	28.84	23.37	23.89	33.59	47.29	32.28	21.23	20.54	31.66
Price Differential	8.0	3.5	10.3	(6.4)	(7.7)	(0.8)	(6.6)	(6.5)	7.0	5.6	0.7	(1.0)
Strawberries:												
U.S.A. - All Processing	16.80	14.50	16.00	16.40	15.60	14.50	16.80	21.00	20.70	19.00	15.86	18.40
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	19.55	17.35	19.50	21.99	20.87(j)	18.69	22.38	30.01	35.17	28.62	19.85	26.97
Price Differential	(16.4)	(19.7)	(21.9)	(34.1)	(33.8)	(28.9)	(33.2)	(42.9)	(69.9)	(50.6)	(25.2)	(46.6)
Prune Plums:												
U.S.A. - Processing	2.96	3.35	4.07	2.69	4.18	2.68	4.00	4.90	6.70	4.34	3.45	4.52
Canada - Processing	4.13	4.49	5.53	5.64	5.00	3.00	6.00	5.70	6.70	3.99	4.96	5.08
Price Differential	(39.5)	(34.0)	(35.9)	(109.7)	(19.6)	(11.9)	(50.0)	(16.3)	-	8.1	(43.8)	(12.4)
Apricots:												
U.S.A. - All Processing	4.84	7.15	8.20	6.60	4.28	3.72	6.05	7.00	11.10	8.35	6.21	6.97
Canada - Dom. Acquirements	5.14	6.54	9.52	-	7.79	7.45	7.30	7.93	14.12	..	7.25	9.20
Price Differential	(6.2)	8.5	(16.1)	..	(82.0)	(100.3)	(20.7)	(13.3)	(27.2)	..	(16.7)	(32.0)
Cranberries:												
U.S.A. - Farm Value	15.20	14.80	15.40	15.50	11.80	14.90	13.20	14.10	10.60	13.10	14.54	13.18
Canada - Farm Value	15.97	16.00	16.43	16.21	12.19	9.13	12.16	13.60	11.23	12.57	15.36	11.74
Price Differential	(5.1)	(8.1)	(6.7)	(4.4)	(3.3)	38.7	7.9	3.5	(5.9)	4.0	(5.6)	10.9
OTHER												
Dry Beans:												
U.S.A. - Farm Value	7.17	9.26	8.18	7.60	9.21	10.90	11.00	26.10	..	..	8.28	..
Canada - Farm Value	6.83	8.98	8.32	7.01	9.49	10.51	9.14	26.93	13.42	..	8.13	15.00
Price Differential	4.7	3.0	(1.7)	7.8	(3.0)	3.6	16.9	(3.2)	..	..	1.8	..

(a)

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Raw Product Costs, Comparison, Canada and the United States, 1966-1975

- (a) All price differentials are given as the absolute difference (in cents per pound) expressed as a percentage of the recorded U.S. price. Prices are expressed in respective national currencies. A 1971-74 comparison is used where complete 1975 data were not available.
- (b) The U.S. price series data shown for farm value is not fully comparable to that given for Canada. U.S. price averages include production from higher priced winter or spring crops. The substantially higher U.S. prices indicated may also result from a greater degree of on-farm marketing operations and from a greater proportionate sale of high-priced untopped carrots. In contrast to farm value data on fresh market carrots, partial data on carrots sold for processing suggests that average U.S. and Canadian prices are similar, probably because of grading practices. U.S. prices may be lower in northern and western growing centers.
- (c) The farm values shown are for British Columbia as reported by the B.C. Department of Agriculture. This province accounts for the bulk of Canadian production.
- (d) Price based on Census of Manufactures data, materials used statistics, for s.i.c. 103.
- (e) Includes small volumes of crabapples.
- (f) The U.S. price series given is for all wine varieties in California, this state accounting for virtually all of U.S. winery production. Canadian figures are reported costs per pound according to Census of Manufactures data for s.i.c. 1094 (wineries). No data is available permitting a comparison of grapes used for other types of processing (e.g., grape juices, jams and jellies). Available data does not permit comparison by variety of grape (i.e., V. Vinifera as against V. Labrusca)
- (g) Compares, principally, prices for the Keiffer variety.
- (h) The comparison indicated is based on the Freestone variety, this variety being principally processed in Canada. In reality, product competition is essentially between the canned Freestone peach packed domestically versus the Clingstone peach canned in California. If the latter comparison is made, the price differential (favouring U.S. processors) is somewhat reduced being estimated at 48.0 per cent in 1966-70 and 54.5 per cent in 1971-74. U.S. data for 1971-75 refers to California reported prices.
- (i) The comparison presented is based on Nova Scotia grower prices (processing sales) as against reported Maine prices. These are the two major producing regions. Data for British Columbia compared to Washington state for processing blueberries indicate, also, lower prices in British Columbia (27.3¢) versus Washington (29.7¢) for 1971-74.
- (j) Census of Manufactures data, s.i.c. 103.
- (k) U.S. price data reflects, primarily, prune plums sold for processing in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Michigan. Canadian data pertains to British Columbia, the main Canadian growing region. Plums, as distinct from prune plums, are processed in only small volumes in Canada and a Canada-U.S. comparison is not permitted by available data.
- (1) Farm value data yields an accurate comparison as this crop is virtually all sold for processing.

Source: Statistics Canada, various Provincial sources and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Reported Prices of Metal Cans Used,
Comparison, Canada and United States, 1970-1976 (a)

	Eastern Region			Western Region			Average	
	Canada		% Diff.	Canada		% Diff.	U.S.A.	% Diff.
	U.S.A.			U.S.A.				
<u>10 oz. cans (211 x 400)</u>								
1970	82.95	99.63	16.7	88.90	100.39	11.5	85.91	100.00
1971	82.83	99.64	16.9	87.44	100.33	12.9	85.13	100.00
1972	82.61	99.66	17.1	87.83	100.32	12.4	85.22	100.00
1973	81.35	99.68	18.4	86.39	100.33	13.9	83.86	100.00
1974	75.28	99.47	24.3	79.81	100.55	20.6	77.54	100.00
1975	77.82	100.00	22.2	82.44	100.00	17.6	80.14	100.00
1976	77.65	100.00	22.3	82.25	100.00	17.8	79.95	100.00
<u>14 oz. cans (300 x 407)</u>								
1970	103.93	99.78	-4.2	109.07	100.20	- 8.9	106.51	100.00
1971	102.01	99.80	-2.2	106.51	100.18	- 6.3	104.26	100.00
1972	102.37	99.81	-2.6	106.67	100.19	- 6.5	104.52	100.00
1973	101.89	99.82	-2.1	105.95	100.20	- 5.7	103.92	100.00
1974	93.93	99.61	5.7	97.67	100.39	2.7	95.80	100.00
1975	101.63	100.00	-1.6	106.17	100.00	- 6.2	103.90	100.00
1976	101.63	100.00	-1.6	106.16	100.00	- 6.2	103.89	100.00
<u>19 oz. cans (307 x 409)</u>								
1970	108.06	99.70	-8.4	114.05	100.30	-13.7	111.05	100.00
1971	106.17	99.73	-6.5	111.61	100.29	-11.3	108.89	100.00
1972	106.23	99.74	-6.5	111.56	100.28	-11.3	108.89	100.00
1973	105.67	99.72	-6.0	110.72	100.26	-10.4	108.19	100.00
1974	97.39	99.50	2.1	102.00	100.50	- 1.5	99.70	100.00
1975	100.31	100.00	-0.3	104.70	100.00	- 4.7	102.50	100.00
1976	100.31	100.00	-0.3	104.70	100.00	- 4.7	102.51	100.00

(b)

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Reported Prices of Metal Cans Used,
Comparison, Canada and United States, 1970-1976 (a)

	Eastern Region			Western Region			Average	
	Canada	U.S.A.	% Diff.	Canada	U.S.A.	% Diff.	Canada	U.S.A. % Diff.
48 oz. cans (404 x 700)								
1970	106.82	99.85	-7.0	110.59	100.16	-10.4	108.70	100.00 -8.7
1971	104.80	99.85	-5.0	108.24	100.15	- 8.1	106.52	100.00 -6.5
1972	105.33	99.86	-5.5	108.60	100.15	- 8.4	106.96	100.00 -7.0
1973	103.01	99.83	-3.2	106.09	100.16	- 5.9	104.54	100.00 -4.5
1974	94.92	99.64	4.7	97.80	100.36	2.6	96.35	100.00 3.6
1975	96.52	100.00	3.5	100.58	100.00	- 0.6	98.55	100.00 1.5
1976	96.52	100.00	3.5	100.58	100.00	- 0.6	98.55	100.00 1.4
100 oz. cans (603 x 700)								
1970	104.68	99.75	-4.9	109.05	100.26	- 8.8	106.86	100.00 -6.9
1971	103.08	99.77	-3.3	107.05	100.23	- 6.8	105.06	100.00 -5.1
1972	103.30	99.78	-3.5	107.05	100.22	- 6.8	105.17	100.00 -5.2
1973	102.56	99.85	-2.7	106.10	100.16	- 5.9	104.33	100.00 -4.3
1974	94.18	99.70	5.5	97.86	100.30	2.4	96.02	100.00 4.0
1975	96.41	100.00	3.6	100.16	100.00	- 0.2	98.28	100.00 1.7
1976	96.40	100.00	3.6	100.16	100.00	- 0.2	98.29	100.00 1.7

(a) For reasons of confidentiality the price data exhibited is in index form. For the year shown the average U.S. price is the index base. Price data is not adjusted for exchange rates.

(b) The 14 ounce can size used in Canada is not utilized in the U.S. industry. Comparison is between the Canadian 14 ounce size (300 x 407) versus the 15 ounce size (303 x 406) in the United States. The slightly different can dimensions involved would not materially affect the validity of the comparison.

Source: Tariff Board survey.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Productivity, Comparison, Canada and the United States, 1961-1975 (a) (b)

	Value Added per Production Worker				Shipments per Production Worker				Value Added per Man-Hour Paid				Shipments per Man-Hour Paid			
	Can. as % of U.S.		Can. as % of U.S.		Can. as % of U.S.		Can. as % of U.S.		Can. as % of U.S.		Can. as % of U.S.		Can. as % of U.S.		Can. as % of U.S.	
	U.S. (\$ U.S.)	Can. (\$ Cdn.)	U.S. Adjusted	U.S. (\$ U.S.)	Can. (\$ Cdn.)	U.S. Adjusted	U.S. (\$ U.S.)	Can. (\$ Cdn.)	U.S. Adjusted	U.S. (\$ U.S.)	Can. (\$ Cdn.)	U.S. Adjusted	U.S. (\$ U.S.)	Can. (\$ Cdn.)	U.S. Adjusted	U.S. (\$ U.S.)
1961	12,293	9,515	77.4	76.4	33,068	26,752	80.9	79.8	6.33	4.60	72.7	71.7	17.03	12.95	76.0	75.1
1962	12,614	10,226	81.1	75.8	34,067	28,136	82.6	77.3	6.40	4.92	76.9	71.9	17.28	13.54	78.4	73.3
1963	13,879	11,334	81.7	75.7	36,050	32,409	89.9	83.4	7.29	5.36	73.5	68.2	18.95	15.32	80.8	75.0
1964	14,596	11,979	82.1	76.1	38,398	32,456	84.5	78.4	7.55	5.67	75.1	69.7	19.87	15.36	77.3	71.7
1965	15,258	12,233	80.2	74.4	39,427	32,935	83.5	77.5	7.89	5.91	74.9	69.4	20.38	15.92	78.1	72.5
1966	15,841	12,750	80.5	74.7	40,427	33,929	83.9	77.9	8.20	6.19	75.5	70.1	20.94	16.46	78.6	73.0
1967	16,773	13,753	82.0	76.0	42,168	36,894	87.5	81.1	8.54	6.51	76.2	70.7	21.48	17.47	81.3	75.4
1968	17,129	14,575	85.1	79.0	44,466	39,142	88.0	81.7	8.99	7.01	78.0	72.3	23.33	18.84	80.8	74.9
1969	17,933	15,741	87.8	81.5	46,088	42,502	92.2	85.6	9.32	7.62	81.8	75.9	23.95	20.58	85.9	79.8
1970	19,614	15,660	79.8	76.5	49,438	44,476	90.0	86.2	10.35	7.66	74.0	70.9	26.08	21.75	83.4	79.9
1971	21,422	17,796	83.1	82.3	53,578	48,797	91.1	90.2	11.10	8.52	76.8	76.0	27.77	23.37	84.2	83.3
1972	22,651	19,877	87.8	88.6	57,595	54,623	94.8	95.7	11.81	9.48	80.3	81.0	30.04	26.05	86.7	87.6
1973	25,407	21,004	82.7	82.7	65,850	57,737	87.7	87.7	12.30	10.24	77.0	77.0	34.48	28.14	81.6	81.6
1974	27,426	25,212	91.9	94.0	78,413	67,776	86.4	88.4	14.31	12.17	85.0	86.9	40.90	32.73	80.0	81.8
1975	36,232	27,704	88.7	87.2	87,581	75,672	86.4	84.9	16.50	13.24	80.2	78.9	46.26	36.15	76.8	78.1

Appendix Table 105

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Productivity, Comparison, Canada and the United States, 1961-1975 (a) (b)

	Value Added Per Employee				Shipments Per Employee				Unit Labour Cost (c)		
	U.S. (\$ U.S.)	Can. (\$ Cdn.)	Can. as % of U.S.	Can. as % of U.S. Exchange Adjusted	U.S. (\$ U.S.)	Can. (\$ Cdn.)	Can. as % of U.S.	Can. as % of U.S. Exchange Adjusted	U.S. 1961 = 100	Can.	100
1961	10,654	7,280	68.3	67.4	28,660	20,466	71.4	70.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
1962	10,907	7,819	71.7	67.1	29,456	21,513	73.0	68.3	99.2	93.6	93.6
1963	11,979	8,572	71.6	66.4	31,116	24,511	78.8	73.0	97.4	93.2	93.2
1964	12,519	9,159	73.2	67.8	32,933	24,815	75.3	69.9	98.6	99.8	99.8
1965	13,086	9,300	71.1	65.9	33,813	25,037	74.0	68.7	97.9	104.3	104.3
1966	13,641	9,744	71.4	66.3	34,812	25,930	74.5	69.1	103.0	107.4	107.4
1967	14,559	10,450	71.8	66.5	36,601	28,034	76.6	71.0	103.8	110.5	110.5
1968	14,813	11,105	75.0	69.6	38,455	29,824	77.6	72.0	110.0	112.3	112.3
1969	15,473	11,947	77.2	71.7	39,767	32,259	81.1	75.3	112.2	112.8	112.8
1970	16,804	11,927	71.0	68.0	42,357	33,876	80.0	76.6	116.8	114.4	114.4
1971	19,277	13,358	69.3	68.6	45,713	36,628	80.1	79.3	118.8	117.9	117.9
1972	19,367	14,978	77.3	78.1	49,243	41,162	83.6	84.4	123.1	122.5	122.5
1973	21,561	16,136	74.8	74.8	55,884	44,356	79.4	79.4	121.6	132.3	132.3
1974	23,490	19,372	82.5	84.3	67,157	52,078	77.5	79.3	137.3	144.9	144.9
1975	26,756	21,320	79.7	78.3	75,030	58,234	77.6	76.3	..	172.6	172.6

(a) The productivity measurements presented use Canadian Census of Manufacturers data (s.i.c. 103) on a "total activity" basis as against "manufacturing activity". A comparison on the latter basis is not possible since U.S. data pertains to total activity, except in certain census years.

(b) U.S. data covers the following industry groupings: Canned specialties (2032); Canned fruits and vegetables (2033); Dehydrated fruits, vegetables, soups (2034); Pickles, sauces and salad dressings (2035); Frozen fruits and vegetables (2037); Frozen specialties (2038).

(c) Canada data computed as Compensation Index (wages and salaries) divided by real domestic product for s.i.c. 103. U.S. data based on compensation index (payroll) divided by physical output index for U.S. s.i.c. 203.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada, United States Department of Commerce and the United States Department of Labour data.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing: Selected Rail Freight Rates,
Canada and the United States, 1974 and 1977^(a)

	Canned Fruits and Vegetables				Frozen Fruits and Vegetables			
	to Halifax	to Toronto	to Winnipeg	to Vancouver	to Halifax	to Toronto	to Winnipeg	to Vancouver
From:					- dollars per 100 lb. -			
Halifax								
1974	-	..	1.59	2.26	-	..	..	..
1977	-	..	2.21	3.39	-	1.72	..	..
Toronto								
1974	1.34	-	1.54(b)	2.14	..	-	1.82	2.86
1977	1.76	-	2.01(b)	3.10	3.49(c)	-	2.26	4.30
Vancouver								
1974	2.84	2.09	1.58	-	..	..	..	-
1977	4.21	2.65	2.41	-	..	3.61	..	-
Minneapolis, Minn.								
1974	1.29(d)	1.00(e)	0.78	1.84	1.31(d)	1.09(e)	1.67(f)	2.17
1977	1.74(d)	1.36(e)	1.25	2.43	1.81(d)	1.35(e)	2.02	2.85
Walla Walla, Wash.								
1974	2.89	2.35	1.84	0.85	3.72	2.88	1.84	1.43
1977	3.75	3.09	2.43	1.04	4.84	3.76	2.43	2.01
Sacramento, Calif.								
1974	2.89	2.35	1.84	1.21	3.72	2.88	1.84	1.53
1977	3.75	3.09	2.43	1.60	4.84	3.76	2.43	2.04

^(a) Based on rates in effect in May, 1974 and in May, 1977.

^(b) Water-rail rate.

^(c) Piggyback rate based on 40,000 lb. minimum

^(d) To Rousse's Point only.

^(e) To Buffalo-Niagara Falls region only.

^(f) Partly estimated.

Source: Tariff Board survey.

Asparagus, Canned: Production, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb.	lb.				
Opening Inventory ^(a)	2,170	2,802	2,781	3,195	5,987	5,221	5,652	4,567	+110.5	7,932
Production	6,418	8,595	11,239	13,877	12,016	12,961	13,736	12,766	+ 98.9	12,288
Imports	796	478	698	834	795	851	1,098	855	+ 7.4	1,119
Total Supply	9,384	11,875	14,718	17,906	18,798	19,033	20,486	18,188	+ 93.8	21,339
Exports ^(b)	..	1,473 ^(c)	1,394	1,255	1,740	2,263	2,518	1,834	..	1,371
Closing Inventory ^(a)	2,281	2,830	3,195	5,987	5,221	5,652	7,932	5,597	+145.4	7,842
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	7,103	7,572	10,129	10,664	11,837	11,118	10,036	10,757	+ 51.4	12,126
Exports as a % of Production	..	17.1 ^(c)	12.4	9.0	14.5	17.5	18.3	14.4	..	11.2
Imports as % of Domestic Disappearance	11.2	6.3	6.9	7.8	6.7	7.7	10.9	7.9	29.5	9.2

- per cent -

^(a) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

^(b) Includes re-exports.

^(c) Three-year average, omitting 1966 and 1967.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Asparagus, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>Total</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>United</u> <u>States</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>Taiwan</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
<u>Average</u> <u>1961-65</u>	2	779	9	2	*	2	793	796
1966	-	335	8	22	13	4	383	383
1967	8	229	12	8	137	23	409	416
1968	7	248	14	10	215	4	491	498
1969	2	184	8	*	308	1	502	504
1970	-	59	3	11	513	3	589	589
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	3	211	9	10	237	7	475	478
1971	-	129	9	6	553	*	698	698
1972	1	15	6	4	808	-	833	834
1973	-	2	9	7	777	*	795	795
1974	-	2	5	-	844	-	851	851
1975	-	1	5	-	1,091	*	1,098	1,098
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	*	30	7	3	815	*	855	855
1976	6	-	1	-	1,112	-	1,113	1,119
- Value, \$'000 -								
<u>Average</u> <u>1961-65</u>	1	201	4	1	*	1	208	208
1966	-	143	4	10	5	2	163	163
1967	4	64	4	4	52	11	135	139
1968	4	79	8	4	91	2	184	188
1969	1	52	5	*	141	1	199	200
1970	-	29	2	3	206	2	242	242
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	2	73	4	4	99	3	185	186
1971	-	36	5	3	175	*	219	219
1972	1	6	3	2	244	-	253	254
1973	-	1	7	2	258	*	267	267
1974	-	1	5	-	376	-	382	382
1975	-	*	4	-	530	*	534	534
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	*	9	5	1	316	*	331	331
1976	3	-	2	-	501	-	503	506

Asparagus, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>Taiwan</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	31.6	25.8	49.7	45.6	44.6	52.3	26.2	26.2
1966	-	42.6	42.5	47.7	33.6	48.5	42.5	42.5
1967	52.6	28.1	32.7	52.3	37.6	49.0	33.1	33.4
1968	57.6	31.8	61.5	38.7	42.3	52.3	37.5	37.8
1969	54.5	28.2	60.8	56.5	45.8	53.5	39.6	39.6
1970	-	49.0	65.4	29.9	40.2	48.4	41.1	41.1
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	55.0	34.7	50.1	42.0	41.7	49.4	38.7	39.0
1971	-	27.9	63.4	38.8	31.6	35.8	31.3	31.3
1972	40.9	39.5	49.1	35.4	30.1	-	30.5	30.5
1973	-	40.3	71.8	28.4	33.2	46.2	33.6	33.6
1974	-	56.0	90.2	-	44.6	-	44.9	44.9
1975	-	33.4	70.2	-	48.5	59.0	48.6	48.6
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	40.9	29.5	68.4	34.0	38.8	43.3	38.7	38.7
1976	48.9	-	156.1	-	45.1	-	45.2	45.2
-Percentage Distribution of Quantity-								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	0.3	97.9	1.1	0.3	*	0.3	99.6	100.0
1966	-	87.5	2.1	5.7	3.4	1.0	100.0	100.0
1967	1.9	55.0	2.9	1.9	32.9	5.5	98.3	100.0
1968	1.4	49.8	2.8	2.0	43.2	0.8	98.6	100.0
1969	0.4	36.5	1.6	*	61.1	0.2	99.6	100.0
1970	-	10.0	0.5	1.9	87.1	0.5	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	0.6	44.1	1.9	2.1	49.6	1.5	99.4	100.0
1971	-	18.5	1.3	0.9	79.2	*	100.0	100.0
1972	0.1	1.8	0.7	0.5	96.9	-	99.9	100.0
1973	-	0.3	1.1	0.9	97.7	*	100.0	100.0
1974	-	0.2	0.6	-	99.2	-	100.0	100.0
1975	-	0.1	0.5	-	99.4	*	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	*	3.5	0.8	0.4	95.3	*	100.0	100.0
1976	0.5	-	0.1	-	99.4		99.5	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Asparagus, Canned: Exports by Country of Destination,
1968-1976(a)

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Ireland</u>	<u>Trinidad- Tobago</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -									
1968	1,401	5	10	13	1,429	-	14	14	1,443
1969	1,430	10	12	32	1,484	4	56	60	1,544
1970	1,351	11	12	22	1,396	4	33	37	1,433
<u>Average 1968-70</u>	1,394	9	11	22	1,436	3	34	37	1,473
1971	1,353	11	15	11	1,390	2	2	4	1,394
1972	1,215	-	13	21	1,249	4	3	7	1,255
1973	1,649	13	14	7	1,683	20	37	57	1,740
1974	1,510	5	9	557	2,080	13	170	183	2,263
1975	2,075	10	17	413	2,515	-	3	3	2,518
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1,560	8	14	202	1,783	8	43	51	1,834
1976	558	3	20	788	1,369	1	2	3	1,371
- Value, \$'000 -									
1968	623	2	5	7	637	-	6	6	643
1969	688	4	6	14	711	2	15	17	728
1970	603	4	6	12	625	1	8	9	634
<u>Average 1968-70</u>	638	3	5	11	657	1	10	11	668
1971	708	4	9	6	727	1	-	1	728
1972	669	-	7	13	689	2	1	4	693
1973	939	6	10	4	959	14	13	27	986
1974	984	3	7	421	1,415	3	59	61	1,476
1975	1,068	6	14	326	1,414	-	3	3	1,417
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	874	4	9	154	1,041	4	15	19	1,060
1976	429	2	16	649	1,096	1	1	2	1,099

Appendix Table 109 (concl.)

Asparagus, Canned: Exports by Country of Destination,
1968-1976(a)

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Ireland</u>	<u>Trinidad- Tobago</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -									
1968	97.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	99.0	-	1.0	1.0	100.0
1969	92.6	0.6	0.8	2.1	96.1	0.3	3.6	3.9	100.0
1970	94.3	0.8	0.8	1.5	97.4	0.3	2.3	2.6	100.0
<u>Average 1968-70</u>	94.6	0.6	0.7	1.5	97.5	0.2	2.3	2.5	100.0
1971	97.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0
1972	96.8	-	1.0	1.7	99.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	100.0
1973	94.8	0.7	0.8	0.4	96.7	1.1	2.1	3.3	100.0
1974	66.7	0.2	0.4	24.6	91.9	0.6	7.5	8.1	100.0
1975	82.4	0.4	0.7	16.4	99.9	-	0.1	0.1	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	85.1	0.4	0.8	11.0	97.2	0.4	2.3	2.8	100.0
1976	40.7	0.2	1.5	57.5	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0

(a) Prior to 1968 included in commodity class 98-99 "Vegetables and vegetable juices, canned n.e.s.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Beans, Snap, Canned: Production, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory (a)	41,114	58,963	60,639	60,098	44,639	52,243	60,575	55,639	+ 35.3	64,673
Production	75,682	102,613	99,257	67,696	88,763	88,924	75,950	84,118	+ 11.1	57,018
Imports (b)	522 (c)	755 (d)	1,657	1,291	3,614	3,636	3,527	2,745	+425.9	4,573
Total Supply	117,318	162,332	161,553	129,085	137,016	144,804	140,052	142,502	+ 21.5	126,264
Exports (e)	18,433 (f)	23,150	17,268	9,439	2,633	823	716	6,176	- 66.5	5,961
Closing Inventory (a)	43,181	62,331	60,098	44,639	52,243	60,575	64,673	56,446	+ 30.7	..
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	55,703	76,851	84,186	75,007	82,140	83,406	74,663	79,881	+ 43.4	..
Exports as a % of Production	24.4	22.6	17.4	13.9	3.0	0.9	0.9	7.3	- 70.1	..
Imports as a % of Domestic Disappearance	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.7	4.4	4.4	4.7	3.4	+277.8	..

(a) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

(b) Includes canned lima and kidney beans.

(c) Two-year average, omitting 1963-1965.

(d) Four-year average, omitting 1966.

(e) Includes re-exports.

(f) Three-year average, omitting 1961 and 1962.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Beans, Snap, Canned: ^(a) Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976 ^(b)

	United Kingdom	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	United States	Italy	China	Other M.F.N.	Total M.F.N.	Total
- Quantity, '000 lb. -									
Average									
1961-62	6	-	6	297	88	-	131	515	522
1967	-	-	-	204	93	-	185	483	483
1968	-	-	-	318	108	-	162	588	588
1969	-	-	-	443	150	42	109	745	745
1970	-	-	-	668	96	265	174	1,203	1,203
Average									
1967-70	-	-	-	409	112	77	158	755	755
1971	-	-	-	646	124	622	264	1,657	1,657
1972	-	22	22	715	167	-	387	1,269	1,291
1973	141	23	164	2,111	115	482	741	3,450	3,614
1974	143	23	166	2,146	120	684	521	3,471	3,636
1975	4	10	14	2,252	36	727	498	3,513	3,527
Average									
1971-75	57	16	73	1,574	113	503	482	2,672	2,745
1976	29	4	33	3,346	243	337	614	4,540	4,573
- Value, \$'000 -									
Average									
1961-62	1	-	1	37	17	-	24	78	79
1967	-	-	-	34	21	-	41	96	96
1968	-	-	-	52	24	-	39	115	115
1969	-	-	-	78	40	4	24	146	146
1970	-	-	-	102	23	33	43	201	201
Average									
1967-70	-	-	-	66	27	9	37	140	140
1971	-	-	-	95	31	77	48	251	251
1972	-	6	6	98	44	-	67	209	214
1973	26	8	34	285	35	66	146	532	566
1974	28	7	35	380	20	110	114	624	659
1975	1	3	4	463	7	125	100	696	700
Average									
1971-75	11	5	16	264	27	60	95	462	478
1976	10	1	12	627	46	49	130	851	862
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -									
Average									
1961-62	20.5	-	20.5	12.4	19.8	-	18.0	15.1	15.1
1967	-	-	-	16.7	22.7	-	22.2	20.0	19.5
1968	-	-	-	16.2	22.6	-	24.1	19.5	19.5
1969	-	-	-	17.7	26.7	9.6	21.8	19.6	19.6
1970	-	-	-	15.3	23.7	12.4	25.0	16.7	16.7
Average									
1967-70	-	-	-	16.3	24.2	12.0	23.4	18.5	18.5
1971	-	-	-	14.7	25.0	12.4	18.2	15.2	15.2
1972	-	25.2	25.2	13.7	26.5	-	17.2	16.4	16.6
1973	18.6	34.7	20.9	13.5	30.5	13.6	19.7	15.4	15.7
1974	19.8	29.6	21.2	17.7	16.4	16.1	21.9	18.0	18.1
1975	26.2	28.1	27.6	20.6	20.6	17.2	20.0	19.8	19.8

Beans, Snap, Canned: ^(a) Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976 ^(b)

	<u>United</u> <u>Kingdom</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>United</u> <u>States</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -									
Average									
<u>1971-75</u>	19.3	25.9	21.5	16.8	24.5	12.0	19.7	17.3	17.4
1976	36.3	25.9	35.0	18.7	18.8	14.4	21.1	18.7	18.9
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -									
Average									
<u>1961-62</u>	1.2	-	1.2	56.8	16.9	-	25.0	98.8	100.0
1967	-	-	-	42.3	19.4	-	38.4	100.0	100.0
1968	-	-	-	54.2	18.3	-	27.5	100.0	100.0
1969	-	-	-	59.5	20.1	5.7	14.7	100.0	100.0
1970	-	-	-	55.5	8.0	22.0	14.5	100.0	100.0
Average									
<u>1967-70</u>	-	-	-	54.1	14.8	10.2	20.9	100.0	100.0
1971	-	-	-	39.0	7.5	37.6	15.9	100.0	100.0
1972	-	1.7	1.7	55.4	12.9	-	30.0	98.3	100.0
1973	3.9	0.6	4.5	58.4	3.2	13.3	20.5	95.5	100.0
1974	3.9	0.6	4.6	59.0	3.3	18.8	14.3	95.4	100.0
1975	0.1	0.3	0.4	63.9	1.0	20.6	14.1	99.6	100.0
Average									
<u>1971-75</u>	2.1	0.6	2.7	57.3	4.1	18.3	17.6	97.3	100.0
1976	0.6	0.1	0.7	73.2	5.3	7.4	13.4	99.3	100.0

(a) Includes canned lima and kidney beans.

(b) Included in commodity class 98-99 "Vegetables and vegetable juice, canned n.e.s." from 1963-1966.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Beans, Snap, Canned: ^(a) Exports by Country of Destination, 1963-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>West Germany</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(b)
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
Average								
1963-65	1,338	225	1,563	14,693	350	1,827	16,870	18,433
1966	3,174	216	3,390	21,525	902	1,071	23,498	26,888
1967	3,568	367	3,935	13,048	495	1,474	15,017	18,952
1968	2,356	271	2,626	21,471	382	393	22,246	24,872
1969	983	302	1,285	16,979	381	411	17,772	19,057
1970	2,020	310	2,330	22,131	681	840	23,652	25,982
Average								
1966-70	2,420	293	2,713	19,031	568	838	20,437	23,150
1971	1,159	823	1,982	14,591	286	410	15,287	17,268
1972	280	173	453	8,515	221	249	8,986	9,439
1973	609	168	777	1,633	156	67	1,856	2,633
1974	96	147	244	411	140	28	579	823
1975	302	108	410	272	28	5	306	716
Average								
1971-75	489	284	773	5,085	166	152	5,403	6,176
1976	466	184	650	5,081	49	181	5,311	5,961
- Value, \$'000 -								
Average								
1963-65	186	34	220	1,404	36	178	1,617	1,837
1966	419	32	451	2,142	89	111	2,342	2,793
1967	498	60	558	1,282	55	230	1,567	2,125
1968	377	42	419	2,106	44	43	2,193	2,611
1969	134	43	176	1,758	42	42	1,842	2,019
1970	305	46	351	2,248	72	88	2,408	2,759
Average								
1966-70	346	45	391	1,907	60	103	2,070	2,462
1971	188	94	282	1,427	30	38	1,495	1,777
1972	47	26	73	881	23	34	938	1,011
1973	129	32	161	209	21	8	238	399
1974	23	32	55	66	23	6	95	150
1975	69	24	93	49	6	3	58	151
Average								
1971-75	91	42	133	526	21	18	565	698
1976	183	44	227	923	9	32	964	1,191
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
Average								
1963-65	7.3	1.2	8.5	79.7	1.9	9.9	91.5	100.0
1966	11.8	0.8	12.6	80.1	3.4	4.0	87.4	100.0
1967	18.8	1.9	20.8	68.8	2.6	7.8	79.2	100.0
1968	9.5	1.1	10.6	86.3	1.5	1.6	89.4	100.0
1969	5.2	1.6	6.7	89.1	2.0	2.2	93.3	100.0
1970	7.8	1.2	9.0	85.2	2.6	3.2	91.0	100.0

Beans, Snap, Canned: ^(a) Exports by Country of Destination, 1963-1976								
	<u>United</u> <u>Kingdom</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>West</u> <u>Germany</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(b)
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
Average								
1966-70	10.5	1.3	11.7	82.2	2.5	3.6	88.3	100.0
1971	6.7	4.8	11.5	84.5	1.7	2.4	88.5	100.0
1972	3.0	1.8	4.8	90.2	2.3	2.6	95.2	100.0
1973	23.1	6.4	29.5	62.0	5.9	2.5	70.5	100.0
1974	11.7	17.9	29.6	49.9	17.0	3.4	70.4	100.0
1975	42.2	15.1	57.3	38.0	3.9	0.7	42.7	100.0
Average								
1971-75	7.9	4.6	12.5	82.3	2.7	2.5	87.5	100.0
1976	7.8	3.1	10.9	85.2	0.8	3.0	89.1	100.0

(a) Prior to 1963 included in commodity class 98-99 "Vegetables and vegetable juices canned n.e.s."

(b) Includes re-exports volume and value, volume in pounds as follows: 1964 - 27,594, 1965 - 3,600, 1968 - 1,700, 1972 - 11,310 and 1976 - 511.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Beans, Snap, Canned: M.F.N. Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem Equivalent of the M.F.N. Specific Duty, 1967-1976^(a)

	Dutiable Quantity '000 lb.	M.F.N.		Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty %
		Price f.o.b. ¢/lb.	Specific Duty ¢/lb.	
1967	575	16.8	1.0	6.0
1968	700	16.4	1.0	6.1
1969	884	16.5	1.0	6.1
1970	1,432	14.0	1.0	7.1
Average 1967-70	898	15.5	1.0	6.5
1971	1,972	12.6	1.0	7.9
1972	1,508	13.8	1.0	7.2
1973	4,058	12.7	1.0	7.9
1974	4,067	14.6	1.0	6.8
1975	4,145	16.4	1.0	6.1
Average 1971-75	3,150	14.3	1.0	7.0
1976	4,909	16.8	1.0	6.0

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Beans, Baked, Canned: Production, Imports, Exports^(a) and Domestic
Disappearance, Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory ^{(b)(c)}	29,959	37,096	34,413	34,379	25,527	28,575	33,888	31,356	+ 4.7	35,292
Production ^(d)	116,812	113,321	113,031	120,283	126,586	129,551	118,748	121,640	+ 4.1	101,989
Imports	3,865	2,480	248	315	692	273	407	387	-90.0	665
Total Supply	150,636	152,897	147,692	154,977	152,805	158,399	153,043	153,383	+ 1.8	137,946
Closing Inventory ^{(e)(f)}	34,085	34,951	34,379	25,527	28,575	33,888	35,292	31,532	- 7.5	..
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	116,551	117,946	113,313	129,450	124,230	124,511	117,751	121,851	+ 4.5	..
Imports as a % of Domestic Disappearance	3.3	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	-91.2	..

(a) Exports are not available.

(b) January 1st, inventories are for canners only except for the years 1965 and 1966, which also includes inventories held by wholesalers.

(c) Baked beans including lima beans except for the years 1970 to 1972.

(d) Baked beans including pork and beans.

(e) December 31st, inventories are for canners only, except for the years 1964 and 1965, which also includes inventories held by wholesalers.

(f) Baked beans including lima beans except for the years 1969 to 1971.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Beans, Baked, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>Total B.P.(a)</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Nether- lands</u>	<u>Switzer- land</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
Average 1961-65	100	3,708	15	33	1	8	3,765	3,865
1966	-	3,836	10	50	-	28	3,924	3,924
1967	-	3,487	4	26	1	-	3,518	3,518
1968	-	3,850	2	8	5	2	3,867	3,867
1969	-	778	22	9	7	32	848	848
1970	-	200	4	21	16	-	242	242
Average 1966-70	-	2,430	9	23	6	12	2,480	2,480
1971	-	225	9	6	6	1	248	248
1972	-	293	5	10	3	4	315	315
1973	-	677	-	1	11	3	692	692
1974	-	235	7	-	11	20	273	273
1975	28	358	2	-	5	15	380	407
Average 1971-75	6	358	5	3	7	9	381	387
1976	-	664	-	-	-	2	665	665
- Value, \$'000 -								
Average 1961-65	19	446	3	5	*	2	455	474
1966	-	481	2	8	-	7	498	498
1967	-	440	1	4	*	-	446	446
1968	-	494	1	1	1	1	497	497
1969	-	113	5	1	1	3	124	124
1970	-	32	1	3	3	-	38	38
Average 1966-70	-	312	2	4	1	2	320	320
1971	-	38	3	1	1	*	43	43
1972	-	44	1	1	*	1	47	47
1973	-	109	-	*	2	1	112	112
1974	-	43	2	-	2	4	50	50
1975	10	75	*	-	2	4	82	91
Average 1971-75	2	62	1	*	1	2	67	69
1976	-	131	-	-	-	*	132	132
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -								
Average 1961-65	19.0	12.0	19.4	15.8	21.5	20.1	12.1	12.3
1966	-	12.5	25.1	16.4	-	23.0	12.7	12.7
1967	-	12.6	19.1	15.8	18.0	-	12.7	12.7
1968	-	12.8	22.7	13.9	17.0	27.5	12.9	12.9
1969	-	14.5	24.4	14.5	9.0	10.6	14.6	14.6
1970	-	15.9	12.2	13.0	16.8	-	15.6	15.6

Appendix Table 115 (concl.)

Beans, Baked, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>Total B.P. (a)</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Nether- lands</u>	<u>Switzer- land</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -								
Average								
<u>1966-70</u>	-	12.8	22.6	15.3	14.8	16.8	12.9	12.9
1971	-	17.0	28.0	14.6	15.1	26.3	17.4	17.4
1972	-	15.0	14.1	10.8	16.8	24.1	15.0	15.0
1973	-	16.1	-	22.3	17.6	15.8	16.2	16.2
1974	-	18.1	27.2	-	15.5	21.2	18.5	18.5
1975	35.0	21.0	21.9	-	29.8	29.4	21.5	22.4
Average								
<u>1971-75</u>	35.0	17.3	24.2	13.0	18.2	24.0	17.5	17.8
1976	-	19.8	-	-	-	23.4	19.8	19.8
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
Average								
<u>1961-65</u>	2.6	95.9	0.4	0.9	*	0.2	97.4	100.0
1966	-	97.8	0.3	1.3	-	0.7	100.0	100.0
1967	-	99.1	0.1	0.7	*	-	100.0	100.0
1968	-	99.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	100.0
1969	-	91.7	2.6	1.1	0.8	3.8	100.0	100.0
1970	-	82.8	1.8	8.7	6.6	-	100.0	100.0
Average								
<u>1966-70</u>	-	98.0	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	100.0	100.0
1971	-	90.8	3.7	2.4	2.5	0.6	100.0	100.0
1972	-	93.0	1.7	3.2	0.8	1.3	100.0	100.0
1973	-	97.8	-	0.2	1.5	0.5	100.0	100.0
1974	-	85.9	2.6	-	4.2	7.3	100.0	100.0
1975	6.8	87.9	0.4	-	1.3	3.6	93.2	100.0
Average								
<u>1971-75</u>	1.4	92.4	1.2	0.9	1.9	2.2	98.6	100.0
1976	-	99.8	-	-	-	0.2	100.0	100.0

(a) United Kingdom only.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Beans, Baked, Canned: M.F.N. Dutiable Imports and the
Ad Valorem Equivalent of the M.F.N.
Specific Duty, 1966-1976^(a)

	Dutiable Quantity '000 lb.	M.F.N.		Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty %
		Price f.o.b. ¢/lb.	Specific Duty ¢/lb.	
1966	4,671	10.7	1.0	9.3
1967	4,189	10.6	1.0	9.4
1968	4,604	10.8	1.0	9.3
1969	1,010	12.2	1.0	8.2
1970	288	13.1	1.0	7.6
Average 1966-70	2,952	10.9	1.0	9.2
1971	290	14.7	1.0	6.8
1972	375	12.6	1.0	7.9
1973	823	13.6	1.0	7.4
1974	325	15.5	1.0	6.5
1975	452	18.0	1.0	5.6
Average 1971-75	453	14.7	1.0	6.8
1976	877	15.0	1.0	6.7

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Beets, Canned: Production, Imports, (a) Exports(a) and Domestic Disappearance,
Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
	- '000 lb. -									
Opening Inventory(b)	12,357	13,465	13,586	14,570	11,782	11,853	15,928	13,544	+ 9.6	18,959
Production	14,133	16,828	18,113	15,483	17,637	21,051	16,953	17,847	+26.3	14,396
Total Supply	26,490	30,293	31,699	30,053	29,419	32,904	32,881	31,391	+18.5	33,355
Closing Inventory(b)	12,559	13,346	14,570	11,782	11,853	15,928	18,959	14,618	+16.4	17,103
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	13,931	16,947	17,129	18,271	17,566	16,976	13,922	16,773	+20.4	16,252

(a) Imports and exports are not available.
(b) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Carrots, Canned: Production, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance,
Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory (a)	8,016 ^(b)	8,703 ^(c)	8,960	4,967	6,394	7,991	10,784	7,819	- 2.5	8,337
Production	7,908	8,912	7,039	10,365	14,433	12,860	9,350	10,809	+36.7	5,818
Imports	..	2,479 ^(c)	5,482	7,710	9,188	8,785	5,344	7,302	..	5,431
Total Supply	15,924	20,094	21,481	23,042	30,015	29,636	25,478	25,930	+62.8	19,586
Exports (d)	1,738 ^(e)	235 ^(f)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Closing Inventory (a)	8,611 ^(g)	8,754	4,967	6,394	7,991	10,784	8,337	7,695	-10.6	9,552
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	5,575	11,105	16,514	16,648	22,204	18,852	17,141	18,235	+227.1	10,034

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Appendix Table 118

- per cent -

Exports as a % of Production	22.0	2.6
Imports as a % of Domestic Disappearance	..	22.3	33.2	46.3	41.7	46.6	31.2	40.0	..	54.1

- (a) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.
 (b) Four-year average, omitting 1965.
 (c) Four-year average, omitting 1966.
 (d) Includes re-exports.
 (e) Three-year average, omitting 1961 and 1962.
 (f) Three-year average, omitting 1969 and 1970.
 (g) Three-year average, omitting 1964 and 1965.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Carrots, Canned^(a): Imports by Country of Origin,
1967-1976

	<u>Total B.P.^(b)</u>	<u>Belgium & Luxembourg</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -							
1967	728	835	13	75	-	923	1,651
1968	1,408	695	7	141	-	843	2,251
1969	2,173	624	14	40	-	678	2,852
1970	2,125	793	26	129	91	1,039	3,165
<u>Average 1967-70</u>	1,609	737	15	96	23	871	2,479
1971	3,277	1,309	757	125	13	2,205	5,482
1972	5,497	1,045	655	301	212	2,213	7,710
1973	6,008	1,361	1,673	59	87	3,180	9,188
1974	6,462	1,341	769	148	65	2,323	8,785
1975	2,503	1,596	896	316	32	2,840	5,344
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	4,749	1,331	950	190	82	2,552	7,302
1976	2,913	1,960	823	337	-	3,120	6,034
- Value, \$'000 -							
1967	145	208	3	14	-	225	370
1968	233	166	2	31	-	198	432
1969	316	151	3	7	-	160	476
1970	356	176	6	24	15	221	577
<u>Average 1967-70</u>	263	175	3	19	4	201	464
1971	463	236	115	20	2	373	836
1972	811	187	115	49	28	379	1,190
1973	876	269	353	12	16	650	1,526
1974	1,026	257	154	28	10	449	1,475
1975	568	321	241	54	12	628	1,196
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	749	254	196	32	13	496	1,244
1976	679	449	179	81	-	709	1,388

Appendix Table 119 (concl.)

Carrots, Canned^(a): Imports by Country of Origin,
1967-1976

	<u>Total B.P.^(b)</u>	<u>Belgium & Luxembourg</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -							
1967	19.9	24.9	23.1	18.7	-	24.4	22.4
1968	16.5	23.9	28.6	22.0	-	23.5	19.2
1969	14.5	24.2	21.4	17.5	-	23.6	16.7
1970	16.8	22.2	23.1	18.6	16.5	21.3	18.2
<u>Average 1967-70</u>	16.3	23.7	20.0	19.8	17.4	23.1	18.7
1971	14.1	18.0	15.2	16.0	15.4	16.9	15.2
1972	14.8	17.9	17.6	16.3	13.2	17.1	15.4
1973	14.6	19.8	21.1	20.3	18.4	20.4	16.6
1974	15.9	19.2	20.0	18.9	15.4	19.3	16.8
1975	22.7	20.1	26.9	17.1	37.5	22.1	22.4
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	15.8	19.1	20.6	16.8	15.9	19.4	17.0
1976	23.3	22.9	21.7	24.0	-	22.7	23.0
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -							
1967	44.1	50.6	0.8	4.5	-	55.9	100.0
1968	62.5	30.9	0.3	6.3	-	37.5	100.0
1969	76.2	21.9	0.5	1.4	-	23.8	100.0
1970	67.1	25.1	0.8	4.1	2.9	32.8	100.0
<u>Average 1967-70</u>	64.9	29.7	0.6	3.9	0.9	35.1	100.0
1971	59.8	23.9	13.8	2.3	0.2	40.2	100.0
1972	71.3	13.6	8.5	3.9	2.7	28.7	100.0
1973	65.4	14.8	18.2	0.6	0.9	34.6	100.0
1974	73.6	15.3	8.8	1.7	0.7	26.4	100.0
1975	46.8	29.9	16.8	5.9	0.6	53.1	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	65.0	18.2	13.0	2.6	1.1	34.9	100.0
1976	48.3	32.5	13.6	5.6	-	51.7	100.0

(a) Prior to 1967 included in class 95-99 "Vegetables and vegetable juices, canned n.e.s."

(b) United Kingdom only.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Carrots, Canned: Exports by Country of Destination,
1963-1968

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Barbados</u>	<u>Trinidad & Tobago</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -							
1963	4,594	7	82	12	4,696	279	4,975
1964	-	16	83	39	139	*	139
1965	-	16	70	15	101	-	101
1966	246	28	99	21	394	-	394
1967	44	22	75	56	197	4	201
1968	-	30	35	41	106	4	110 ^(a)
<u>Average 1963-68</u>	814	20	74	31	939	48	987
- Value, \$'000 -							
1963	405	1	8	1	415	22	437
1964	-	2	9	4	15	*	15
1965	-	2	7	2	11	-	11
1966	16	3	11	3	33	-	33
1967	7	3	9	8	28	1	29
1968	-	4	5	5	13	1	14
<u>Average 1963-68</u>	71	3	8	4	86	4	90
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -							
1963	92.3	0.1	1.6	0.2	94.4	5.6	100.0
1964	-	11.6	60.1	28.3	100.0	*	100.0
1965	-	15.8	69.3	14.9	100.0	-	100.0
1966	62.4	7.1	25.1	5.3	100.0	-	100.0
1967	21.9	10.9	37.3	27.9	98.0	2.0	100.0
1968	-	27.3	31.8	37.3	96.4	3.6	100.0
<u>Average 1963-68</u>	82.5	2.0	7.5	3.1	95.1	4.9	100.0

(a) Includes re-exports of 465 pounds.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Corn, Canned: Production, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory ^(a)	80,043	81,000	97,175	106,758	95,600	75,085	59,932	86,910	+ 8.6	79,602
Production	99,603	120,511	132,775	120,472	122,877	111,769	142,558	126,090	+ 26.6	136,286
Imports	1,054	1,188	87	183	532	8,408	1,639	2,170	+105.9	4,554
Total Supply	180,700	202,699	230,037	227,413	219,009	195,262	204,129	215,170	+ 19.1	220,442
Exports ^(b)	6,298	13,709	18,746	25,258	25,092	12,701	8,616	18,083	+187.1	12,554
Closing Inventory ^(a)	80,005	86,463	106,758	95,600	75,085	59,932	79,602	83,395	+ 4.2	..
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	94,397	102,527	104,533	106,555	118,832	122,629	115,911	113,692	+ 20.4	..
Exports as % of Production	6.3	11.4	14.2	21.0	20.4	11.4	6.0	14.3	+127.0	9.2
Imports as % of Domestic Disappearance	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	6.9	1.4	1.9	+ 72.7	..

- per cent -

(a) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.
(b) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 122

Corn, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Taiwan</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	1,054	-	-	1,054	1,054
1966	1,323	-	-	1,323	1,323
1967	4,113	-	2	4,115	4,115
1968	216	-	8	224	224
1969	71	-	2	73	73
1970	132	67	4	203	203
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1,171	13	3	1,188	1,188
1971	53	32	2	87	87
1972	118	59	6	183	183
1973	277	248	7	532	532
1974	8,120	281	7	8,408	8,408
1975	1,361	278	1	1,639	1,639
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1,986	180	4	2,170	2,170
1976	4,144	403	7	4,554	4,554
- Value, \$'000 -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	179	-	-	179	179
1966	281	-	-	281	281
1967	1,008	-	1	1,009	1,009
1968	53	-	3	55	55
1969	9	-	2	10	10
1970	30	19	5	54	54
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	276	4	2	282	282
1971	6	7	1	14	14
1972	17	13	1	31	31
1973	43	55	2	100	100
1974	1,553	82	3	1,638	1,638
1975	325	79	*	405	405
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	389	47	1	437	437
1976	1,067	113	3	1,183	1,183

Corn, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Taiwan</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	17.0	-	-	17.0	17.0
1966	21.2	-	-	21.2	21.2
1967	24.5	-	58.8	24.5	24.5
1968	24.5	-	31.3	24.7	24.7
1969	12.4	-	70.2	14.2	14.2
1970	22.6	29.1	126.3	26.8	26.8
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	20.0	29.1	62.9	23.7	23.7
1971	11.5	20.5	40.2	15.5	15.5
1972	14.4	21.9	17.0	16.9	16.9
1973	15.4	22.2	26.9	18.7	18.7
1974	19.1	29.2	37.2	19.5	19.5
1975	23.9	28.6	55.3	24.7	24.7
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	19.6	26.3	29.5	20.2	20.2
1976	25.7	28.1	45.5	26.0	26.0
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
1966	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
1967	99.9	-	0.1	100.0	100.0
1968	96.4	-	3.6	100.0	100.0
1969	97.3	-	2.7	100.0	100.0
1970	65.0	33.0	2.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	98.6	1.1	0.3	100.0	100.0
1971	60.9	36.8	2.3	100.0	100.0
1972	64.5	32.2	3.3	100.0	100.0
1973	52.0	46.5	1.5	100.0	100.0
1974	96.6	3.3	0.1	100.0	100.0
1975	83.0	17.0	0.1	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	91.5	8.3	0.2	100.0	100.0
1976	91.0	8.8	0.2	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Appendix Table 123

Corn, Canned: Exports by Country of Destination, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>West Germany</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
- Quantity, '000 lb. -									
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	4,739	1,043	5,782	409	47	3	57	516	6,298
1966	10,429	1,531	11,960	1	196	33	67	297	12,257
1967	10,966	1,013	11,979	353	279	152	165	949	12,928
1968	11,263	1,513	12,776	573	199	162	356	1,290	14,066
1969	10,745	862	11,607	372	332	527	589	1,820	13,427
1970	12,934	1,076	14,010	180	426	590	662	1,857	15,867
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	11,267	1,199	12,466	296	286	293	368	1,243	13,709
1971	14,362	983	15,345	124	1,018	968	1,291	3,401	18,746
1972	16,986	606	17,592	2,270	2,096	1,778	1,522	7,666	25,258
1973	21,039	424	21,463	31	1,503	702	1,393	3,629	25,092
1974	9,593	361	9,954	11	1,205	652	879	2,747	12,701
1975	5,611	158	5,769	39	1,308	267	1,233	2,847	8,616
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	13,518	506	14,024	495	1,426	873	1,264	4,058	18,083
1976	9,800	263	10,063	118	1,131	480	762	2,491	12,554
Value, \$'000 -									
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	837	159	996	52	7	*	10	69	1,065
1966	2,002	247	2,249	*	26	6	11	43	2,292
1967	2,341	197	2,538	46	54	26	28	154	2,692
1968	2,633	311	2,944	98	30	28	56	212	3,157
1969	2,341	166	2,507	44	48	91	94	277	2,785
1970	2,816	226	3,042	27	76	155	127	385	3,426
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2,427	229	2,657	43	47	61	63	214	2,870
1971	3,255	211	3,466	23	192	208	250	673	4,139
1972	3,595	122	3,717	515	387	396	303	1,601	5,318
1973	6,614	126	6,740	6	380	191	333	910	7,650
1974	3,452	111	3,563	4	335	184	251	774	4,337
1975	2,757	52	2,809	15	493	109	411	1,028	3,837
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	3,935	124	4,059	112	357	218	310	997	5,056
1976	5,534	124	5,658	28	446	181	270	925	6,583

Appendix Table 123 (concl.)

Corn, Canned: Exports by Country of Destination, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>West Germany</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -									
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	75.2	16.6	91.8	6.5	0.7	*	0.9	8.2	100.0
1966	85.1	12.5	97.6	*	1.6	0.3	0.5	2.4	100.0
1967	84.8	7.8	92.7	2.7	2.2	1.2	1.3	7.3	100.0
1968	80.1	10.8	90.9	4.1	1.4	1.2	2.5	9.1	100.0
1969	80.0	6.4	86.5	2.8	2.5	3.9	4.4	13.5	100.0
1970	81.5	6.8	88.3	1.1	2.7	3.7	4.2	11.7	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	82.2	8.8	90.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.7	9.1	100.0
1971	76.6	5.2	81.9	0.7	5.4	5.2	6.9	18.1	100.0
1972	67.3	2.4	69.6	9.0	8.3	7.0	6.0	30.4	100.0
1973	83.8	1.7	85.5	0.1	6.0	2.8	5.6	14.5	100.0
1974	75.5	2.8	78.4	0.1	9.5	5.1	6.9	21.6	100.0
1975	65.1	1.8	67.0	0.4	15.2	3.1	14.3	33.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	74.8	2.8	77.6	2.7	7.9	4.8	7.0	22.4	100.0
1976	78.1	2.1	80.2	0.9	9.0	3.8	6.1	19.8	100.0

(a) Includes re-exports volume and value, volume in pounds as follows: 1961 - 6,900, 1967 - 2,298, 1968 - 2,058, 1972 - 32,220, 1973 - 4,266, 1974 - 36,425 and 1976 - 3,300.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Corn, Canned: M.F.N. Dutiable Imports and the Ad
Valorem Equivalent of the M.F.N.
Specific Duty, 1966-1976(a)

	M.F.N.			Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty %
	<u>Dutiable Quantity</u> '000 lb.	<u>Price f.o.b.</u> ¢/lb.	<u>Specific Duty</u> ¢/lb.	
1966	1,575	17.8	1.5	8.4
1967	4,899	20.6	1.5	7.3
1968	267	20.8	1.5	7.2
1969	86	11.9	1.5	12.6
1970	241	21.7	1.5	6.9
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1,414	19.9	1.5	7.5
1971	102	13.0	1.5	11.5
1972	217	14.2	1.5	10.6
1973	629	15.7	1.5	9.6
1974	10,006	16.3	1.5	9.2
1975	1,917	20.5	1.5	7.3
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	2,574	16.8	1.5	8.9
1976	5,004	23.3	1.5	6.4

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Mushrooms, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>United</u> <u>Kingdom</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Taiwan</u>	<u>South</u> <u>Korea</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
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- Quantity, '000 lb. -

<u>Average</u> <u>1961-65</u>	*	-	*	-	583	-	121	704	704
1966	-	-	-	-	1,207	-	165	1,372	1,372
1967	-	2	2	4	2,681	-	343	3,028	3,031
1968	-	-	-	242	5,982	-	246	6,470	6,470
1969	-	-	-	1,892	5,477	-	220	7,590	7,590
1970	275	8	283	1,291	5,462	-	190	6,843	7,126

<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	55	2	57	686	4,162	-	213	5,060	5,118
1971	1,838	-	1,838	3,091	10,119	5	284	13,499	15,337
1972	1,912	-	1,912	3,962	18,600	134	970	23,666	25,578
1973	1,825	-	1,825	2,502	10,998	2,145	1,816	17,461	19,286
1974	1,271	45	1,315	3,555	11,799	14,553	1,371	31,277	32,592
1975	1,695	-	1,695	5,416	12,423	12,116	2,072	32,027	33,722

<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	1,708	9	1,717	3,705	12,788	5,790	1,303	23,586	25,303
1976	2,461	482	2,942	6,877	15,135	5,774	2,250	30,036	32,978

- Value, \$'000 -

<u>Average</u> <u>1961-65</u>	*	-	-	-	246	-	67	314	314
1966	-	-	-	-	569	-	105	674	674
1967	-	2	2	1	1,254	-	200	1,456	1,458
1968	-	-	-	99	2,475	-	145	2,719	2,719
1969	-	-	-	744	2,250	-	109	3,103	3,103
1970	130	4	133	447	2,211	-	65	2,723	2,856

<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	26	1	27	258	1,752	-	125	2,135	2,162
1971	818	-	818	1,075	3,555	5	172	4,807	5,625
1972	853	-	853	1,375	6,537	51	423	8,386	9,239
1973	790	-	790	885	3,833	782	811	6,310	7,100
1974	535	21	557	1,237	4,742	5,772	739	12,490	13,047
1975	782	-	782	1,986	5,182	5,288	920	13,377	14,158

<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	756	4	760	1,312	4,770	2,379	613	9,074	9,834
1976	276	1,307	1,583	2,109	6,235	3,181	1,039	12,564	14,147

Mushrooms, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>United</u> <u>Kingdom</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Taiwan</u>	<u>South</u> <u>Korea</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -									
<u>Average</u> <u>1961-65</u>	114.3	-	-	-	42.3	-	55.5	44.6	44.6
1966	-	-	-	-	47.2	-	63.3	49.1	49.1
1967	-	72.3	72.3	39.0	46.8	-	58.2	48.1	48.1
1968	-	-	-	40.9	41.4	-	58.8	42.0	42.0
1969	-	-	-	39.3	41.1	-	49.4	40.9	40.9
1970	47.1	47.1	47.1	34.6	40.5	-	72.4	39.8	40.1
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	47.1	53.3	47.3	37.7	42.1	-	58.5	42.2	42.3
1971	44.5	-	44.5	34.8	35.1	105.8	60.5	35.6	36.7
1972	44.6	-	44.6	34.7	35.1	37.9	43.6	35.4	36.1
1973	43.3	-	43.3	35.4	34.8	36.5	44.7	36.1	36.8
1974	42.1	47.6	42.3	34.8	40.2	39.7	53.9	39.9	40.0
1975	46.1	-	46.1	36.7	41.7	43.6	44.4	41.8	42.0
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	44.2	47.6	44.3	35.4	37.3	41.1	47.1	38.5	38.9
1976	53.1	57.3	53.8	30.7	41.2	55.1	46.2	41.8	42.9
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -									
<u>Average</u> <u>1961-65</u>	*	-	*	-	82.8	-	17.2	100.0	100.0
1966	-	-	-	-	88.0	-	12.0	100.0	100.0
1967	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	88.5	-	11.3	99.9	100.0
1968	-	-	-	3.7	92.5	-	3.8	100.0	100.0
1969	-	-	-	24.9	72.2	-	2.9	100.0	100.0
1970	3.9	0.1	4.0	18.1	76.7	-	1.3	96.0	100.0
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	1.1	*	1.1	13.4	81.3	-	4.2	98.9	100.0
1971	12.0	-	12.0	20.2	66.0	*	1.9	88.0	100.0
1972	7.5	-	7.5	15.5	72.7	0.5	3.8	92.5	100.0
1973	9.5	-	9.5	13.0	57.0	11.1	9.4	90.5	100.0
1974	3.9	0.1	4.0	10.9	36.2	44.6	4.2	96.0	100.0
1975	5.0	-	5.0	16.1	36.8	35.9	6.1	95.0	100.0
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	6.8	*	6.8	14.6	50.5	22.9	5.2	93.2	100.0
1976	7.5	1.5	9.0	20.9	45.9	17.5	6.8	91.1	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Peas, Canned: Production, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance,
Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory (a)	64,800	75,900	76,385	70,509	41,830	36,899	51,239	55,372	-14.5	73,846
Production	116,873	108,402	100,604	76,139	95,163	116,033	121,065	101,801	-12.9	91,178
Imports	377	241	139	283	680	639	975	543	+44.0	1,110
Total Supply	182,050	184,543	177,128	146,931	137,673	153,571	173,279	157,716	-13.4	166,134
Exports (b)	2,108	1,769	2,813	720	291	1,018	4,624	1,893	-10.2	2,307
Closing Inventory (a)	70,395	73,870	70,509	41,830	36,899	51,239	73,846	54,865	-22.1	..
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	109,547	108,904	103,806	104,381	100,483	101,314	94,809	100,958	- 7.8	163,827
					- per cent -					
Exports as % of Production	1.8	1.6	2.8	0.9	0.3	0.9	3.8	1.9	..	2.5
Imports as % of Domestic Disappearance	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.5	..	0.7

(a) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

(b) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Peas, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	Trinidad and Tobago	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	Belgium and Luxembourg	France	Netherlands	United States	Other M.F.N.	Total M.F.N.	Total
- Quantity, '000 lb. -										
Average 1961-65	*	2	2	27	20	17	310	1	375	377
1966	1	1	3	12	7	6	14	25	65	68
1967	4	-	4	26	38	17	28	6	115	119
1968	7	-	7	30	15	6	554	*	607	614
1969	18	1	19	27	16	7	61	14	125	144
1970	58	2	61	23	27	9	123	17	200	261
Average 1966-70	18	1	19	24	21	9	156	12	222	241
1971	44	-	44	15	23	7	25	26	96	139
1972	80	2	82	44	69	20	61	8	201	283
1973	118	259	377	19	85	18	34	147	304	680
1974	25	2	27	38	84	51	131	307	612	639
1975	36	110	146	22	49	31	557	170	830	975
Average 1971-75	60	74	135	28	62	26	161	131	408	543
1976	4	61	65	19	20	26	886	94	1,045	1,110

Appendix Table 128 (cont.)

Peas, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976										
Trinidad and Tobago	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	Belgium and Luxembourg		France	Netherlands	United States	Other M.F.N.	Total M.F.N.	Total
- Value, \$'000 -										
Average 1961-65	*	1	7	5	2	51	*	66	67	
1966	*	1	4	2	1	2	5	13	14	
1967	-	1	8	10	2	5	1	27	29	
1968	-	2	8	4	1	58	*	71	74	
1969	*	7	6	5	1	6	2	19	26	
1970	1	25	5	5	2	19	5	36	61	
Average 1966-70	7	7	6	5	1	18	3	34	41	
1971	-	14	5	4	1	4	4	18	31	
1972	1	28	7	12	3	7	2	31	59	
1973	24	64	5	17	3	5	33	64	127	
1974	2	11	12	18	9	25	77	142	153	
1975	28	40	7	12	8	129	45	200	240	
Average 1971-75	21	31	7	14	5	34	32	91	122	
1976	1	14	6	7	6	202	25	245	259	

Appendix Table 128 (cont.)

<u>Peas, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976</u>											
	<u>Trinidad and Tobago</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>Belgium and Luxembourg</u>		<u>France</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -											
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	37.2	24.7	25.7	26.9	24.2	12.9	16.6	29.8	17.4	17.7	
1966	28.8	38.7	33.6	31.2	23.5	12.6	12.6	21.4	20.6	21.1	
1967	31.2	-	31.2	30.4	25.8	14.7	19.6	26.9	23.8	24.0	
1968	34.9	-	34.9	25.8	28.2	13.3	10.5	26.4	11.8	12.0	
1969	39.0	25.7	38.5	20.9	29.5	12.0	10.3	12.3	15.4	18.4	
1970	41.9	29.4	41.4	23.3	19.9	17.2	15.6	27.1	18.1	23.5	
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	40.1	31.3	39.6	25.7	25.0	14.3	11.7	21.5	15.1	17.0	
1971	31.1	-	31.1	31.4	16.9	15.5	15.5	17.0	18.7	22.6	
1972	34.9	31.5	34.9	14.6	17.9	14.2	11.4	28.2	15.2	20.9	
1973	33.2	9.4	16.9	26.6	20.1	15.8	15.3	22.6	21.0	18.7	
1974	38.0	72.5	40.8	32.2	21.8	17.3	19.4	24.9	23.2	23.9	
1975	34.9	25.2	27.6	31.9	24.4	24.4	23.1	26.3	24.1	24.6	
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	34.0	14.5	23.2	25.7	20.5	18.3	21.1	24.5	22.2	22.5	
1976	29.6	21.2	21.7	30.5	33.0	21.6	22.8	26.3	23.4	23.3	

Appendix Table 129

Peas, Canned: Exports by Country of Destination,
1961-1976

	<u>Bermuda</u>	<u>Jamaica</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Venezuela</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
- Quantity, '000 lb. -									
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	382	257	824	1,463	530	99	16	645	2,108
1966	274	262	772	1,307	70	209	43	322	1,629
1967	296	205	541	1,042	19	270	22	311	1,353
1968	302	458	251	1,011	25	204	68	295	1,308
1969	349	8	177	534	-	256	119	374	908
1970	350	2	197	548	2,775	283	40	3,098	3,646
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	314	187	388	888	578	245	58	880	1,769
1971	171	3	328	503	2,018	256	36	2,310	2,813
1972	269	21	105	394	-	303	22	325	720
1973	27	4	73	104	28	147	12	187	291
1974	33	-	69	101	745	36	135	916	1,018
1975	14	9	20	42	4,517	62	3	4,582	4,624
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	103	7	119	229	1,462	161	41	1,664	1,893
1976	28	7	-	35	2,203	27	42	2,272	2,307
- Value, \$'000 -									
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	48	35	116	199	77	13	2	93	292
1966	35	37	127	199	5	23	7	41	240
1967	47	41	94	183	2	33	4	39	222
1968	51	91	50	192	3	28	12	44	236
1969	58	1	36	96	-	39	20	59	154
1970	52	*	38	90	366	38	6	411	501
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	49	34	69	152	77	32	10	118	271
1971	28	1	51	80	260	37	6	303	383
1972	47	3	20	70	-	46	3	49	119
1973	4	1	17	22	1	24	2	27	49
1974	7	-	17	24	176	9	31	217	241
1975	3	3	5	11	1,063	17	1	1,081	1,092
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	18	2	22	41	300	27	7	335	377
1976	7	2	-	8	496	7	8	511	519

Peas, Canned: Exports by Country of Destination,
1961-1976

	<u>Bermuda</u>	<u>Jamaica</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Venezuela</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -									
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	18.1	12.2	39.1	69.4	25.2	4.7	0.8	30.6	100.0
1966	16.8	16.1	47.4	80.2	4.3	12.8	2.6	19.8	100.0
1967	21.9	15.2	40.0	77.0	1.4	20.0	1.6	23.0	100.0
1968	23.1	35.0	19.2	77.3	1.9	15.6	5.2	22.6	100.0
1969	38.4	0.9	19.5	58.8	-	28.2	13.1	41.2	100.0
1970	9.6	0.1	5.4	15.0	76.1	7.8	1.1	85.0	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	17.8	10.6	21.9	50.2	32.7	13.9	3.3	49.8	100.0
1971	6.1	0.1	11.7	17.9	71.7	9.1	1.3	82.1	100.0
1972	37.4	2.9	14.6	54.7	-	42.1	3.1	45.1	100.0
1973	9.3	1.4	25.1	35.7	9.6	50.5	4.1	64.2	100.0
1974	3.3	-	6.8	9.9	73.2	3.5	13.3	89.9	100.0
1975	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	97.7	1.4	0.1	99.1	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	5.5	0.4	6.3	12.1	77.2	8.5	2.2	87.9	100.0
1976	1.2	0.3	-	1.5	95.5	1.2	1.8	98.5	100.0

(a) Includes re-exports volume and value, volume in pounds as follows:

1963 - 466	1971 - 975	1975 - 2,250
1966 - 32,600	1973 - 27,620	
1968 - 1,952	1974 - 58,684	

Source: Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 130

Peas, Canned^(a): M.F.N. Dutiable Imports and the
Ad Valorem Equivalent of the M.F.N.
Specific Duty, 1966-1976^(b)

	M.F.N.			Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty
	<u>Dutiable Quantity</u>	<u>Price f.o.b.</u>	<u>Specific Duty</u>	
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	%
1966	78	17.3	1.5	8.7
1967	137	20.0	1.5	7.5
1968	722	9.9	1.5	15.2
1969	147	12.9	1.5	11.6
1970	236	15.2	1.5	9.9
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	264	12.7	1.5	11.8
1971	103	15.6	1.5	9.6
1972	240	12.8	1.5	11.7
1973	360	17.6	1.5	8.5
1974	728	19.5	1.5	7.7
1975	987	20.3	1.5	7.4
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	484	18.7	1.5	8.0
1976	1,161	21.1	1.5	7.1

(a) Included in commodity class 95-99 "Vegetables and vegetable juices
canned n.e.s."

(b) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a
factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Peas, Canned^(a): United States Dutiable Imports and
the Ad Valorem Equivalent of the M.F.N.
Specific Duty, 1966-1976^(b)

	United States			Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty
	<u>Dutiable Quantity</u>	<u>Price f.o.b.</u>	<u>Specific Duty</u>	
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	%
1966	17	10.6	1.5	14.2
1967	33	16.5	1.5	9.1
1968	660	8.8	1.5	17.0
1969	71	8.5	1.5	17.6
1970	146	13.1	1.5	11.5
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	185	9.8	1.5	15.3
1971	18	10.8	1.5	13.9
1972	72	9.5	1.5	15.8
1973	40	12.7	1.5	11.8
1974	156	16.3	1.5	9.2
1975	663	19.4	1.5	7.7
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	190	17.7	1.5	8.5
1976	984	20.5	1.5	7.3

(a) Included in commodity class 95-99 "Vegetables and vegetable juices
canned, n.e.s."

(b) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a
factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Tomatoes, Canned: Production, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance,
Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory(a)	52,699	55,173	52,743	62,997	57,702	42,757	22,548	47,749	- 9.4	48,004
Production	92,138	87,903	99,313	81,393	85,902	72,374	76,674	83,131	- 9.8	81,505
Imports	16,832	29,084	41,384	48,250	55,548	74,652	81,161	60,199	+257.6	86,321
Total Supply	161,669	172,160	193,440	192,640	199,152	189,783	180,383	191,080	+ 18.2	215,830
Exports(b)	319	104	40	495	3	-	47	117	- 63.3	-
Closing Inventory(a)	46,322	57,471	62,997	57,702	42,757	22,548	48,004	46,802	+ 1.0	..
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	115,029	114,586	130,403	134,443	156,392	167,235	132,333	144,161	+ 25.3	..
Exports(b) as % of Production	0.3	0.1	*	0.6	*	-	0.1	0.1	- 66.7	-
Imports as % of Domestic Disappearance	14.6	25.4	31.7	35.9	35.5	44.6	61.3	41.8	+186.3	..

- per cent -

(a) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.
(b) U.S. imports from Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Tomatoes, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	South Africa	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	United States	Italy	Spain	Bulgaria	Taiwan	Other M.F.N.	Total M.F.N.	Total
					- Quantity, '000 lb. -						
Average 1961-65	137	45	182	5,607	9,046	1,432	279	-	286	16,650	16,832
1966	373	16	389	9,842	6,147	3,521	2,316	-	539	22,364	22,753
1967	1,167	16	1,183	6,617	9,043	7,708	1,767	-	2,520	27,656	28,839
1968	683	-	683	5,885	6,474	4,838	1,321	-	537	19,054	19,737
1969	1,409	-	1,409	12,980	6,322	9,358	1,095	-	1,829	31,585	32,993
1970	2,151	1	2,152	16,799	7,088	13,698	651	-	712	38,947	41,100
Average 1966-70	1,157	7	1,163	10,425	7,015	7,825	1,430	-	1,227	27,921	29,084
1971	2,218	8	2,227	16,909	5,355	12,670	2,548	-	1,676	39,157	41,384
1972	-	-	-	17,452	10,244	16,067	3,075	294	1,118	48,250	48,250
1973	77	-	77	23,909	12,095	10,806	4,365	1,779	2,516	55,470	55,548
1974	-	-	-	26,321	20,635	13,788	5,943	3,923	4,041	74,652	74,652
1975	-	-	-	28,328	4,888	11,298	9,716	23,028	3,904	81,161	81,161
Average 1971-75	459	2	461	22,584	10,643	12,926	5,129	5,805	2,651	59,738	60,199
1976	-	*	*	31,358	9,210	15,218	2,258	23,069	5,207	86,321	86,321

Tomatoes, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>Bulgaria</u>	<u>Taiwan</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
							- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -				
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	13.1	13.3	13.2	12.4	10.1	8.9	8.6	-	12.2	10.8	10.8
1966	13.1	21.7	13.4	13.9	12.5	8.7	8.3	-	13.6	12.1	12.2
1967	10.1	27.4	10.3	15.6	11.4	8.5	8.2	-	11.8	11.4	11.4
1968	12.3	-	12.3	15.9	12.8	7.9	8.4	-	11.1	12.2	12.2
1969	12.0	-	12.0	12.7	13.6	8.3	8.1	-	8.2	11.1	11.2
1970	14.0	12.1	14.0	13.7	12.3	8.7	10.5	-	9.4	11.6	11.7
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	12.4	14.3	12.5	14.0	12.4	8.5	8.5	-	10.5	11.6	11.7
1971	11.4	9.0	11.4	13.2	10.7	7.6	9.6	-	9.0	10.6	10.7
1972	-	-	-	13.8	9.8	7.6	8.7	8.6	9.6	10.5	10.5
1973	10.0	-	10.0	15.0	13.1	10.0	9.5	9.7	9.9	12.8	12.8
1974	-	-	-	17.2	19.1	15.3	13.4	13.5	16.9	16.8	16.8
1975	-	-	-	20.6	18.2	15.6	14.0	14.7	17.9	17.1	17.1
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	11.3	10.0	11.3	16.5	15.0	11.0	12.0	14.1	14.3	14.3	14.3
1976	-	..	..	20.6	18.0	13.6	13.6	13.6	14.9	16.7	16.7

Tomatoes, Canned(a): Exports to the United States, 1961-1976

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Unit</u> <u>Value</u>
	'000 lb.	\$'000	¢/lb.
1961	843	50	5.9
1962	746	51	6.9
1963	-	-	-
1964	2	*	24.8
1965	2	*	11.7
1966	2	*	15.0
1967	3	1	34.3
1968	463	53	11.4
1969	2	1	32.0
1970	47	3	6.5
1971	40	5	13.0
1972	495	41	8.3
1973	3	1	25.7
1974	-	-	-
1975	47	5	11.6
1976	-	-	-

(a) Commodity classification reads "Canned Tomatoes," 1961 and 1962, "Tomatoes, prepared or preserved, except paste or sauce," 1963-1976.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

Tomatoes, Canned: M.F.N. Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem Equivalent of the M.F.N. Specific Duty, 1966-1976^(a)

	M.F.N.			Ad Valorem	U.S.	U.S.
	Dutiable	Price	Specific	Equivalent	Price	Ad Valorem
	Quantity	f.o.b.	Duty	of M.F.N.	f.o.b.	Equivalent
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	Specific Duty	¢/lb.	of M.F.N.
				%		Specific Duty
						%
1966	26,624	10.1	2.0	19.8	11.7	17.1
1967	32,924	9.6	2.0	20.8	13.1	15.3
1968	22,683	10.2	2.0	19.6	13.4	14.9
1969	37,598	9.4	2.0	21.3	10.7	18.7
1970	46,366	9.7	2.0	20.6	11.5	17.4
Average						
1966-70	33,239	9.7	2.0	20.6	11.7	17.1
1971	46,595	8.9	2.0	22.5	11.1	18.0
1972	56,357	8.8	2.0	22.7	11.6	17.2
1973	66,010	10.7	2.0	18.7	12.6	15.9
1974	88,788	14.1	2.0	14.2	14.4	13.9
1975	96,387	14.1	2.0	14.2	17.3	11.6
Average						
1971-75	70,828	12.1	2.0	16.5	13.8	14.5
1976	92,875	15.1	2.0	13.2	18.5	10.8

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Tomato Paste, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Portugal</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb.									
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	153	7,085	8,832	416	9	7,893	141	24,375	24,528
1966	200	6,253	26,676	361	540	5,683	281	39,794	39,994
1967	156	12,359	28,873	1,109	-	4,250	212	46,802	46,958
1968	18	12,167	22,107	3,464	44	5,232	1,560	44,574	44,593
1969	10	9,479	23,314	2,920	-	10,395	2,940	49,048	49,059
1970	-	3,064	23,725	2,173	-	6,595	888	36,445	36,445
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	77	8,665	24,939	2,005	117	6,431	1,176	43,333	43,410
1971	-	5,668	24,198	5,186	-	5,147	2,329	42,528	42,528
1972	12	4,299	26,931	4,418	412	5,243	4,175	45,478	45,490
1973	-	7,664	29,309	4,903	1,998	16,289	1,444	61,606	61,606
1974	-	6,669	15,307	6,236	2,011	19,390	7,989	57,601	57,601
1975	*	1,818	10,807	7,084	1,292	12,018	5,050	38,069	38,069
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	2	5,224	21,310	5,565	1,142	11,617	4,197	49,056	49,059
1976	-	261	10,056	5,669	1,912	18,005	6,649	42,553	42,553
- Value, \$'000 -									
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	28	1,183	1,319	57	2	1,840	23	4,423	4,451
1966	38	1,307	4,377	58	82	1,634	50	7,508	7,547
1967	29	2,668	5,130	177	-	1,272	38	9,286	9,314
1968	3	2,694	3,845	463	10	1,506	331	8,850	8,853
1969	2	2,120	3,812	368	-	2,399	600	9,299	9,301
1970	-	594	3,728	328	-	1,642	156	6,448	6,448
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	14	1,877	4,178	279	18	1,691	235	8,278	8,293
1971	-	987	3,689	802	-	1,334	327	7,138	7,138
1972	1	747	4,252	756	63	1,626	622	8,066	8,068
1973	-	1,877	5,533	1,171	395	4,340	221	13,538	13,538
1974	-	3,137	6,359	2,841	899	7,442	3,509	24,187	24,187
1975	*	892	5,022	3,382	630	5,399	1,974	17,300	17,300
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	*	1,528	4,971	1,791	397	4,028	1,331	14,046	14,046
1976	-	95	2,861	1,754	630	6,993	1,687	14,020	14,020

Appendix Table 136 (concl.)

Tomato Paste, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>Total</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Portugal</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>United</u> <u>States</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -									
<u>Average</u> <u>1961-65</u>	18.3	16.7	14.9	13.8	17.5	23.3	16.3	18.1	18.1
1966	19.2	20.9	16.4	16.1	15.1	28.8	17.7	18.9	18.9
1967	18.4	21.6	17.8	16.0	-	29.9	18.0	19.8	19.8
1968	17.7	22.1	17.4	13.4	23.1	28.8	21.2	19.9	19.9
1969	18.4	22.4	16.4	12.6	-	23.1	20.4	19.0	19.0
1970	-	19.4	15.7	15.1	-	24.9	17.5	17.7	17.7
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	18.8	21.7	16.8	13.9	15.7	26.3	20.0	19.1	19.1
1971	-	17.4	15.2	15.5	-	25.9	14.1	16.8	16.8
1972	12.0	17.4	15.8	17.1	15.2	31.0	14.9	17.7	17.7
1973	-	24.5	18.9	23.9	19.8	26.6	15.3	22.0	22.0
1974	-	47.0	41.5	45.6	44.7	38.4	43.9	42.0	42.0
1975	56.7	49.1	46.5	47.7	48.8	44.9	39.1	45.4	45.4
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	12.4	29.2	23.3	32.2	34.8	34.7	31.7	28.6	28.6
1976	-	36.3	28.4	30.9	32.9	38.8	25.4	32.9	32.9
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -									
<u>Average</u> <u>1961-65</u>	0.6	28.9	36.0	1.7	*	32.2	0.6	99.4	100.0
1966	0.5	15.6	66.7	0.9	1.4	14.2	0.7	99.5	100.0
1967	0.3	26.3	61.5	2.4	-	9.1	0.5	99.7	100.0
1968	*	27.3	49.6	7.8	0.1	11.7	3.5	100.0	100.0
1969	*	19.3	47.5	6.0	-	21.2	6.0	100.0	100.0
1970	-	8.4	65.1	6.0	-	18.1	2.4	100.0	100.0
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	0.2	20.0	57.4	4.6	0.3	14.8	2.7	99.8	100.0
1971	-	13.3	56.9	12.2	-	12.1	5.5	100.0	100.0
1972	*	9.5	59.2	9.7	0.9	11.5	9.2	100.0	100.0
1973	-	12.4	47.6	8.0	3.2	26.4	2.3	100.0	100.0
1974	-	11.6	26.6	10.8	3.5	33.7	13.9	100.0	100.0
1975	-	4.8	28.4	18.6	3.4	31.6	13.3	100.0	100.0
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	*	10.6	43.4	11.3	2.3	23.7	8.6	100.0	100.0
1976	-	0.6	23.6	13.3	4.5	42.3	15.6	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Appendix Table 137

Tomato Paste, Canned: M.F.N. Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem
Equivalent of the M.F.N. Specific Duty, 1966-1976^(a)

		M.F.N.		Ad Valorem		U.S.
	Dutiable	Price	Specific	Equivalent	U.S.	U.S.
	Imports	f.o.b.	Duty	of M.F.N.	Price	Ad Valorem
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	Specific Duty	f.o.b.	Equivalent
				%	¢/lb.	of M.F.N.
						Specific Duty
						%
1966	47,374	15.8	1.5	9.5	24.2	6.2
1967	55,717	16.6	1.5	9.0	25.1	1.0
1968	53,065	16.6	1.5	9.0	24.2	1.2
1969	58,391	15.9	1.5	9.4	19.4	7.7
1970	43,387	14.9	1.5	10.1	20.9	7.2
Average						
1966-70	51,587	16.0	1.5	9.4	22.1	6.8
1971	50,608	14.1	1.5	10.6	21.8	6.9
1972	54,119	14.9	1.5	10.1	26.1	5.7
1973	73,225	18.5	1.5	8.1	22.4	6.7
1974	68,511	35.3	1.5	4.2	32.3	4.6
1975	45,302	38.1	1.5	3.9	37.8	4.0
Average						
1971-75	58,353	24.0	1.5	6.3	29.1	5.2
1976	45,588	29.7	1.5	5.1	35.0	4.3

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Mixed Vegetables (Macedoine), Canned: Production, Imports, (a) Exports and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1961-1976

	<u>Average 1961-65</u>	<u>Average 1966-70</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>Average 1971-75</u>	<u>% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75</u>	<u>1976</u>
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory (b)	9,185(c)	11,082(d)	10,488	8,019	6,312	5,918	12,431	8,634	- 6.0	8,257
Production	11,946	13,214	11,922	10,844	14,335	18,475	..	13,894(e)	+16.3	..
Total Supply	21,131	24,296	22,410	18,863	20,647	24,393	..	22,528	+ 6.6	..
Exports (f)	..	375(g)	402	282	225	232	177	263	..	440
Closing Inventory (b)	9,912(h)	10,963	8,019	6,312	5,918	12,431	8,257	8,187	-17.4	..
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	11,220	12,958	13,989	12,269	14,504	11,730	..	14,078	+25.5	..
					- per cent -					

Exports as % of Domestic
Disappearance

(a) Imports are not available.

(b) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

(c) Four-year average, omitting 1965.

(d) Four-year average, omitting 1966.

(e) Four-year average, omitting 1975.

(f) Includes re-exports.

(g) Two-year average, omitting 1966-1968.

(h) Three-year average, omitting 1964 and 1965.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 139

Mixed Vegetables (Macedoine), Canned: Exports by Country of Destination,
1969-1976

	<u>Barbados</u>	Leeward and Windward <u>Islands</u>	<u>Bermuda</u>	Other <u>B.P.</u>	Total <u>B.P.</u>	Total <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -							
1969	70	120	81	208	479	12	491
1970	114	75	48	14	250	9	259
<u>Average 1969-70</u>	92	97	64	111	364	11	375
1971	115	151	107	21	394	8	402
1972	121	133	8	17	279	3	282
1973	60	67	48	31	206	19	225
1974	50	26	30	23	128	104	232
1975	38	55	2	63	158	19	177
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	77	86	39	31	233	31	263
1976	-	5	12	-	17	423 ^(a)	440
- Value, \$'000 -							
1969	12	23	16	38	89	2	91
1970	18	14	9	2	43	1	45
<u>Average 1969-70</u>	15	18	13	20	66	2	68
1971	20	28	21	3	72	2	74
1972	21	25	1	3	50	1	51
1973	12	14	12	5	43	4	47
1974	10	6	6	5	27	21	48
1975	9	14	1	17	41	4	45
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	14	17	8	7	47	6	53
1976	-	1	3	-	4	141 ^(a)	145

Appendix Table 139 (concl.)

Mixed Vegetables (Macedoine), Canned: Exports by Country of Destination,
1969-1976

	<u>Barbados</u>	<u>Leeward and Windward Islands</u>	<u>Bermuda</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -							
1969	14.3	24.4	16.5	42.4	97.6	2.4	100.0
1970	44.0	29.0	18.5	5.4	96.5	3.5	100.0
<u>Average 1969-70</u>	24.5	25.9	17.1	29.6	97.1	2.9	100.0
1971	28.6	37.6	26.6	5.2	98.0	2.0	100.0
1972	42.9	47.2	2.8	6.0	98.9	1.1	100.0
1973	26.7	29.8	21.3	13.8	91.6	8.4	100.0
1974	21.6	11.2	12.9	9.9	55.2	44.8	100.0
1975	21.5	31.1	1.1	35.6	89.3	10.7	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	29.1	32.8	14.8	11.8	88.4	11.6	100.0
1976	-	1.1	2.7	-	3.9	96.1 ^(a)	100.0

(a) Haiti only.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Vegetables and Vegetable Juices Canned n.e.s.^(a):
Exports by Country of Destination, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total^(b)</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -							
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	1,626	1,428	3,054	217	1,977	2,194	5,248
1966	4,268	3,119	7,387	1,451	227	1,678	7,931
1967	6,785	3,665	10,449	2,372	2,449	4,821	13,617
1968	344	3,219	3,563	283	502	785	3,741
1969	21	1,702	1,723	42	722	764	2,487
1970	494	1,878	2,372	93	1,069	1,162	3,534
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2,382	2,038	4,420	848	994	1,842	6,262
1971	123	2,122	2,245	273	598	871	3,116
1972	289	1,857	2,146	288	192	480	2,626
1973	534	1,547	2,081	199	2,099	2,298	4,379
1974	232	1,889	2,121	225	1,218	1,443	3,564
1975	453	762	1,215	2,441	544	2,985	4,199
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	326	1,763	2,089	685	930	1,615	3,577
1976	219	667	886	685	1,355	2,040	2,926
- Value, \$'000 -							
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	286	232	518	52	243	295	812
1966	801	360	1,161	266	64	330	1,492
1967	1,277	376	1,653	487	378	865	2,518
1968	132	476	608	52	103	155	764
1969	7	310	324	8	110	118	442
1970	134	324	458	14	115	129	587
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	466	375	841	165	155	320	1,160
1971	32	420	452	61	80	141	593
1972	58	380	438	68	30	98	536
1973	181	376	557	52	561	613	1,170
1974	70	578	648	84	455	539	1,187
1975	110	276	386	983	167	1,150	1,536
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	90	405	495	250	258	508	1,004
1976	65	245	310	162	540	702	1,012

Appendix Table 141 (concl.)

Vegetables and Vegetable Juices Canned n.e.s.^(a):
Exports by Country of Destination, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(b)
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -							
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	31.0	27.2	58.2	4.1	37.7	41.8	100.0
1966	53.8	39.3	93.1	18.3	2.9	21.2	100.0
1967	49.8	26.9	76.7	17.4	18.0	35.4	100.0
1968	9.2	86.0	95.2	7.6	13.4	21.0	100.0
1969	0.8	68.4	69.3	1.7	29.0	30.7	100.0
1970	14.0	53.1	67.1	2.6	30.2	32.8	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	38.0	32.5	70.6	13.5	15.9	29.4	100.0
1971	3.9	68.1	72.0	8.8	19.2	28.0	100.0
1972	11.0	70.7	81.7	11.0	7.3	18.3	100.0
1973	12.2	35.3	47.5	4.5	47.9	52.5	100.0
1974	6.5	53.0	59.5	6.3	34.2	40.5	100.0
1975	10.8	18.1	28.9	58.1	13.0	71.1	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	9.1	49.3	58.4	19.2	26.0	45.1	100.0
1976	7.5	22.8	30.3	23.4	46.3	69.7	100.0

(a) Included classes 98-10 "Beans, baked, canned" and 98-94 "Tomatoes, n.e.s., canned" after 1963. Excluded class 98-35 "Carrots canned" from January 1963 to January 1968.

(b) Includes value and volume of re-exports, volume in pounds as follows:

1961- 50,814	1966-1,388,260	1971- 521,463
1962-116,499	1967-3,872,818	1972- 268,298
1963- 59,991	1968- 413,724	1973-2,073,448
1964-257,066	1969- 642,762	1974-1,129,348
1965-378,014	1970-1,014,228	1975-2,063,465
		1976-1,102,583

Source: Statistics Canada.

Apples and Applesauce, Canned: Production, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory ^(a)	23,574	28,738	33,332	26,808	18,601	21,727	20,584	24,211	+ 2.7	25,555
Production	37,962	42,504	32,684	30,493	39,612	37,403	35,390	35,116	- 7.5	27,514
Imports	..	2,117 ^(b)	1,169	1,309	1,162	1,788	1,299	1,346	..	1,070
Total Supply	61,536	73,359	67,185	58,610	59,375	60,918	57,273	60,673	- 1.4	54,139
Exports ^(c)	6,777	7,780	4,724	6,539	3,778	1,951	943	3,587	-47.1	5,210
Closing Inventory ^(a)	25,397	29,742	26,808	18,601	21,727	20,584	25,555	22,655	-10.8	23,707
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	29,362	35,837	35,653	33,470	33,870	38,383	30,775	34,431	+17.3	25,222
					- per cent -					
Exports as a % of Production	17.9	18.3	14.5	21.4	9.5	5.2	2.7	10.2	-43.0	18.9
Imports as a % of Domestic Disappearance	..	5.9	3.3	3.9	3.4	4.7	4.2	3.9	..	4.2

(a) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of March 31st.

(b) Four-year average, omitting 1966.

(c) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 143

Apples and Applesauce, Canned: Imports by Country of
Origin, 1967-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -							
1967	44	747	696	507	-	1,950	1,994
1968	-	453	401	531	12	1,397	1,397
1969	131	1,041	876	896	9	2,822	2,953
1970	83	936	494	590	19	2,039	2,122
<u>Average 1967-70</u>	65	794	617	631	10	2,052	2,117
1971	60	291	205	606	8	1,109	1,169
1972	71	473	15	732	18	1,237	1,309
1973	-	634	56	461	11	1,162	1,162
1974	-	829	300	570	90	1,788	1,788
1975	-	794	182	289	34	1,299	1,299
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	26	604	151	531	32	1,319	1,346
1976	3	437	-	444	186	1,067	1,070
- Value, \$'000 -							
1967	6	70	78	91	-	239	245
1968	-	35	43	112	1	191	191
1969	17	96	91	184	1	373	390
1970	12	89	54	114	2	258	270
<u>Average 1967-70</u>	9	72	66	125	1	265	274
1971	7	23	23	101	1	148	155
1972	11	38	2	137	2	179	190
1973	-	61	9	88	2	160	160
1974	-	117	64	131	13	326	326
1975	-	111	33	68	6	218	218
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	4	70	26	105	5	206	210
1976	1	51	-	101	23	175	176

Appendix Table 143 (concl.)

Apples and Applesauce, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1967-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -							
1967	14.4	9.3	11.2	17.9	-	12.2	12.3
1968	-	7.8	10.6	21.1	10.0	13.7	13.7
1969	13.3	9.2	10.4	20.6	11.5	13.2	13.2
1970	13.8	9.5	10.9	19.3	11.7	12.7	12.7
<u>Average 1967-70</u>	13.7	9.1	10.8	19.9	11.2	12.9	13.0
1971	12.6	7.8	11.0	16.7	14.6	13.3	13.3
1972	14.7	8.1	11.4	18.8	11.7	14.5	14.5
1973	-	9.7	16.1	19.1	17.5	13.8	13.8
1974	-	14.2	21.5	23.1	13.9	18.2	18.2
1975	-	14.0	18.3	23.6	16.4	16.8	16.8
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	13.7	11.6	17.3	19.8	14.4	15.6	15.6
1976	29.6	11.7	-	22.7	12.4	16.4	16.4
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -							
1967	2.2	37.5	34.9	25.4	-	97.8	100.0
1968	-	32.4	28.7	38.0	0.9	100.0	100.0
1969	4.4	35.3	29.7	30.3	0.3	95.6	100.0
1970	3.9	44.1	23.3	27.8	0.9	96.1	100.0
<u>Average 1967-70</u>	3.1	37.5	29.1	29.8	0.5	96.9	100.0
1971	5.1	24.9	17.5	51.8	0.7	94.9	100.0
1972	5.4	36.1	1.1	55.9	1.4	94.5	100.0
1973	-	54.6	4.8	39.7	0.9	100.0	100.0
1974	-	46.4	16.8	31.9	5.0	100.0	100.0
1975	-	61.1	14.0	22.2	2.6	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1.9	44.9	11.2	39.5	2.4	98.1	100.0
1976	0.3	40.8	-	41.5	17.4	99.7	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Appendix Table 144

Apples and Applesauce, Canned^(a): Exports by Country of
Destination, 1961-1976

	United Kingdom	Bermuda	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	United States	Other M.F.N.	Total M.F.N.	Total ^(b)
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- Quantity, '000 lb. -

Average 1961-65	6,470	90	119	6,679	19	78	97	6,777
1966	7,979	106	150	8,235	-	9	9	8,245
1967	11,036	113	74	11,223	543	6	549	11,772
1968	5,275	128	122	5,525	957	27	984	6,508
1969	4,616	136	120	4,872	2,605	1	2,606	7,478
1970	2,492	116	146	2,754	2,144	-	2,144	4,898
Average 1966-70	6,280	120	122	6,522	1,250	9	1,259	7,780
1971	1,757	126	179	2,062	2,663	-	2,663	4,724
1972	4,813	113	154	5,080	1,456	3	1,459	6,539
1973	300	92	154	546	3,225	7	3,232	3,778
1974	71	118	67	256	1,691	4	1,695	1,951
1975	106	83	34	223	720	-	720	943
Average 1971-75	1,409	107	118	1,633	1,951	3	1,954	3,587
1976	4,038	86	37	4,161	1,049	-	1,049	5,210

- Value, \$'000 -

Average 1961-65	723	10	15	748	2	8	10	757
1966	935	13	17	965	-	1	1	967
1967	1,419	13	10	1,442	77	1	78	1,519
1968	551	15	15	581	125	4	129	710
1969	476	15	17	508	329	-	329	837
1970	270	13	19	302	243	-	243	545
Average 1966-70	730	14	16	760	155	1	156	916
1971	170	14	19	203	274	-	274	477
1972	501	15	19	535	165	*	165	701
1973	46	14	19	79	570	*	570	650
1974	23	28	13	64	383	1	384	446
1975	13	20	9	42	171	-	171	214
Average 1971-75	151	18	16	185	313	*	313	498
1976	355	19	11	385	216	-	216	601

Appendix Table 144 (concl.)

Apples and Applesauce, Canned^(a): Exports by Country of
Destination, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Bermuda</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total^(b)</u>
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	95.5	1.3	1.8	98.6	0.3	1.1	1.4	100.0
1966	96.8	1.3	1.8	99.9	-	0.1	0.1	100.0
1967	93.7	1.0	0.6	95.3	4.6	0.1	4.7	100.0
1968	81.0	2.0	1.9	84.9	14.7	0.4	15.1	100.0
1969	61.7	1.8	1.6	65.2	34.8	*	34.8	100.0
1970	50.9	2.4	3.0	56.2	43.8	-	43.8	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	80.7	1.5	1.6	83.8	16.1	0.1	16.2	100.0
1971	37.2	2.7	3.8	43.6	56.4	-	56.4	100.0
1972	73.6	1.7	2.4	77.7	22.3	0.1	22.3	100.0
1973	7.9	2.4	4.1	14.5	85.4	0.2	85.5	100.0
1974	3.6	6.0	3.4	13.1	86.7	0.2	86.9	100.0
1975	11.2	8.8	3.6	23.6	76.4	-	76.4	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	39.3	3.0	3.3	45.5	54.4	0.1	54.5	100.0
1976	77.5	1.7	0.7	79.9	20.1	-	20.1	100.0

(a) Prior to 1963 also includes apple pie filler.

(b) Includes re-exports value and volume, volume as follows:
1961-1,050 lb.; 1962-19,500 lb.; 1968-260 lb.; 1970-834 lb.;
1971-2,820 lb.; and 1976-97, 085.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Apples and Applesauce, Canned: Volume or Production,
Canada, 1961-1976

	<u>Canned Apples</u>	<u>Canned Apple Sauce</u>
	- '000 lb. -	
1961	22,854	15,480
1962	18,958	14,893
1963	20,057	18,319
1964	14,114	22,794
1965	16,151	26,188
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	18,427	19,535
1966	23,215	19,421
1967	21,723	23,160
1968	13,621	27,550
1969	12,871	32,597
1970	11,006	27,354
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	16,487	26,016
1971	8,423	24,261
1972	6,496	23,997
1973	8,172	31,440
1974	4,024	33,379
1975	7,007	28,383
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	6,825	28,292
1976	4,041	23,474

Source: Statistics Canada.

Apple, Pie Filler, Canned: Production, Imports, (a) Exports (a) and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory (b)	7,018	7,348	7,806	4,750	4,943	5,065	3,215	5,156	-26.5	2,828
Production	10,132	10,924	8,395	10,754	8,051	9,238	9,472	9,182	- 9.4	7,620
Total Supply	17,150	18,272	16,201	15,504	12,994	14,303	12,687	14,338	-16.4	10,448
Closing Inventory (b)	7,393	7,093	4,750	4,943	5,065	3,215	2,828	4,160	-43.7	..
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	9,757	11,179	11,451	10,561	7,929	11,088	9,859	10,178	+ 4.3	..

(a) Imports and exports are not available.

(b) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 148 (cont.)

Apricots, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976							
	<u>Australia</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>
							<u>Total M.F.N.</u>
							<u>Total</u>
- Value, \$'000 -							
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	203	385	*	588	265	14	279
1966	395	396	-	791	142	16	157
1967	483	291	-	774	164	23	191
1968	582	353	-	935	175	34	225
1969	252	521	6	779	194	40	270
1970	252	366	-	618	166	72	340
							867
							948
							965
							1,160
							1,049
							959
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	393	386	1	780	168	37	237
1971	381	751	-	1,133	231	25	289
1972	437	497	-	934	148	36	207
1973	626	500	-	1,126	101	18	129
1974	231	271	-	501	212	112	439
1975	354	864	*	1,219	148	94	396
							1,016
							1,421
							1,142
							1,255
							941
							1,615
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	406	577	*	983	168	57	292
1976	45	661	-	706	226	59	327
							1,275
							1,033

Apricots, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>Australia</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -									
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	23.7	45.0	*	68.7	29.3	2.0	-	31.3	100.0
1966	42.9	41.3	-	84.3	13.6	2.1	-	15.7	100.0
1967	53.3	30.7	-	84.0	12.7	2.8	0.5	16.0	100.0
1968	52.3	31.4	-	83.7	10.7	3.6	2.0	16.3	100.0
1969	25.3	51.6	0.8	77.7	13.1	4.7	4.5	22.3	100.0
1970	26.6	37.1	-	63.8	14.7	8.9	12.6	36.2	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	40.5	38.3	0.2	78.9	12.9	4.4	3.8	21.1	100.0
1971	27.8	53.0	-	80.8	13.3	2.4	3.5	19.2	100.0
1972	37.0	46.3	-	83.3	10.2	4.3	2.2	16.7	100.0
1973	46.9	43.6	-	90.5	6.2	2.1	1.2	9.5	100.0
1974	25.6	28.9	-	54.5	19.9	12.4	13.3	45.5	100.0
1975	23.9	51.5	*	75.5	7.9	7.2	9.4	24.5	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	32.8	46.5	*	79.3	10.9	4.8	5.0	20.7	100.0
1976	3.2	66.2	-	69.5	18.0	7.2	5.3	30.5	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Apricots, Canned: B.P.(a) Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem
Equivalent of the Specific Duty, 1966-1976(b)

	B.P.			Ad Valorem Equivalent of B.P. Specific Duty
	Dutiable Quantity	Price f.o.b.	Specific Duty	
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	
1966	6,104	12.9	0.5	3.9
1967	6,302	12.3	0.5	4.1
1968	7,667	12.2	0.5	4.1
1969	6,154	12.6	0.5	4.0
1970	4,677	13.2	0.5	3.8
Average 1966-70	6,181	12.6	0.5	4.0
1971	8,525	13.1	0.5	3.8
1972	7,525	12.4	0.5	4.0
1973	7,282	15.5	0.5	3.2
1974	2,445	19.9	0.5	2.5
1975	5,442	22.2	0.5	2.3
Average 1971-75	6,244	15.6	0.5	3.2
1976	3,307	21.3	0.5	2.3

(a) Australia and South Africa only.

(b) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Appendix Table 150

Apricots, Canned: M.F.N. Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem Equivalent of the M.F.N. Specific Duty, 1966-1976^(a)

	<u>M.F.N.</u>			<u>Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty</u>
	<u>Dutiable Quantity</u>	<u>Price f.o.b.</u>	<u>Specific Duty</u>	
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	
1966	1,142	13.8	2.5	18.1
1967	1,204	15.8	2.5	15.8
1968	1,493	15.1	2.5	16.6
1969	1,784	15.1	2.5	16.6
1970	2,594	12.8	2.5	19.5
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1,643	14.3	2.5	17.5
1971	2,055	14.0	2.5	17.9
1972	1,505	13.8	2.5	18.1
1973	759	16.9	2.5	14.8
1974	2,128	20.6	2.5	12.1
1975	1,785	22.2	2.5	11.3
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1,647	15.6	2.5	16.0
1976	1,453	22.5	2.5	11.1

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Cherries, (a) Canned: Production, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory ^(b)	5,741	5,185	6,311	5,832	3,898	2,972	6,145	5,032	-12.3	4,180
Production	11,157	10,469	7,712	5,267	9,928	13,262	9,188	9,071	-18.7	4,100 ^(c)
Imports	..	241	218	234	127	191	406	235	..	192
Total Supply	16,898	15,895	14,241	11,333	13,953	16,425	15,739	14,338	-15.1	8,472
Exports ^(d)	2,838 ^(e)	3,410	1,669	1,916	5,971	4,601	3,025	3,436	+21.1	4,786
Closing Inventory ^(b)	5,832	5,614	5,832	3,898	2,972	6,145	4,180	4,605	-21.0	3,433
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	8,228	6,871	6,740	5,519	5,010	5,679	8,534	6,297	-23.5	253
Exports as % of Production	25.4	32.6	21.6	36.4	60.1	34.7	32.9	37.9	+49.2	116.7
Imports as % of Domestic Disappearance	..	3.5	3.2	4.2	2.5	3.4	4.8	3.7	..	75.9

- per cent -

(a) Sweet and sour.

(b) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

(c) Excludes production of sour cherries, data confidential.

(d) Includes re-exports.

(e) Three-year average, omitting 1961 and 1962.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Cherries, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
1966	-	-	-	217	-	-	217	217
1967	-	26	26	111	19	2	132	157
1968	-	49	49	122	11	2	136	185
1969	-	-	-	242	18	31	290	290
1970	-	-	-	183	66	108	357	357
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	-	15	15	175	23	29	226	241
1971	-	-	-	191	9	18	218	218
1972	-	-	-	118	20	96	234	234
1973	7	-	7	86	-	34	121	127
1974	-	-	-	140	-	51	191	191
1975	*	-	*	361	1	44	406	406
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1	-	1	179	6	49	234	235
1976	-	-	-	187	-	5	192	192
- Value, \$'000 -								
1966	-	-	-	54	-	-	54	54
1967	-	3	3	40	7	1	48	51
1968	-	8	8	53	3	1	57	65
1969	-	-	-	89	6	9	104	104
1970	-	-	-	64	23	36	123	123
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	-	2	2	60	8	9	77	80
1971	-	-	-	76	3	4	82	82
1972	-	-	-	37	9	48	94	94
1973	3	-	3	36	-	25	61	64
1974	-	-	-	61	-	60	121	121
1975	*	-	*	113	*	25	138	138
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1	-	1	64	2	32	99	100
1976	-	-	-	78	-	4	81	81

Cherries, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -								
1966	-	-	-	24.8	-	-	24.8	24.8
1967	-	12.0	12.0	36.4	35.8	55.5	36.6	32.6
1968	-	16.1	16.1	43.2	31.4	35.2	42.1	35.2
1969	-	-	-	36.9	33.5	30.1	36.0	36.0
1970	-	-	-	34.8	35.6	33.4	34.5	34.5
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	-	14.7	14.7	34.3	34.9	33.0	34.2	33.0
1971	-	-	-	39.7	32.3	20.0	37.8	37.8
1972	-	-	-	31.2	44.9	50.2	40.2	40.2
1973	51.3	-	51.3	41.9	-	71.5	50.3	50.4
1974	-	-	-	43.4	-	118.2	63.3	63.3
1975	51.4	-	51.4	31.3	43.5	56.8	34.1	34.1
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	51.3	-	51.3	36.0	41.0	66.3	42.4	42.5
1976	-	-	-	41.5	-	78.9	42.4	42.4
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
1966	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
1967	-	16.2	16.2	70.8	11.9	1.2	83.8	100.0
1968	-	26.7	26.7	66.2	5.8	1.3	73.3	100.0
1969	-	-	-	83.3	6.2	10.5	100.0	100.0
1970	-	-	-	51.2	18.4	30.4	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	-	6.2	6.2	72.6	9.4	11.9	93.8	100.0
1971	-	-	-	87.5	4.1	8.4	100.0	100.0
1972	-	-	-	50.5	8.5	41.0	100.0	100.0
1973	5.3	-	5.3	67.6	-	27.1	94.7	100.0
1974	-	-	-	73.5	-	26.5	100.0	100.0
1975	0.1	-	0.1	88.9	0.1	11.0	99.9	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	0.6	-	0.6	76.2	2.5	20.7	99.4	100.0
1976	-	-	-	97.5	-	2.5	100.0	100.0

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 153

Cherries, Canned: Exports by Country of Destination, 1963-1976^(b)

	<u>Australia</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>West Germany</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	25	502	119	646	2,126	66	2,192	2,838
1966	44	2,034	190	2,268	1,661	64	1,725	3,993
1967	116	3,866	197	4,179	1,498	481	1,979	6,157
1968	86	1,204	206	1,495	481	183	665	2,160
1969	220	1,488	233	1,941	1,619	13	1,632	3,573
1970	18	442	209	668	432	65	498	1,166
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	97	1,807	207	2,110	1,138	161	1,300	3,410
1971	70	970	267	1,307	303	59	362	1,669
1972	32	591	208	832	988	96	1,084	1,916
1973	341	4,820	103	5,264	696	11	707	5,971
1974	1,047	3,292	109	4,447	144	10	155	4,601
1975	375	1,950	181	2,505	380	139	520	3,025
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	373	2,325	173	2,871	502	63	565	3,436
1976	3,247	1,216	87	4,550	222	14	236	4,786
- Value, \$'000 -								
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	5	104	48	156	393	16	409	565
1966	12	403	74	488	330	17	346	835
1967	29	817	86	932	383	135	518	1,450
1968	24	278	87	389	129	54	183	572
1969	62	343	95	500	396	5	401	901
1970	5	107	87	199	105	28	133	332
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	26	390	86	502	268	48	316	818
1971	17	233	110	360	51	21	72	432
1972	8	139	87	234	251	35	286	520
1973	93	1,306	53	1,452	214	6	220	1,672
1974	368	1,090	64	1,522	41	4	45	1,567
1975	210	736	72	1,018	183	53	236	1,254
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	139	700	77	917	148	24	172	1,089
1976	1,197	475	64	1,736	94	6	100	1,836

Appendix Table 153 (concl.)

Cherries, Canned: Exports by Country of Destination, 1963-1976^(b)

	<u>Australia</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>West Germany</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	0.9	17.9	4.2	22.8	74.9	2.3	77.2	100.0
1966	1.1	50.9	4.8	56.8	41.6	1.6	43.2	100.0
1967	1.9	62.8	3.2	67.9	24.3	7.8	32.1	100.0
1968	4.0	55.7	9.5	69.2	22.3	8.5	30.8	100.0
1969	6.2	41.6	6.5	54.3	45.3	0.4	45.7	100.0
1970	1.5	37.9	17.9	57.3	37.0	5.6	42.7	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2.8	53.0	6.1	61.9	33.4	4.7	38.1	100.0
1971	4.2	58.1	16.0	78.3	18.2	3.5	21.7	100.0
1972	1.7	30.8	10.9	43.4	51.6	5.0	56.6	100.0
1973	5.7	80.7	1.7	88.2	11.7	0.2	11.8	100.0
1974	22.8	71.5	2.4	96.7	3.1	0.2	3.4	100.0
1975	12.4	64.5	6.0	82.8	12.6	4.6	17.2	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	10.9	67.7	5.0	83.6	14.6	1.8	16.4	100.0
1976	67.8	25.4	1.8	95.1	4.6	0.3	4.9	100.0

(a) Includes value and volume of re-exports, volume in pounds as follows:

1964 - 33,096

1968 - 210

1976 - 5,738

1965 - 79

1972 - 40,437

(b) Prior to 1963 included in class 78-99 "Fruits and products canned, n.e.s."

Source: Statistics Canada.

Cherries, Canned: M.F.N. Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem Equivalent of the M.F.N. Specific Duty, 1966-1976(a)

	M.F.N.			Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty %
	<u>Dutiable Quantity</u>	<u>Price f.o.b.</u>	<u>Specific Duty</u>	
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	
1966	259	20.9	1.5	7.2
1967	157	30.7	1.5	4.9
1968	161	35.4	1.5	4.2
1969	345	30.2	1.5	5.0
1970	425	29.0	1.5	5.2
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	270	28.7	1.5	5.2
1971	260	31.8	1.5	4.7
1972	276	33.6	1.5	4.5
1973	143	42.3	1.5	3.5
1974	227	53.2	1.5	2.8
1975	483	28.6	1.5	5.2
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	278	35.6	1.5	4.2
1976	246	32.2	1.5	4.7

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Fruit Cocktail, Canned: Production, Imports, Exports(a) and Domestic Disappearance
Canada, 1966-1976

	<u>Average 1966-70</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>Average 1971-75</u>	<u>% Change 1966-70 to 1971-75</u>	<u>1976</u>
Opening Inventory(b)	10,308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production(c)	11,182(d)	11,546	12,515	9,735	11,118	12,643	11,511	+ 2.9	14,539(e)
Imports	38,801	36,490	41,938	45,266	48,317	48,507	44,104	+13.7	43,706
Total Supply	60,291	48,036	54,453	55,001	59,435	61,150	55,615	..	63,102
<u>Closing Inventory(b)</u>	9,109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	51,182	48,036	54,453	55,001	59,435	61,150	55,615	..	63,102
Imports as % of Domestic Disappearance	75.8	76.0	77.0	82.3	81.3	79.3	79.3	..	77.0
					- per cent -				

(a) No export data available.

(b) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

(c) Shipment data used for 1971 to 1974.

(d) Four-year average, omitting 1966.

(e) Tariff Board estimate.

Source: Statistics Canada and Tariff Board estimates.

Appendix Table 156

Fruit Cocktail, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Australia</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
1966	4,815	317	-	5,131	33,771	15	33,786	38,917
1967	5,791	45	-	5,836	30,664	70	30,734	36,570
1968	9,278	309	-	9,587	29,575	5	29,580	39,168
1969	5,318	170	-	5,488	35,965	22	35,987	41,476
1970	4,254	309	-	4,564	33,299	11	33,310	37,874
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	5,891	230	-	6,121	32,655	25	32,680	38,801
1971	5,327	73	-	5,400	31,088	1	31,089	36,490
1972	10,810	433	-	11,243	30,671	24	30,695	41,938
1973	10,504	731	-	11,235	34,028	3	34,031	45,266
1974	5,656	333	-	5,989	42,157	171	42,328	48,317
1975	5,300	836	-	6,136	42,336	35	42,371	48,507
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	7,520	481	-	8,001	36,056	47	36,103	44,103
1976	5,487	398	-	5,885	37,822	-	37,822	43,706
Value, \$'000 -								
1966	711	47	-	758	6,172	4	6,176	6,934
1967	916	7	-	923	5,702	16	5,718	6,641
1968	1,581	49	-	1,630	5,935	1	5,936	7,567
1969	849	31	-	880	6,724	4	6,728	7,608
1970	691	70	-	761	6,365	2	6,367	7,128
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	949	41	-	990	6,180	5	6,185	7,175
1971	927	14	-	941	6,216	1	6,216	7,157
1972	1,964	69	-	2,033	6,152	4	6,156	8,188
1973	2,281	134	-	2,414	7,350	1	7,351	9,766
1974	1,468	76	-	1,544	9,675	41	9,717	11,261
1975	1,438	201	-	1,638	11,186	10	11,196	12,835
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1,615	99	-	1,714	8,116	11	8,127	9,841
1976	1,700	106	-	1,806	10,020	-	10,020	11,826

Appendix Table 156 (concl.)

Fruit Cocktail, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Australia</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
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- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -

1966	14.8	14.9	-	14.8	18.3	27.7	18.3	17.8
1967	15.8	16.0	-	15.8	18.6	22.5	18.6	18.2
1968	17.0	16.0	-	17.0	20.1	19.7	20.1	19.3
1969	16.0	18.2	-	16.0	18.7	15.6	21.1	18.3
1970	16.2	22.7	-	16.7	19.1	18.2	19.1	18.8
Average 1966-70	16.1	17.8	-	16.2	18.9	21.4	18.9	18.5
1971	17.4	18.6	-	17.4	20.0	28.9	20.0	19.6
1972	18.2	15.9	-	18.1	20.1	16.8	20.1	19.5
1973	21.7	18.3	-	21.5	21.6	34.9	21.6	21.6
1974	26.0	22.8	-	25.8	23.0	24.1	23.0	23.3
1975	27.1	24.0	-	26.7	26.4	29.3	26.4	26.5
Average 1971-75	21.5	20.5	-	21.4	22.5	24.4	22.5	22.3
1976	31.0	26.6	-	30.7	26.5	-	23.8	27.1

- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -

1966	12.3	0.8	-	13.2	86.8	*	86.8	100.0
1967	15.8	0.1	-	16.0	83.9	0.2	84.0	100.0
1968	23.7	0.8	-	24.5	75.5	*	75.5	100.0
1969	12.8	0.4	-	13.2	86.7	0.1	86.8	100.0
1970	11.2	0.8	-	12.1	87.9	*	88.0	100.0
Average 1966-70	15.2	0.6	-	15.8	84.2	0.1	84.2	100.0
1971	14.6	0.2	-	14.8	85.2	*	85.2	100.0
1972	25.8	1.0	-	26.8	73.1	0.1	73.2	100.0
1973	23.2	1.6	-	24.8	75.2	*	75.2	100.0
1974	11.7	0.7	-	12.4	87.3	0.4	87.6	100.0
1975	10.9	1.7	-	12.6	87.3	0.1	87.4	100.0
Average 1971-75	17.0	1.1	-	18.1	81.8	0.1	81.9	100.0
1976	12.6	0.9	-	13.5	86.5	-	86.5	100.0

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Fruit Cocktail, Canned: Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem
Equivalent of the Australian Trade
Agreement Specific Duty, 1966-1976(a)

	<u>Australia</u>			<u>Ad Valorem Equivalent of Australia Specific Duty</u>
	<u>Dutiable Quantity</u>	<u>Price f.o.b.</u>	<u>Specific Duty</u>	
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	
1966	5,732	12.4	1.0	8.1
1967	6,894	13.3	1.0	7.5
1968	10,980	14.3	1.0	7.0
1969	6,331	13.4	1.0	7.5
1970	5,065	13.6	1.0	7.4
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	7,000	13.5	1.0	7.4
1971	6,231	14.6	1.0	6.8
1972	12,864	15.3	1.0	6.5
1973	12,462	18.2	1.0	5.5
1974	6,682	21.8	1.0	4.6
1975	6,303	22.8	1.0	4.4
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	8,908	18.1	1.0	5.5
1976	6,017	27.9	1.0	3.6

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Fruit Cocktail, Canned: M.F.N. Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem Equivalent of the M.F.N. Specific Duty, 1966-1976^(a)

Year	M.F.N.			Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty
	Dutiable Quantity	Price f.o.b.	Specific Duty	
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	
1966	40,221	15.4	2.0	13.0
1967	36,500	15.6	2.0	12.8
1968	35,215	16.9	2.0	11.8
1969	42,838	15.7	2.0	12.7
1970	39,655	16.1	2.0	12.4
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	38,886	15.9	2.0	12.6
1971	36,987	16.8	2.0	11.9
1972	36,428	16.9	2.0	11.8
1973	40,497	18.2	2.0	11.0
1974	50,355	19.3	2.0	10.4
1975	50,398	22.2	2.0	9.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	42,933	18.9	2.0	10.6
1976	41,792	23.9	2.0	8.4

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Fruit Cocktail, Canned: United States Dutiable Imports and the
Ad Valorem Equivalent of the M.F.N.
Specific Duty, 1966-1976(a)

	United States			Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty
	Dutiable Quantity	Price f.o.b.	Specific Duty	
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	
1966	40,203	15.4	2.0	13.0
1967	36,417	15.6	2.0	12.8
1968	35,209	16.9	2.0	11.8
1969	42,811	15.7	2.0	12.7
1970	39,642	16.1	2.0	12.4
Average <u>1966-70</u>	38,856	15.9	2.0	12.6
1971	36,986	16.8	2.0	11.9
1972	36,399	16.9	2.0	11.8
1973	40,493	18.2	2.0	11.0
1974	50,152	19.3	2.0	10.4
1975	50,357	22.2	2.0	9.0
Average <u>1971-75</u>	42,877	18.9	2.0	10.6
1976	41,792	23.9	2.0	8.4

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 161

Peaches, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>Australia</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	4,744	545	-	5,289	26,360	3	26,364	31,653
1966	14,793	1,389	-	16,181	33,131	10	33,140	49,322
1967	21,586	3,297	-	24,883	30,549	1	30,550	55,433
1968	20,879	4,224	-	25,103	31,636	11	31,647	56,751
1969	15,950	1,077	-	17,027	45,252	12	45,264	62,291
1970	3,432	729	*	4,162	38,557	8	38,566	42,727
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	15,328	2,143	*	17,471	35,825	8	35,833	53,305
1971	9,016	5,976	92	15,085	44,814	79	44,893	59,978
1972	15,057	3,944	-	19,001	37,884	28	37,912	56,912
1973	17,621	7,321	-	24,941	41,671	38	41,710	66,651
1974	6,207	2,787	-	8,994	53,639	18	53,657	62,651
1975	12,056	4,808	-	16,864	48,337	11	48,347	65,211
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	11,991	4,967	18	16,977	45,269	35	45,304	62,281
1976	8,081	970	71	9,122	45,723	4	45,726	54,849
- Value, \$'000 -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	720	82	-	802	3,480	*	3,480	4,282
1966	2,129	211	-	2,340	4,742	1	4,744	7,083
1967	3,305	447	-	3,752	4,476	*	4,476	8,228
1968	2,966	584	-	3,551	5,155	1	5,156	8,707
1969	2,347	163	-	2,510	6,824	2	6,826	9,336
1970	544	121	*	665	6,068	2	6,070	1,736
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2,258	305	*	2,564	5,453	1	5,454	8,018
1971	1,413	795	14	2,223	7,020	6	7,026	9,249
1972	2,426	573	-	3,000	6,069	5	6,074	9,074
1973	3,512	1,204	-	4,716	7,553	9	7,562	12,278
1974	1,633	583	-	2,216	10,806	4	10,810	13,026
1975	3,003	1,121	-	4,123	11,423	3	11,426	15,549
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	2,397	855	3	3,256	8,574	5	8,580	11,835
1976	2,279	217	42	2,538	10,579	1	10,580	13,118

Appendix Table 161 (concl.)

Peaches, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>Australia</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	15.2	15.0	-	15.2	13.2	8.8	13.2	13.5
1966	14.4	15.2	-	14.5	14.3	13.5	14.3	14.4
1967	15.3	13.6	-	15.1	14.7	23.8	14.7	14.8
1968	14.2	13.8	-	14.1	16.3	13.3	16.3	15.3
1969	14.7	15.2	-	14.7	15.1	16.2	15.1	15.0
1970	15.8	16.7	20.4	16.0	15.7	20.9	15.7	15.8
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	14.7	14.3	20.4	14.7	15.2	15.8	15.2	15.0
1971	15.7	13.3	15.3	14.7	15.7	8.1	15.7	15.4
1972	16.1	14.5	-	15.8	16.0	17.4	16.0	15.9
1973	19.9	16.4	-	18.9	18.1	24.5	18.1	18.4
1974	26.3	20.9	-	24.6	20.1	22.4	20.1	20.8
1975	24.9	23.3	-	24.4	23.6	24.4	23.6	23.8
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	20.0	17.2	15.3	19.2	18.9	15.7	18.9	19.0
1976	28.2	22.4	58.6	27.8	23.1	30.0	23.1	23.9
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	15.0	1.7	-	16.7	83.3	*	83.3	100.0
1966	30.0	2.8	-	32.8	67.2	*	67.2	100.0
1967	38.9	5.9	-	44.9	55.1	*	55.1	100.0
1968	36.8	7.4	-	44.2	55.7	*	55.8	100.0
1969	25.6	1.7	-	27.3	72.6	*	72.7	100.0
1970	8.0	1.7	*	9.7	90.2	*	90.3	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	28.8	4.0	*	32.8	67.2	*	67.2	100.0
1971	15.0	10.0	0.2	25.2	74.7	0.1	74.8	100.0
1972	26.5	6.9	-	33.4	66.6	*	66.6	100.0
1973	26.4	11.0	-	37.4	62.5	0.1	62.6	100.0
1974	9.9	4.4	-	14.4	85.6	*	85.6	100.0
1975	18.5	7.4	-	25.9	74.1	*	74.1	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	19.3	8.0	*	27.3	72.7	0.1	72.7	100.0
1976	14.7	1.8	0.1	16.6	83.4	*	83.4	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Appendix Table 162

Peaches, Canned: Exports by Country of Destination,
1961-1968^(b)

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Jamaica</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
1961	393	11	31	435	4	10	14	450
1962	1,620	12	26	1,658	34	4	38	1,696
1963	223	8	9	240	5	3	8	248
1964	127	26	10	163	4	8	13	175
1965	122	30	7	159	3	9	12	171
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	497	17	17	531	10	7	17	548
1966	13	1	6	20	3	60	63	83
1967	116	7	8	131	2	13	15	146
1968	34	2	6	42	-	54	54	95
<u>Average 1966-68</u>	54	3	7	64	2	42	44	108
- Value, \$'000 -								
1961	70	2	6	78	1	2	3	80
1962	234	2	5	241	4	1	5	246
1963	44	2	2	48	1	1	2	49
1964	25	5	2	32	1	2	2	35
1965	25	6	1	32	1	2	2	34
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	80	3	3	86	2	1	3	89
1966	3	*	2	5	1	8	9	14
1967	30	2	2	33	1	3	4	37
1968	10	*	2	12	-	10	10	22
<u>Average 1966-68</u>	14	1	2	17	*	7	7	24

Appendix Table 162 (concl.)

Peaches, Canned: Exports by Country of Destination,
1961-1968(b)

	<u>United</u> <u>Kingdom</u>	<u>Jamaica</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
1961	87.5	2.5	6.9	96.8	0.8	2.2	3.2	100.0
1962	95.5	0.7	1.5	97.8	2.0	0.3	2.2	100.0
1963	90.0	3.1	3.8	96.9	1.8	1.3	3.1	100.0
1964	72.6	14.7	5.5	92.9	2.5	4.6	7.1	100.0
1965	71.4	17.4	4.3	93.1	1.9	5.0	6.9	100.0
<u>Average</u> <u>1961-65</u>	90.7	3.1	3.0	96.9	1.8	1.3	3.1	100.0
1966	15.6	1.3	7.3	24.2	3.8	72.0	75.8	100.0
1967	79.2	5.1	5.2	89.5	1.4	9.1	10.5	100.0
1968	35.5	1.6	6.5	43.6	-	56.4	56.4	100.0
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-68</u>	50.1	3.1	6.1	59.3	1.6	39.1	40.7	100.0

(a) Includes value and volume of re-exports, volume in pounds as follows:

1962 - 300	1966 - 43,360
1963 - 2,795	1967 - 3,595
1964 - 1,388	1968 - 38,953

(b) Beginning in 1969 included in commodity class 78-99 "Fruits and products
canned n.e.s."

Source: Statistics Canada.

Peaches, Canned: Australia, Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem
Equivalent of the Specific Duty, 1966-1976(a)

	<u>Dutiable Quantity</u>	<u>Australia</u>		<u>Ad Valorem Equivalent of Australian Specific Duty</u>
		<u>Price f.o.b.</u>	<u>Specific Duty</u>	
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	%
1966	17,610	12.1	0.25	2.1
1967	25,698	12.9	0.25	1.9
1968	24,856	11.9	0.25	2.1
1969	18,989	12.4	0.25	2.0
1970	4,086	13.3	0.25	1.9
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	18,248	12.4	0.25	2.0
1971	10,730	13.2	0.25	1.9
1972	17,896	13.5	0.25	1.9
1973	20,969	16.7	0.25	1.5
1974	7,386	22.1	0.25	1.1
1975	14,346	20.9	0.25	1.2
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	14,265	16.8	0.25	1.5
1976	8,979	25.4	0.25	1.0

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Appendix Table 164

Peaches, Canned: South Africa, Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem Equivalent of the Specific Duty, 1966-1976^(a)

	South Africa			Ad Valorem Equivalent of South African Specific Duty
	<u>Dutiable Quantity</u>	<u>Price f.o.b.</u>	<u>Specific Duty</u>	
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	%
1966	1,653	12.8	1.75	13.7
1967	3,925	11.4	1.75	15.4
1968	5,029	11.5	1.75	15.2
1969	1,282	12.8	1.75	13.7
1970	868	14.0	1.75	12.5
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2,551	11.9	1.75	14.7
1971	7,111	11.2	1.75	15.6
1972	4,693	12.2	1.75	14.3
1973	8,712	13.8	1.75	12.7
1974	3,316	17.6	1.75	9.9
1975	5,722	19.6	1.75	8.9
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	5,911	14.5	1.75	12.1
1976	1,078	20.1	1.75	8.7

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Peaches, Canned: M.F.N. Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem Equivalent of the M.F.N. Specific Duty, 1966-1976(a)

	M.F.N.			Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty
	<u>Dutiable Quantity</u>	<u>Price f.o.b.</u>	<u>Specific Duty</u>	
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	%
1966	39,453	12.0	2.25	18.8
1967	36,362	12.3	2.25	18.3
1968	37,676	13.7	2.25	16.4
1969	53,881	12.7	2.25	17.7
1970	45,898	13.2	2.25	17.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	42,654	12.8	2.25	17.6
1971	53,405	13.2	2.25	17.0
1972	45,115	13.5	2.25	16.7
1973	49,635	15.2	2.25	14.8
1974	63,843	16.9	2.25	13.3
1975	57,523	19.9	2.25	11.3
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	53,904	15.9	2.25	14.2
1976	50,483	20.8	2.25	10.8

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Pears, Canned: Production, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance,
Canada 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
	- '000 lb. -									
Opening Inventory ^(a)	28,662	28,938	26,217	26,294	25,205	22,801	22,836	24,671	- 13.9	24,147
Production	31,953	30,717	29,419	25,514	30,614	28,519	22,097	27,233	- 14.8	19,928
Imports	6,611	8,636	10,923	12,840	15,881	15,500	12,812	13,591	+105.6	13,376
Total Supply	67,226	68,291	66,559	64,648	71,700	66,820	57,745	65,495	- 2.6	57,451
Exports ^(b)	2,441	803	32	15	162	92	14	63	- 97.4	15
Closing Inventory ^(a)	26,624	29,518	26,294	25,205	22,801	22,836	24,147	24,257	- 8.9	20,653
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	38,161	37,970	40,233	39,428	48,737	43,892	33,584	41,175	+ 7.9	36,820
	- per cent -									
Exports as a % of Production	7.6	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	- 97.4	0.1
Imports as a % of Domestic Disappearance	17.3	22.7	27.1	32.6	32.6	35.3	38.1	33.0	+ 90.8	36.3

(a) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.
(b) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Pears, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>Australia</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	3,438	34	-	3,472	3,139	-	3,139	6,611
1966	8,269	-	-	8,269	2,565	-	2,565	10,833
1967	5,847	132	-	5,980	2,553	-	2,553	8,532
1968	6,275	474	-	6,748	1,632	-	1,632	8,380
1969	4,565	146	-	4,711	1,778	-	1,778	6,490
1970	6,807	334	*	7,142	1,799	2	1,801	8,943
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	6,353	217	*	6,570	2,065	*	2,066	8,636
1971	8,418	391	-	8,809	1,878	236	2,114	10,923
1972	10,715	438	-	11,153	1,385	302	1,687	12,840
1973	13,806	95	-	13,901	1,769	211	1,980	15,881
1974	13,776	309	-	14,085	1,412	3	1,415	15,500
1975	9,457	944	-	10,401	2,014	398	2,411	12,812
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	11,234	435	-	11,670	1,692	230	1,922	13,591
1976	9,896	482	25	11,559	3,106	198	2,973	13,376
- Value, \$'000 -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	577	5	-	582	614	-	614	1,195
1966	1,297	-	-	1,297	524	-	524	1,820
1967	849	21	-	870	515	-	515	1,385
1968	918	77	-	995	407	-	407	1,402
1969	671	26	-	698	426	-	426	1,123
1970	1,099	58	*	1,156	394	*	394	1,551
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	967	36	*	1,003	453	*	453	1,456
1971	1,314	55	-	1,370	435	36	471	1,840
1972	1,742	64	-	1,806	316	39	355	2,161
1973	2,698	18	-	2,716	402	27	429	3,145
1974	3,289	66	-	3,355	335	1	336	3,691
1975	2,097	207	-	2,304	588	85	673	2,977
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	2,228	82	-	2,310	415	38	453	2,763
1976	2,747	103	12	2,861	701	35	736	3,597

Appendix Table 167 (concl.)

Pears, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>Australia</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	16.8	15.3	-	16.8	19.5	-	19.5	18.1
1966	15.7	-	-	15.7	20.4	-	20.4	16.8
1967	14.5	15.9	-	14.6	20.2	-	20.2	16.2
1968	14.6	16.1	-	14.7	24.9	-	24.9	16.7
1969	14.7	18.1	-	14.8	23.9	-	23.9	17.3
1970	16.1	17.2	22.0	16.2	21.9	24.8	21.9	17.3
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	15.2	16.7	22.0	15.3	21.9	24.8	21.9	16.9
1971	15.6	14.1	-	15.5	23.2	15.1	22.3	16.8
1972	16.3	14.7	-	16.2	22.8	12.8	21.0	16.8
1973	19.5	18.6	-	19.5	22.7	12.8	21.7	19.8
1974	23.9	21.3	-	23.8	23.7	47.4	23.8	23.8
1975	22.2	22.0	-	22.2	29.2	21.4	27.9	23.2
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	19.8	18.9	-	19.8	24.5	16.4	23.6	20.3
1976	27.8	21.3	47.2	27.5	25.1	19.7	24.7	26.9
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	52.0	0.5	-	52.5	47.5	-	47.5	100.0
1966	76.3	-	-	76.3	23.7	-	23.7	100.0
1967	68.5	1.6	-	70.1	29.9	-	29.9	100.0
1968	74.9	5.7	-	80.5	19.5	-	19.5	100.0
1969	70.3	2.3	-	72.6	27.4	-	27.4	100.0
1970	76.1	3.7	*	79.9	20.1	*	20.1	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	73.6	2.5	*	76.1	23.9	*	23.9	100.0
1971	77.1	3.6	-	80.6	17.2	2.2	19.4	100.0
1972	83.4	3.4	-	86.9	10.8	2.4	13.1	100.0
1973	86.9	0.6	-	87.5	11.1	1.3	12.5	100.0
1974	88.9	2.0	-	90.9	9.1	*	9.1	100.0
1975	73.8	7.4	-	81.2	15.7	3.1	18.8	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	82.7	3.2	-	85.9	12.4	1.7	14.1	100.0
1976	74.0	3.6	0.2	77.8	20.9	1.3	22.2	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Pears, Canned: Exports by Country of Destination, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
- Quantity, '000 lb. -							
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	2,286	79	2,366	33	42	75	2,441
1966	196	53	249	-	97	97	345
1967	558	53	612	1,014	38	1,052	1,664
1968	267	24	291	1,281	10	1,291	1,582
1969	-	41	41	226	6	233	274
1970	-	13	13	131	8	138	152
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	204	37	241	530	32	562	803
1971	-	13	13	13	6	19	32
1972	-	12	12	-	3	3	15
1973	-	7	7	85	7	155	162
1974	-	7	7	-	85	85	92
1975	-	3	3	3	8	11	14
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	8	8	20	35	55	63
1976	-	5	5	10	-	10	15
- Value, \$'000 -							
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	318	14	332	6	6	12	344
1966	30	10	40	-	14	14	53
1967	104	11	115	153	6	159	274
1968	44	6	50	197	3	200	250
1969	-	11	11	34	1	35	46
1970	-	3	3	30	1	31	35
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	36	8	44	83	5	88	132
1971	-	3	3	3	1	4	7
1972	-	3	3	-	1	1	4
1973	-	3	3	22	16	38	41
1974	-	3	3	-	26	26	29
1975	-	2	2	3	3	6	8
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	3	3	6	9	14	17
1976	-	3	3	4	-	4	7

Pears, Canned: Exports by Country of Destination, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -							
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	93.7	3.2	96.9	1.4	1.7	3.1	100.0
1966	56.8	15.4	72.2	-	28.1	28.1	100.0
1967	33.5	3.2	36.7	61.0	2.3	63.3	100.0
1968	16.9	1.5	18.4	81.0	0.6	81.6	100.0
1969	-	15.0	15.0	2.5	2.2	85.0	100.0
1970	-	8.8	8.8	86.1	5.2	91.2	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	25.4	4.6	30.0	66.0	4.0	70.0	100.0
1971	-	40.6	40.6	40.6	8.8	59.4	100.0
1972	-	81.0	81.0	-	19.0	19.0	100.0
1973	-	4.3	4.3	52.4	4.3	95.7	100.0
1974	-	7.6	7.6	-	92.4	92.4	100.0
1975	-	21.4	21.4	21.4	57.1	78.6	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	12.7	12.7	31.7	55.6	87.3	100.0
1976	-	33.9	33.9	66.1	-	66.1	100.0

(a) Includes re-exports value and volume, volume in pounds as follows:

1962 - 2,047	1966 - 1,510	1969 - 1,365	1972 - 105
1963 - 1,857	1967 - 743	1970 - 25,356	1973 - 149,399
1964 - 533	1968 - 1,185	1971 - 1,510	1974 - 945
			1975 - 2,799

Source: Statistics Canada.

Pears, Canned: B.P. Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem
Equivalent of the B.P. Specific Duty,
1966-1976(a)

	B.P. (b)		Ad Valorem Equivalent of B.P. Specific Duty
	Dutiable Quantity '000 lb.	Price f.o.b. ¢/lb.	Specific Duty ¢/lb. %
1966	-	-	2.0
1967	158	13.4	2.0
1968	564	13.4	2.0
1969	124	15.3	2.0
1970	315	14.3	2.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	232	13.8	2.0
1971	465	11.8	2.0
1972	514	12.3	2.0
1973	114	15.6	2.0
1974	368	17.9	2.0
1975	1,114	18.5	2.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	515	15.8	2.0
1976	504	18.6	2.0

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

(b) South Africa only except for small amounts of imports (585 lb.) from the United Kingdom in 1970.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Pears, Canned: M.F.N. Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem
Equivalent of the M.F.N. Specific Duty
1966-1976^(a)

	Dutiable Quantity '000 lb.	M.F.N. Price f.o.b. ¢/lb.	Specific Duty ¢/lb.	Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty %
1966	3,053	17.1	2.0	11.7
1967	3,037	16.9	2.0	11.8
1968	1,942	21.0	2.0	9.5
1969	2,114	20.1	2.0	10.0
1970	2,144	18.4	2.0	10.9
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2,458	18.4	2.0	10.9
1971	2,507	18.7	2.0	10.7
1972	2,008	17.7	2.0	11.3
1973	2,354	18.2	2.0	11.0
1974	1,684	20.0	2.0	10.0
1975	2,808	23.7	2.0	8.4
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	2,272	19.9	2.0	10.1
1976	3,282	22.3	2.0	9.0

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Appendix Table 171 (cont.)

Pineapple, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976											
	South Africa	Australia	Malaysia and Singapore	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	United States	Taiwan	Philip- pines	Other M.F.N.	Total M.F.N.	Total

Appendix Table 171 (cont.)

Pineapple, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	South Africa	Australia	Malaysia and Singapore	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	United States	Taiwan	Philip- pines	Other M.F.N.	Total M.F.N.	Total
	- Unit Value, ¢ per lb. -										
Average 1961-65	13.8	18.9	11.4	13.2	13.6	18.6	12.0	14.1	13.1	18.7	15.0
1966	13.0	18.4	11.4	10.9	13.2	17.3	13.0	13.2	13.8	16.2	14.2
1967	13.0	18.3	11.3	11.0	13.2	17.3	13.2	15.1	14.6	16.6	14.1
1968	13.1	18.6	13.6	12.0	14.6	17.5	13.7	12.2	14.6	16.3	15.1
1969	12.5	18.1	14.9	13.0	15.2	20.1	13.5	14.9	14.0	16.9	15.7
1970	15.2	21.0	15.5	13.8	16.5	20.7	14.9	17.2	17.0	18.3	17.0
Average 1966-70	13.4	18.8	13.3	12.0	14.5	18.2	13.8	11.2	14.4	16.8	15.2
1971	11.7	18.2	12.1	8.2	12.8	13.8	12.5	23.3	11.7	16.4	14.3
1972	11.6	19.1	11.7	12.0	12.7	16.5	11.5	19.9	11.5	16.9	14.6
1973	13.1	21.8	12.6	13.1	14.3	16.5	11.7	21.4	13.7	18.0	16.3
1974	17.9	26.6	22.5	16.1	21.4	16.7	17.7	18.5	16.6	17.7	19.4
1975	22.3	31.6	25.7	-	25.6	21.0	21.3	18.6	21.4	19.7	21.4
Average 1971-75	15.5	23.2	14.6	11.7	16.2	17.0	15.0	19.9	15.8	18.0	17.2
1976	22.7	31.5	28.6	22.7	27.0	21.2	18.5	19.9	23.0	20.4	22.8

Appendix Table 171 (concl.)

Pineapple, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	South Africa	Australia	Malaysia and Singapore	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	United States	Taiwan	Philip- pines	Other M.F.N.	Total M.F.N.	Total
Average 1961-65	16.7	12.7	34.2	0.2	63.8	28.4	0.4	1.1	6.3	36.2	100.0
1966	8.1	14.9	41.9	0.2	65.2	24.1	1.4	2.2	7.1	34.8	100.0
1967	19.1	15.9	39.6	*	74.6	20.1	2.4	0.5	2.5	25.4	100.0
1968	13.4	15.3	39.6	0.2	68.5	23.0	1.6	4.2	2.7	31.5	100.0
1969	11.0	13.7	44.5	*	69.2	13.4	5.2	10.5	1.7	30.8	100.0
1970	13.0	12.9	43.6	0.1	69.6	13.6	5.3	10.0	1.5	30.4	100.0
Average 1966-70	13.2	14.6	41.8	0.1	69.6	18.8	3.2	5.3	3.0	30.4	100.0
1971	10.7	8.0	40.8	0.1	59.7	11.9	7.7	13.6	7.1	40.3	100.0
1972	14.0	8.0	33.4	0.1	55.5	14.8	8.3	19.8	1.6	44.5	100.0
1973	15.0	7.5	23.5	*	46.0	15.0	8.7	26.6	3.7	54.0	100.0
1974	19.4	9.0	16.8	*	45.3	15.0	9.3	25.8	4.7	54.7	100.0
1975	12.3	6.3	11.5	-	30.1	13.9	8.5	40.2	7.3	69.9	100.0
Average 1971-75	14.0	7.7	25.5	0.1	47.2	14.0	8.5	25.3	5.0	52.8	100.0
1976	13.0	7.0	16.2	0.1	36.3	16.1	11.0	28.6	8.0	63.7	100.0

- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Plums, Canned: Production, Imports (a), Exports (a) and Domestic
Disappearance, Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
	- '000 lb. -									
Opening Inventory (b)	6,833	6,841	5,535	6,276	5,612	5,207	3,584	5,243	-23.3	4,891
Production	8,660	8,309	6,317	4,739	6,346	4,975	6,038	5,683	-34.4	3,291
Total Supply	15,493	15,150	11,852	11,015	11,958	10,182	9,622	10,926	-29.5	8,182
Closing Inventory (b)	6,942	7,076	6,276	5,612	5,207	3,584	4,891	5,114	-26.3	3,897
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	8,551	8,074	5,576	5,403	6,751	6,598	4,731	5,812	-32.0	4,285

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(a) Imports and exports are not available.
(b) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Prunes, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Hungary</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -						
1966	-	164	5	-	168	168
1967	-	162	52	1	214	214
1968	-	88	14	4	106	106
1969	-	249	31	4	283	283
1970	-	64	24	4	92	92
Average <u>1966-70</u>	-	145	25	2	173	173
1971	-	145	11	8	165	165
1972	-	144	2	10	156	156
1973	15	152	26	5	183	197
1974	1	98	24	8	130	131
1975	-	138	20	*	158	158
Average <u>1971-75</u>	3	136	17	6	158	161
1976	-	253	-	3	256	256
- Value, \$'000 -						
1966	-	28	1	-	29	29
1967	-	42	7	*	49	49
1968	-	20	2	1	23	23
1969	-	54	6	1	60	60
1970	-	12	5	1	18	18
Average <u>1966-70</u>	-	31	4	*	36	36
1971	-	24	2	2	28	28
1972	-	32	1	9	41	41
1973	6	31	5	3	39	45
1974	*	22	4	3	28	29
1975	-	30	5	*	35	35
Average <u>1971-75</u>	1	28	3	3	34	36
1976	-	82	-	1	84	84

Appendix Table 173 (concl.)

Prunes, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Total</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>United</u> <u>States</u>	<u>Hungary</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -						
1966	-	17.0	18.0	-	17.0	17.0
1967	-	26.0	13.5	27.1	23.0	23.0
1968	-	22.9	15.5	16.1	21.7	21.7
1969	-	21.6	18.5	16.2	21.2	21.2
1970	-	18.0	22.0	18.6	19.1	19.1
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	-	21.4	16.7	17.8	20.7	20.7
1971	-	16.8	13.7	22.4	16.8	16.8
1972	-	22.2	28.4	90.0	26.5	26.5
1973	40.7	20.2	18.5	76.0	21.4	22.8
1974	42.8	22.1	17.0	31.1	21.7	21.8
1975	-	21.5	26.7	110.1	22.4	22.4
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	40.8	20.4	19.7	54.7	21.7	22.1
1976	-	32.6	-	48.5	32.8	32.8
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -						
1966	-	97.3	2.7	-	100.0	100.0
1967	-	75.5	24.1	0.4	100.0	100.0
1968	-	83.0	13.7	3.4	100.0	100.0
1969	-	87.8	10.9	1.3	100.0	100.0
1970	-	69.9	25.6	4.6	100.0	100.0
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	-	84.1	14.5	1.4	100.0	100.0
1971	-	88.2	6.7	5.1	100.0	100.0
1972	-	92.4	1.3	6.3	100.0	100.0
1973	7.5	77.3	12.9	2.3	92.5	100.0
1974	0.5	75.0	18.2	6.3	99.5	100.0
1975	-	87.0	12.8	0.3	100.0	100.0
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	3.6	77.7	9.1	9.7	96.4	100.0
1976	-	98.4	-	1.6	100.0	100.0

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Prunes, Canned: M.F.N. Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem Equivalent of the M.F.N. Specific Duty, 1966-1976(a)

	M.F.N.			Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty
	Dutiable Quantity	Price f.o.b.	Specific Duty	
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	
1966	200	14.3	1.1/3	9.1
1967	255	19.3	1.1/3	6.7
1968	126	18.2	1.1/3	7.1
1969	334	17.8	1.1/3	7.3
1970	110	16.0	1.1/3	8.1
Average <u>1966-70</u>	205	17.4	1.1/3	7.5
1971	196	14.1	1.1/3	9.2
1972	186	22.3	1.1/3	5.8
1973	217	18.0	1.1/3	7.2
1974	155	18.2	1.1/3	7.1
1975	189	18.8	1.1/3	6.9
Average <u>1971-75</u>	188	18.2	1.1/3	7.1
1976	284	29.5	1.1/3	4.4

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Prunes, Canned: United States Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem
Equivalent of the M.F.N. Specific Duty, 1966-1976^(a)

	United States			Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty
	Dutiable Quantity	Price f.o.b.	Specific Duty	
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	
1966	195	14.3	1.1/3	9.1
1967	193	21.8	1.1/3	6.1
1968	104	19.3	1.1/3	6.7
1969	293	18.2	1.1/3	7.1
1970	77	15.1	1.1/3	8.6
Average <u>1966-70</u>	172	18.0	1.1/3	7.2
1971	172	14.0	1.1/3	9.3
1972	172	18.6	1.1/3	7.0
1973	181	17.0	1.1/3	7.6
1974	117	18.5	1.1/3	7.0
1975	164	18.1	1.1/3	7.2
Average <u>1971-75</u>	161	17.2	1.1/3	7.6
1976	281	29.4	1.1/3	4.4

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 176

Prunes, Canned: Hungary, Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem
Equivalent of the M.F.N. Specific Duty, 1966-1976^(a)

	Hungary			Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty
	Dutiable Quantity	Price f.o.b.	Specific Duty	
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	%
1966	5	15.1	1.1/3	8.6
1967	61	11.3	1.1/3	11.5
1968	17	13.0	1.1/3	10.0
1969	37	15.5	1.1/3	8.4
1970	28	18.5	1.1/3	7.0
Average 1966-70	30	14.0	1.1/3	9.3
1971	13	11.5	1.1/3	11.3
1972	2	23.9	1.1/3	5.4
1973	30	15.5	1.1/3	8.4
1974	28	14.3	1.1/3	9.1
1975	24	22.4	1.1/3	5.8
Average 1971-75	20	16.5	1.1/3	7.9
1976	-	-	1.1/3	-

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of container) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Raspberries, Canned: Production, Imports, (a) Exports (a) and Domestic Disappearance, 1961-1976										
	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory (b)	1,662	1,342	1,029	983	917	708	557	839	-49.5	962
Production	3,323	2,692	1,654	1,506	1,198	1,336	1,818	1,502	-54.8	1,140
Total Supply	4,985	4,034	2,683	2,489	2,115	2,044	2,375	2,341	-53.0	2,102
Closing Inventory (b)	1,680	1,167	983	917	708	557	962	825	-50.9	479
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	3,305	5,201	1,700	1,572	1,407	1,487	1,413	1,516	-54.1	1,623

(a) Imports and exports are not available.
(b) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Strawberries, Canned: Production, Imports, (a) Exports (a) and Domestic Disappearance,
Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory (b)	1,473	1,025	1,544	994	356	371	830	819	-44.4	1,291
Production	2,850	2,938	2,067	1,140	1,562	2,143	2,361	1,855	-34.9	1,125
Total Supply	4,323	3,963	3,611	2,134	1,918	2,514	3,191	2,674	-38.1	2,416
Closing Inventory (b)	1,299	1,208	994	356	371	830	1,291	768	-40.9	863
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	3,024	2,755	2,617	1,778	1,547	1,684	1,900	1,906	-37.0	1,553

(a) Imports and exports are not available.

(b) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Other Fruits, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	South Africa	Jamaica	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	Japan	Taiwan	Israel	United States	Other M.F.N.	Total M.F.N.	Total
					- Quantity, '000 lb.	-					
1966	385	422	439	1,245	5,671	199	79	3,121	2,302	11,372	12,617
1967	159	563	146	868	4,566	56	181	2,699	643	8,146	9,013
1968	333	855	205	1,393	4,863	367	756	2,958	628	9,572	10,966
1969	555	1,072	676	2,303	5,583	681	2,006	3,038	574	11,883	14,186
1970	194	338	311	843	4,703	1,077	571	2,599	952	9,902	10,745
Average 1966-70	325	650	355	1,331	5,077	476	719	2,883	1,020	10,175	11,505
1971	174	286	306	765	6,207	1,163	1,350	2,576	659	11,955	12,720
1972	438	156	304	898	5,428	1,587	568	2,602	939	11,125	12,023
1973	1,078	205	372	1,656	6,029	2,352	365	2,687	1,240	12,673	14,329
1974	1,020	232	165	1,417	6,599	981	1,045	2,661	2,389	13,675	15,092
1975	574	159	216	949	5,411	1,353	514	3,034	1,515	11,828	12,777
Average 1971-75	657	208	273	1,137	5,935	1,487	769	2,712	1,348	12,251	13,388
1976	26	9	208	242	6,154	2,137	303	2,791	1,303	12,690	12,932

Other Fruits, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	South Africa	Jamaica	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	Japan	Taiwan	Israel	United States	Other M.F.N.	Total M.F.N.	Total
					- Value, \$'000 -						
1966	74	83	73	230	1,089	37	12	608	404	2,151	2,380
1967	32	121	32	185	925	11	29	553	154	1,673	1,858
1968	61	155	38	253	957	71	161	723	182	2,094	2,347
1969	90	227	116	433	1,141	116	335	800	144	2,537	2,970
1970	34	81	65	180	1,076	218	89	675	226	2,284	2,464
Average 1966-70	58	133	65	256	1,038	91	125	672	222	2,148	2,404
1971	28	48	56	132	1,408	189	209	664	151	2,621	2,753
1972	82	27	78	186	1,258	258	80	630	224	2,450	2,636
1973	197	34	85	316	1,428	399	62	687	312	2,888	3,204
1974	262	44	51	356	1,687	221	232	654	627	3,422	3,779
1975	157	61	81	300	1,443	306	111	904	425	3,190	3,490
Average 1971-75	145	43	70	258	1,445	274	139	708	348	2,914	3,172
1976	5	2	96	104	1,623	468	78	816	411	3,396	3,500

Appendix Table 179 (concl.)

Other Fruits, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976												
	South Africa	Jamaica	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	Japan	Taiwan	Israel	United States	Other M.F.N.	Total M.F.N.	Total	
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -												
1966	3.1	3.3	3.5	9.9	44.9	1.6	0.6	24.7	18.2	90.1	100.0	
1967	1.8	6.2	1.6	9.6	50.7	0.6	2.0	29.9	7.1	90.4	100.0	
1968	3.0	7.8	1.9	12.7	44.3	3.3	6.9	27.0	5.7	87.3	100.0	
1969	3.9	7.6	4.8	16.2	39.4	4.8	14.1	21.4	4.0	83.8	100.0	
1970	1.8	3.1	2.9	7.8	43.8	10.0	5.3	24.2	8.9	92.2	100.0	
Average 1966-70	2.8	5.7	3.1	11.6	44.1	4.1	6.2	25.1	8.9	88.4	100.0	
1971	1.4	2.2	2.4	6.0	48.8	9.1	10.6	20.3	5.2	94.0	100.0	
1972	3.6	1.3	2.5	7.5	45.1	13.2	4.7	21.6	7.8	92.5	100.0	
1973	7.5	1.4	2.6	11.6	42.1	16.4	2.6	18.8	8.7	88.4	100.0	
1974	6.8	1.5	1.1	9.4	43.7	6.5	6.9	17.6	15.8	90.6	100.0	
1975	4.5	1.2	1.7	7.4	42.3	10.6	4.0	23.7	11.8	92.6	100.0	
Average 1971-75	4.9	1.6	2.0	8.5	44.3	11.1	5.7	20.3	10.1	91.5	100.0	
1976	0.2	0.1	1.6	1.9	47.6	16.5	2.3	21.6	10.1	98.1	100.0	

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Other Fruits, Canned: Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem
Equivalent of the M.F.N. Specific Duty,
1966-1976^(a)

	M.F.N.			Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty	U.S. Price f.o.b.	U.S. Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty
	<u>Dutiable Quantity</u>	<u>Price f.o.b.</u>	<u>Specific Duty</u>	<u>Specific Duty</u>	<u>Price f.o.b.</u>	<u>Specific Duty</u>
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	%	¢/lb.	%
1966	13,524	15.6	1.0	6.4	16.4	6.1
1967	9,697	16.8	1.0	6.0	17.2	5.8
1968	11,395	18.0	1.0	5.6	20.5	4.9
1969	13,812	17.8	1.0	5.6	22.1	4.5
1970	11,709	19.1	1.0	5.2	21.8	4.6
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	12,028	17.4	1.0	5.8	19.6	5.1
1971	13,962	18.2	1.0	5.5	21.7	4.6
1972	13,038	18.0	1.0	5.6	20.3	4.9
1973	14,707	18.8	1.0	5.3	21.9	4.6
1974	15,771	20.5	1.0	4.9	20.6	4.9
1975	13,595	22.3	1.0	4.5	25.0	4.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	14,214	19.6	1.0	5.1	22.0	4.6
1976	13,560	24.0	1.0	4.2	26.6	3.8

(a) Converted to gross weight (to include weight of containers) by a factor of 1.19 for the years 1971 to 1975.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Asparagus, Frozen: Production, Imports, Exports^(a) and Domestic Disappearance,
Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory ^(b)	322	403	286	442	492	444	476	428	+ 32.9	518
Production	526	814 ^(c)	971	830	694	812	779 ^(d)	817	+ 55.3	..
Imports	63 ^(e)	111	108	124	204	191	163	158	+150.8	243
Total Supply	911	1,328	1,365	1,396	1,390	1,447	1,418	1,403	+ 54.0	..
Closing Inventory ^(b)	349	383	442	492	444	476	518	474	+ 35.8	474
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	562	945	923	904	946	971	900	929	+ 65.3	..
Imports as % of Domestic Disappearance	11.2	11.7	11.7	13.7	21.6	19.7	18.1	17.0	+ 1.8	..

(a) Exports are not available.

(b) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

(c) Two-year average, omitting 1968-1970.

(d) Tariff Board estimate.

(e) Three-year average, omitting 1961 and 1962.

Source: Statistics Canada and Tariff Board estimate.

Asparagus, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin,
1961-1976

	<u>Total B.P. (a)</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Taiwan</u>	<u>Other M.F.N. (b)</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -						
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	-	63	-	-	63	63
1966	15	16	-	-	16	31
1967	-	50	1	-	51	51
1968	-	37	-	-	37	37
1969	-	228	1	-	230	230
1970	-	208	-	-	208	208
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	3	108	*	-	108	111
1971	-	3	6	98	108	108
1972	-	24	100	-	124	124
1973	-	70	34	100	204	204
1974	-	159	32	-	191	191
1975	-	122	40	-	163	163
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	76	43	40	158	158
1976	-	243	-	-	243	243
- Value, \$ '000 -						
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	-	29	-	-	29	29
1966	6	5	-	-	5	12
1967	-	24	*	-	24	24
1968	-	6	-	-	6	6
1969	-	40	*	-	40	40
1970	-	68	-	-	68	68
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1	29	*	-	29	30
1971	-	3	3	20	25	25
1972	-	12	34	-	46	46
1973	-	26	14	23	63	63
1974	-	74	16	-	90	90
1975	-	70	19	-	89	89
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	37	17	9	63	63
1976	-	64	-	-	64	64

Appendix Table 182 (concl.)

Asparagus, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin,
1961-1976

	<u>Total B.P. (a)</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Taiwan</u>	<u>Other M.F.N. (b)</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -						
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	-	45.9	-	-	45.9	45.9
1966	42.8	32.3	-	-	32.3	37.4
1967	-	48.1	34.6	-	47.9	47.9
1968	-	15.6	-	-	15.6	15.6
1969	-	17.5	30.4	-	17.6	17.6
1970	-	32.8	-	-	32.8	32.8
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	42.8	26.6	32.3	-	26.6	27.0
1971	-	93.8	44.1	20.1	23.6	23.6
1972	-	50.9	34.2	-	37.5	35.5
1973	-	37.2	41.9	23.0	31.0	31.0
1974	-	46.7	49.6	-	47.2	47.2
1975	-	57.4	47.1	-	54.8	54.8
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	49.0	40.5	21.6	39.8	39.8
1976	-	26.2	-	-	26.2	26.2
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -						
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
1966	48.5	51.5	-	-	51.5	100.0
1967	-	98.1	1.9	-	100.0	100.0
1968	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
1969	-	99.5	0.5	-	100.0	100.0
1970	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2.7	96.9	0.4	-	97.3	100.0
1971	-	2.8	5.9	91.3	100.0	100.0
1972	-	19.6	80.4	-	100.0	100.0
1973	-	34.4	16.5	49.1	100.0	100.0
1974	-	83.1	16.9	-	100.0	100.0
1975	-	75.1	24.9	-	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	47.9	26.9	25.2	100.0	100.0
1976	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0

(a) New Zealand.

(b) Mexico.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 184

Beans, Snap, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin,
1962-1976

	<u>Total B.P. (a)</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -					
<u>Average 1962-65</u>	-	1,424	-	1,424	1,424
1966	-	150	-	150	150
1967	-	229	-	229	229
1968	-	236	-	236	236
1969	80	304	-	304	384
1970	-	464	1	465	465
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	16	277	*	277	293
1971	-	30	-	30	30
1972	74	303	*	303	377
1973	-	1,216	166	1,382	1,382
1974	-	2,851	238	3,088	3,088
1975	-	1,601	96	1,697	1,697
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	15	1,200	100	1,300	1,315
1976	-	1,730	-	1,730	1,730
- Value, \$'000 -					
<u>Average 1962-65</u>	-	304	-	304	304
1966	-	30	-	30	30
1967	-	20	-	20	20
1968	-	33	-	33	33
1969	13	36	-	36	49
1970	-	59	*	60	60
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	3	36	*	36	38
1971	-	5	-	5	5
1972	7	50	*	50	58
1973	-	203	13	216	216
1974	-	472	22	495	495
1975	-	276	19	295	295
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1	201	11	212	214
1976	-	322	-	322	322

Appendix Table 184 (concl.)

Beans, Snap, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin,
1962-1976

	<u>Total B.P. (a)</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -					
<u>Average 1962-65</u>	-	21.3	-	21.3	21.3
1966	-	19.6	-	19.6	19.6
1967	-	8.9	-	8.9	8.9
1968	-	14.0	-	14.0	14.0
1969	16.1	11.8	52.1	11.8	12.7
1970	-	12.8	-	12.9	12.9
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	16.1	12.9	52.1	12.9	13.0
1971	-	16.6	-	16.6	16.6
1972	10.1	16.6	13.0	16.6	15.3
1973	-	16.6	7.9	15.6	15.6
1974	-	16.6	9.5	16.0	16.0
1975	-	17.3	20.0	17.4	17.4
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	10.1	16.8	11.0	16.3	16.3
1976	-	18.6	-	18.6	18.6
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -					
<u>Average 1962-65</u>	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1966	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1967	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1968	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1969	20.8	79.2	-	79.2	100.0
1970	-	99.8	0.2	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	5.5	94.5	*	94.5	100.0
1971	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1972	19.6	80.4	*	80.4	100.0
1973	-	88.0	12.0	100.0	100.0
1974	-	92.3	7.7	100.0	100.0
1975	-	94.3	5.7	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1.1	91.3	7.6	100.0	100.0
1976	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0

(a) South Africa only in 1969 and the United Kingdom only in 1972.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Beans, Snap, Frozen^(a): Exports by Country of Destination,
1964-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(b)
- Quantity, '000 lb. -							
<u>Average 1964-65</u>	818	20	838	163	238	401	1,239
1966	486	48	534	745	256	1,001	1,535
1967	416	9	425	518	1	519	943
1968	800	58	858	30	-	30	888
1969	1,324	31	1,355	70	24	94	1,449
1970	104	31	135	84	455	539	674
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	626	35	661	289	151	440	1,098
1971	-	29	29	13	9	22	51
1972	54	90	144	160	37	196	341
1973	170	271 ^(c)	441	53	7	60	501
1974	144	48 ^(d)	192	588	14	602	794
1975	-	99	99	1,154	55	1,209	1,308
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	74	107	181	3,941	24	418	599
1976	182	44	226	744	798	1,542	1,768
- Value, \$'000 -							
<u>Average 1964-65</u>	102	6	108	24	38	62	170
1966	74	8	82	115	49	164	246
1967	73	2	75	89	*	89	164
1968	142	9	151	4	-	4	156
1969	215	6	222	13	4	17	239
1970	23	7	30	15	92	107	137
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	105	6	112	47	29	76	188
1971	-	9	9	2	4	6	15
1972	11	23	34	36	7	43	77
1973	45	53	98	12	4	16	114
1974	28	15	43	127	3	130	173
1975	-	26	26	288	13	301	327
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	17	26	43	93	5	98	141
1976	32	12	44	171	172	23	387

Appendix Table 185 (concl.)

Beans, Snap, Frozen^(a): Exports by Country of Destination,
1964-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(b)
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -							
<u>Average 1964-65</u>	66.0	1.6	67.6	13.2	19.2	32.4	100.0
1966	31.7	3.1	34.8	48.5	16.7	65.2	100.0
1967	44.1	1.0	45.1	54.9	0.1	55.0	100.0
1968	90.1	6.5	96.6	3.4	-	3.4	100.0
1969	91.4	2.1	93.5	4.8	1.7	6.5	100.0
1970	15.4	4.6	20.0	12.5	67.5	80.0	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	57.0	3.2	60.2	26.3	13.8	40.0	100.0
1971	-	56.9	56.9	25.5	17.6	43.1	100.0
1972	15.8	26.4	42.2	46.6	10.9	57.5	100.0
1973	33.9	54.1	88.0	10.6	1.4	12.0	100.0
1974	18.1	6.1	24.2	74.1	1.8	75.8	100.0
1975	-	7.6	7.6	88.2	4.2	92.4	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	12.4	17.9	30.2	65.8	4.0	69.8	100.0
1976	10.3	2.5	12.8	42.1	45.1	87.2	100.0

(a) Prior to 1964 included in commodity class 92-99 "Vegetables frozen, n.e.s."

(b) Includes re-exports, volume and value, volume in pounds as follows:

1964 - 31,960 1969 - 223,720 1974 - 82,540

1966 - 8,550 1972 - 400 1975 - 68,640

1967 - 7,657 1973 - 42,000 1976 - 9,500

(c) Australia accounted for 187 thousand pounds.

(d) New Zealand accounted for 7 thousand pounds.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Broccoli, Frozen: Production, Imports, Exports (a) and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
						- '000 lb. -				
Opening Inventory ^(b)	..	2,478 ^(e)	3,153	2,925	4,060	4,089	3,559	3,557	..	3,971
Production	1,687 ^(c)	3,666	3,566	5,530	4,985	4,221	3,898	4,440	+163.2	3,395
Imports	404 ^(d)	631	601	1,486	1,879	2,430	2,149	1,709	+323.0	2,781
Total Supply	2,091	6,775	7,320	9,941	10,924	10,740	9,606	9,706	+464.2	10,147
Closing Inventory ^(b)	..	2,876 ^(e)	2,925	4,060	4,089	3,559	3,971	3,721	..	3,166
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	2,091	3,899	4,395	5,881	6,835	7,181	5,635	5,985	+186.2	6,981
Imports as % of Domestic Disappearance	19.3	16.2	13.7	25.3	27.5	33.8	38.1	28.6	+ 48.2	39.8

- per cent -

(a) Exports are not available.

(b) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

(c) Three-year average, omitting 1961 and 1962.

(d) Four-year average, omitting 1961.

(e) Four-year average, omitting 1966.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Broccoli, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin,
1962-1976

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -				
<u>Average 1962-65</u>	404	-	404	404
1966	508	-	508	508
1967	924	-	924	924
1968	397	-	397	397
1969	774	-	774	774
1970	552	-	552	552
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	631	-	631	631
1971	601	-	601	601
1972	1,486	-	1,486	1,486
1973	1,879	-	1,879	1,879
1974	2,071	359	2,430	2,430
1975	2,113	36	2,149	2,149
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1,630	79	1,709	1,709
1976	2,605	177	2,781	2,781
- Value, \$'000 -				
<u>Average 1962-65</u>	77	-	77	77
1966	112	-	112	112
1967	209	-	209	209
1968	79	-	79	79
1969	149	-	149	149
1970	142	-	142	142
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	138	-	138	138
1971	139	-	139	139
1972	337	-	337	337
1973	447	-	447	447
1974	503	80	584	584
1975	567	10	577	577
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	399	18	417	417
1976	710	34	744	744

Appendix Table 187 (concl.)

Broccoli, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin,
1962-1976

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -				
<u>Average 1962-65</u>	19.1	-	19.1	19.1
1966	22.2	-	22.2	22.2
1967	22.6	-	22.6	22.6
1968	19.8	-	19.8	19.8
1969	19.2	-	19.2	19.2
1970	25.7	-	25.7	25.7
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	21.9	-	21.9	21.9
1971	23.1	-	23.1	23.1
1972	22.7	-	22.7	22.7
1973	23.8	-	23.8	23.8
1974	24.3	22.4	24.0	24.0
1975	26.8	26.7	26.8	26.8
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	24.5	22.8	24.4	24.4
1976	27.2	19.0	26.7	26.7
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -				
<u>Average 1962-65</u>	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1966	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1967	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1968	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1969	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1970	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1971	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1972	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1973	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1974	85.2	14.8	100.0	100.0
1975	98.3	1.7	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	95.4	4.6	100.0	100.0
1976	93.6	6.4	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Appendix Table 189

Brussels Sprouts, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin,
1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
	- Quantity, '000 lb. -							
1966	-	-	-	-	36	-	36	36
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	202	-	-	202	45	1	46	248
1969	14	100	-	114	82	-	82	196
1970	-	87	-	87	54	-	54	141
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	43	37	-	80	43	*	44	124
1971	200	120	336	656	-	-	-	656
1972	1,047	297	*	1,344	147	66	212	1,557
1973	757	507	-	1,265	136	913	1,049	2,314
1974	298	182	-	480	550	658	1,208	1,688
1975	353	-	-	353	645	132	777	1,130
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	531	221	67	820	295	354	649	1,469
1976	157	106	-	263	1,479	268	1,747	2,010
	- Value, \$'000 -							
1966	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	9
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	41	-	-	41	8	*	9	50
1969	2	16	-	18	16	-	16	35
1970	-	15	-	15	9	-	9	24
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	9	6	-	15	9	*	9	24
1971	32	20	42	94	-	-	-	94
1972	177	52	*	229	32	19	51	280
1973	121	104	-	225	35	202	237	461
1974	88	55	-	143	151	145	296	439
1975	93	-	-	93	189	38	227	320
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	102	46	8	157	81	81	162	319
1976	40	22	-	62	395	61	456	518

Appendix Table 189 (concl.)

Brussels Sprouts, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin,
1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
	- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -							
1966	-	-	-	-	25.9	-	25.9	25.9
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	20.5	-	-	20.5	18.9	26.2	19.0	20.2
1969	16.3	16.0	-	16.0	20.0	-	20.0	17.7
1970	-	17.0	-	17.0	16.7	-	16.7	16.9
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	20.2	16.5	-	18.5	19.9	26.2	19.9	19.0
1971	16.1	16.5	12.6	14.4	-	-	-	14.4
1972	16.9	17.7	27.8	17.0	22.8	29.0	24.2	18.0
1973	15.9	20.5	-	17.8	25.8	22.1	22.6	19.9
1974	29.7	30.1	-	29.8	27.4	22.1	24.5	26.0
1975	26.3	-	-	26.3	29.3	28.9	29.2	28.3
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	19.2	20.9	12.6	19.1	27.5	22.8	25.0	21.7
1976	25.2	20.9	-	23.5	26.7	22.6	26.1	25.7
	- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -							
1966	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	81.5	-	-	81.5	18.1	0.4	18.5	100.0
1969	7.1	51.0	-	58.2	41.8	-	41.8	100.0
1970	-	61.7	-	61.7	38.3	-	38.3	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	34.7	29.8	-	64.5	34.7	0.8	35.5	100.0
1971	30.5	18.3	51.2	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
1972	67.2	19.1	*	86.3	9.4	4.2	13.7	100.0
1973	32.7	21.9	-	54.6	5.9	39.5	45.4	100.0
1974	17.7	10.8	-	28.4	32.6	40.0	71.6	100.0
1975	31.2	-	-	31.2	57.1	11.7	68.8	100.0
<u>Average 1975-75</u>	36.2	15.1	4.6	55.9	20.1	24.1	44.2	100.0
1976	7.8	5.3	-	13.1	73.6	13.3	86.9	100.0

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Carrots, Frozen: Production, Imports, Exports(a) and Domestic Disappearance,
Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory(b)	-	8,427(c)	10,310	11,032	11,159	17,925	21,077	14,301	..	19,021
Production	-	6,180(d)	8,316	8,601	18,313	21,224	16,651	14,621	..	14,521
Imports	870(e)	2,714	4,608	6,048	5,666	5,939	7,058	5,864	+574.0	6,463
Total Supply	870	17,321	23,234	25,681	35,138	45,088	44,786	34,785	+3898.3	40,005
Closing Inventory(b)	-	8,804	11,032	11,159	17,925	21,077	19,021	16,043	..	17,745
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	870	8,517	12,202	14,522	17,213	24,011	25,765	18,743	+205.4	22,260
Imports as a % of Domestic Disappearance	100.0	31.9	37.8	41.6	32.9	24.7	27.4	31.3	-68.7	29.0
					- per cent -					

(a) Exports are not available.

(b) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

(c) Four-year average, omitting 1966.

(d) Three-year average, omitting 1966 and 1967.

(e) Three-year average, omitting 1961 and 1962.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Carrots, Frozen^(a): Imports by Country
of Origin, 1963-1976

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
	- Quantity, '000 lb. -			
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	870	-	870	870
1966	1,194	-	1,194	1,194
1967	1,212	-	1,212	1,212
1968	3,520	-	3,520	3,520
1969	3,081	5	3,085	3,085
1970	4,561	-	4,561	4,561
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2,713	1	2,714	2,714
1971	4,608	-	4,608	4,608
1972	6,048	-	6,048	6,048
1973	5,666	-	5,666	5,666
1974	5,730	210	5,939	5,939
1975	7,058	-	7,058	7,058
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	5,822	42	5,864	5,864
1976	6,155	308	6,463	6,463
	- Value, \$'000 -			
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	68	-	68	68
1966	102	-	102	102
1967	110	-	110	110
1968	326	-	326	326
1969	302	1	304	304
1970	438	-	438	438
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	255	*	256	256
1971	442	-	442	442
1972	650	-	650	650
1973	715	-	715	715
1974	807	40	848	848
1975	1,001	-	1,001	1,001
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	723	8	731	731
1976	1,082	71	1,153	1,153

Carrots, Frozen^(a): Imports by Country
of Origin, 1963-1976

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -				
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	7.8	-	7.8	7.8
1966	8.5	-	8.5	8.5
1967	9.1	-	9.1	9.1
1968	9.3	-	9.3	9.3
1969	9.8	25.6	9.8	9.8
1970	9.6	-	9.6	9.6
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	9.4	25.6	9.4	9.4
1971	9.6	-	9.6	9.6
1972	10.7	-	10.7	10.7
1973	12.6	-	12.6	12.6
1974	14.1	19.2	14.3	14.3
1975	14.2	-	14.2	14.2
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	12.4	19.2	12.5	12.5
1976	17.6	22.9	17.8	17.8

(a) Prior to 1963 included in commodity class 92-99 "Vegetables frozen n.e.s."

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Cauliflower, Frozen: Production, Imports, (a) Exports (a) and Domestic Disappearance,
Canada, 1966-1976

	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1966-70 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -				
Opening Inventory (b)	1,507(c)	2,218	1,277	1,856	2,917	3,255	2,305	+53.0	3,692
Production	3,069(d)	1,670	2,357	3,405	2,663	2,993	2,618	-14.7	1,687
Total Supply	4,576	3,888	3,634	5,261	5,580	6,248	4,923	+ 7.6	5,379
Closing Inventory (b)	1,649	1,277	1,856	2,917	3,255	3,692	2,599	+57.6	3,110
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	2,927	2,611	1,778	2,344	2,325	2,556	2,324	-20.6	2,269
									261

(a) Imports and exports are not available; imports estimated at 1.8 million pounds in 1976.

(b) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

(c) Four-year average, omitting 1966.

(d) Two-year average, omitting 1966-1968.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Corn, Frozen: Production, Imports, (a) Exports and Domestic Disappearance,
Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory (b)	9,805	12,859	16,481	17,466	19,685	15,749	15,183	16,913	+	72.5
Production	12,754	22,294	23,001	31,850	29,838	26,205	35,532	29,285	+	29.6
Total Supply	22,559	35,153	39,482	49,316	49,523	41,954	50,715	46,198	+	104.8
Exports (c)	911 (d)	4,817	5,108	11,165	16,179	15,200	11,388	11,808	+1,196.2	15,641
Closing Inventory (b)	9,873	14,480	17,466	19,685	15,749	15,183	29,923	19,601	+	98.5
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	11,775	15,856	16,908	18,466	17,595	11,571	9,404	14,789	+	25.6
Exports as % of Production	7.1	21.6	22.2	35.1	54.2	58.0	32.0	40.3	+	467.6
					- per cent -					47.1

(a) Imports are not available.

(b) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

(c) Includes re-exports.

(d) Four-year average, omitting 1961.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Corn, Frozen^(a): Exports by Country of Destination, 1962-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(b)
- Quantity, '000 lb. -							
<u>Average 1962-65</u>	550	15	565	343	3	346	911
1966	1,837	16	1,853	42	135	177	2,030
1967	2,028	101	2,129	444	237	681	2,810
1968	3,562	366	3,928	360	121	481	4,410
1969	6,352	365	6,717	20	1,372	1,392	8,109
1970	5,505	269	5,774	1	952	953	6,727
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	3,857	223	4,080	173	564	737	4,817
1971	4,259	273	4,532	295	281	576	5,108
1972	7,378	452	7,830	2,578	757	3,335	11,165
1973	10,835	297	11,132	1,483	3,564	5,047	16,179
1974	13,931	232	14,163	-	1,036	1,036	15,200
1975	8,748	11	8,759	525	2,103	2,628	11,388
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	9,030	254	9,283	976	1,549	2,525	11,808
1976	10,466	125	10,591	1,624	3,426	5,050	15,641
- Value, \$'000 -							
<u>Average 1962-65</u>	83	2	85	44	-	44	129
1966	310	3	313	6	19	27	340
1967	338	15	353	58	34	92	445
1968	582	50	632	42	13	55	686
1969	1,052	52	1,104	5	192	197	1,301
1970	887	45	932	*	131	131	1,063
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	634	33	667	22	79	101	767
1971	636	49	685	36	49	85	769
1972	1,120	79	1,199	392	114	506	1,705
1973	1,876	45	1,921	332	713	1,045	2,966
1974	3,544	48	3,592	-	-	276	3,868
1975	2,467	3	2,470	125	585	710	3,180
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1,969	45	1,973	177	347	524	2,498
1976	2,878	23	2,901	156	911	1,067	3,968

Appendix Table 194 (concl.)

Corn, Frozen^(a): Exports by Country of Destination, 1962-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(b)
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- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -

<u>Average 1962-65</u>	60.4	1.6	62.0	37.7	0.3	38.0	100.0
1966	90.5	0.8	91.3	2.1	6.7	8.7	100.0
1967	72.2	3.6	75.8	15.8	8.4	24.2	100.0
1968	80.8	8.3	89.1	8.2	2.7	10.9	100.0
1969	78.3	4.5	82.8	0.2	16.9	17.2	100.0
1970	81.8	4.0	85.8	*	14.2	14.2	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	80.1	4.6	84.7	3.6	11.7	15.3	100.0
1971	83.4	5.3	88.7	5.8	5.5	11.3	100.0
1972	66.1	4.0	70.1	23.1	6.8	29.9	100.0
1973	67.0	1.8	68.8	9.2	22.0	31.2	100.0
1974	91.7	1.5	93.2	-	6.8	6.8	100.0
1975	76.8	0.1	76.9	4.6	18.5	23.1	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	76.5	2.2	78.6	8.3	13.1	21.4	100.0
1976	66.9	0.8	67.7	10.4	21.9	32.3	100.0

(a) Prior to 1962 included in class 92-99 "Vegetables frozen n.e.s."

(b) Includes value and volume of re-exports, volume in pounds as follows:

1964- 35,883	1971-152,987	1975-375,719
1967- 38,880	1972-105,308	1976- 38,720
1968-249,480	1973-101,712	
1970-433,738	1974-869,826	

Source: Statistics Canada.

Mushroom, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin,
1968-1976

	<u>Taiwan</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Total</u>
	- Quantity, lb. -		
1968	1,100	-	1,100
1969	-	-	-
1970	3,784	-	3,784
Average 1968-70	1,628	-	1,628
1971	35,892	-	35,892
1972	145,000	33,282	178,282
1973	72,500	3,030	75,530
1974	-	750	750
1975	100,400	-	100,400
Average 1971-75	70,758	7,412	78,170
1976	35,825	-	35,825
	- Value, \$ -		
1968	495	-	495
1969	-	-	-
1970	1,157	-	1,157
Average 1968-70	551	-	551
1971	10,775	-	10,775
1972	43,777	39,276	83,053
1973	20,249	3,280	23,529
1974	-	814	814
1975	66,996	-	66,996
Average 1971-75	28,359	8,674	37,033
1976	20,872	-	20,872

Mushroom, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin,
1968-1976

	<u>Taiwan</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Total</u>
	- Value, ¢/lb. -		
1968	45.0	-	45.0
1969	-	-	-
1970	30.6	-	30.6
<u>Average 1968-70</u>	33.9	-	33.9
1971	30.0	-	30.0
1972	30.2	118.0	46.6
1973	27.9	108.3	31.1
1974	-	108.5	108.5
1975	66.7	-	66.7
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	40.1	1.17	47.4
1976	58.3	-	58.3

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Peas, Frozen: Production, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance,
Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory (a)	24,702	30,538	36,466	28,497	25,946	25,589	36,450	30,390	+23.0	45,368
Production	41,304	54,859	40,514	50,082	56,639	67,979	67,546	56,552	+36.9	52,557
Imports	531(b)	2,631	1,121	1,237	2,555	2,342	1,037	1,658	+212.2	640
Total Supply	66,537	88,028	78,101	79,816	85,140	94,910	105,033	88,600	+33.2	98,565
Exports (c)	4,736(b)	7,985	486	1,773	4,953	2,196	2,898	2,461	-48.0	2,832
Closing Inventory (a)	27,393	30,990	28,497	25,946	24,589	36,450	45,368	32,170	+17.4	41,355
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	34,408	49,053	49,118	52,097	55,598	56,264	56,767	53,969	+56.9	54,378
Exports as % of Production	11.5	14.6	1.2	3.5	8.7	3.2	4.3	4.4	-61.7	5.4
Imports as % of Domestic Disappearance	1.5	5.4	2.3	2.4	4.6	4.2	1.8	3.1	+106.7	1.2

- per cent -

(a) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

(b) Four-year average, omitting 1961.

(c) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 197

Peas, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin, 1962-1976

	<u>Total B.P. (a)</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -					
<u>Average 1962-65</u>	-	530	1	531	531
1966	-	387	-	387	387
1967	-	4,045	-	4,045	4,045
1968	-	4,757	-	4,757	4,757
1969	-	2,868	-	2,868	2,868
1970	-	1,096	-	1,096	1,096
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	-	2,631	-	2,631	2,631
1971	97	1,020	4	1,024	1,121
1972	86	1,151	-	1,151	1,237
1973	-	2,496	59	2,555	2,555
1974	264	2,019	59	2,078	2,342
1975	81	956	1	957	1,037
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	105	1,528	25	1,553	1,658
1976	1	558	81	639	640
- Value, \$'000 -					
<u>Average 1962-65</u>	-	92	*	92	92
1966	-	46	-	46	46
1967	-	536	-	536	536
1968	-	471	-	471	471
1969	-	275	-	275	275
1970	-	99	-	99	99
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	-	285	-	285	285
1971	11	106	1	107	117
1972	10	144	-	144	154
1973	-	454	15	469	469
1974	51	415	23	438	488
1975	14	202	*	202	216
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	17	264	8	272	289
1976	*	141	35	176	176

Appendix Table 197 (concl.)

Peas, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin, 1962-1976

	<u>Total</u> <u>B.P.(a)</u>	<u>United</u> <u>States</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -					
<u>Average</u> <u>1962-65</u>	-	17.4	45.3	17.4	17.4
1966	-	11.8	-	11.8	11.8
1967	-	13.3	-	13.3	13.3
1968	-	9.9	-	9.9	9.9
1969	-	9.6	-	9.6	9.6
1970	-	9.1	-	9.1	9.1
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	-	10.8	-	10.8	10.8
1971	11.0	10.4	23.9	10.4	10.5
1972	11.6	12.5	-	12.5	12.4
1973	-	18.2	25.0	18.3	18.3
1974	19.3	20.5	38.6	21.0	20.8
1975	16.8	21.2	26.0	21.2	20.8
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	16.1	17.3	31.5	17.5	17.4
1976	19.8	25.3	42.9	27.5	27.5
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -					
<u>Average</u> <u>1962-65</u>	-	99.8	0.2	100.0	100.0
1966	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1967	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1968	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1969	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1970	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1971	8.7	91.0	0.4	91.3	100.0
1972	7.0	93.0	-	93.0	100.0
1973	-	97.7	2.3	100.0	100.0
1974	11.3	86.2	2.5	88.7	100.0
1975	7.8	92.1	0.1	92.2	100.0
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	6.3	92.2	1.5	93.7	100.0
1976	0.2	87.2	12.7	99.9	100.0

(a) United Kingdom only, except for 1975 which also includes Trinidad and Tobago.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Appendix Table 198

Peas, Frozen: Exports by Country of Destination,
1962-1976^(b)

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total^(a)</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -							
<u>Average 1962-65</u>	4,082	493	4,575	132	30	161	4,736
1966	11,440	472	11,912	303	906	1,209	13,121
1967	9,530	1,008	10,537	76	338	415	10,952
1968	5,214	501	5,715	188	51	239	5,954
1969	7,268	77	7,345	152	28	180	7,525
1970	1,546	302	1,849	2	524	526	2,374
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	6,999	472	7,472	144	369	514	7,985
1971	112	113	225	26	235	261	486
1972	303	64	367	575	831	1,406	1,773
1973	85	161	246	1,158	3,550	4,708	4,953
1974	142	172	314	518	1,364	1,882	2,196
1975	-	106	106	674	2,118	2,792	2,898
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	128	123	252	590	1,619	2,210	2,461
1976	119	200	319	42	2,471	2,513	2,832
- Value, \$'000 -							
<u>Average 1962-65</u>	609	81	690	22	5	27	718
1966	1,701	79	1,780	18	151	169	1,950
1967	1,513	179	1,692	15	55	70	1,761
1968	816	75	891	24	12	36	927
1969	1,156	7	1,164	7	6	14	1,177
1970	228	45	273	*	85	86	358
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1,083	77	1,160	13	62	75	1,235
1971	10	17	27	3	33	36	63
1972	34	17	51	124	149	273	324
1973	13	31	44	226	573	799	843
1974	20	38	58	130	314	444	502
1975	-	29	29	149	532	681	710
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	15	26	42	126	320	447	488
1976	37	41	78	14	623	637	715

Appendix Table 198 (concl.)

Peas, Frozen: Exports by Country of Destination,
1962-1976^(b)

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -							
<u>Average 1962-65</u>	86.2	10.4	96.6	2.8	0.6	3.4	100.0
1966	87.2	3.6	90.8	2.3	6.9	9.2	100.0
1967	87.0	9.2	96.2	0.7	3.1	3.8	100.0
1968	87.6	8.4	96.0	3.2	0.9	4.0	100.0
1969	96.6	1.0	97.6	2.0	0.4	2.4	100.0
1970	65.1	12.7	77.9	0.1	22.1	22.1	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	87.7	5.9	93.6	1.8	4.6	6.4	100.0
1971	23.0	23.3	46.4	5.3	48.3	53.6	100.0
1972	17.1	3.6	20.7	32.4	46.9	79.3	100.0
1973	1.7	3.2	5.0	23.4	71.7	95.0	100.0
1974	6.5	7.8	14.3	23.6	62.1	85.7	100.0
1975	-	3.7	3.7	23.3	73.1	96.3	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	5.2	5.0	10.2	24.0	65.8	89.8	100.0
1976	4.2	7.1	11.3	1.5	87.3	88.7	100.0

(a) Includes value and volume of re-exports, volume in pounds as follows:

1964-	54,630	1971-	3,800
1965-	4,200	1972-	2,000
1967-	30,849	1973-	40,000
1968-	541,860	1974-	38,430
1969-	1,249,860	1975-	33,750
1970-	756,000	1976-	4,420

(b) Prior to 1962 included in class 92-99 "Vegetables, frozen n.e.s."

Source: Statistics Canada.

Spinach, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin,^(a)
1963-1976

	<u>Quantity</u> <u>'000 lb.</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>Unit Value</u> <u>¢/lb.</u>
1963	1,454	159	10.9
1964	1,312	123	9.4
1965	1,312	128	9.8
<u>Average</u> <u>1963-65</u>	1,360	137	10.1
1966	1,651	167	10.1
1967	1,698	171	10.1
1968	1,884	180	9.5
1969	1,880	202	10.7
1970	2,454	312	12.7
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	1,913	206	10.8
1971	2,464	331	13.5
1972	2,956	377	12.8
1973	3,482	497	14.3
1974	3,624	552	15.2
1975	2,822	406	14.4
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	3,069	433	14.1
1976	4,083	577	14.1

(a) All recorded imports are from the United States.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Sweet Potatoes, Frozen: Imports by Country of
Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	- Quantity, '000 lb. -		
1966	1,239	8	1,247
1967	2,359	46	2,405
1968	560	19	579
1969	590	-	590
1970	261	-	261
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1,002	15	1,016
1971	42	-	42
1972	179	-	179
1973	139	-	139
1974	77	1	77
1975	226	-	226
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	133	*	133
1976	-	-	-
	- Value, \$'000 -		
1966	203	1	204
1967	357	13	370
1968	74	4	79
1969	79	-	79
1970	29	-	29
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	148	4	152
1971	5	-	5
1972	18	-	18
1973	16	-	16
1974	20	-	20
1975	53	-	53
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	22	-	22
1976	-	-	-

Sweet Potatoes, Frozen: Imports by Country of
Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -		
1966	16.4	17.6	16.4
1967	15.1	27.2	15.4
1968	13.3	22.6	13.6
1969	13.3	-	13.3
1970	10.9	-	10.9
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	14.8	24.9	15.0
1971	11.1	-	11.1
1972	10.0	-	10.0
1973	11.6	-	11.6
1974	26.3	*	26.4
1975	23.6	-	23.6
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	16.9	-	16.9
1976	-	-	-

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Blueberries, Frozen: Production, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance,
Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory ^(a)	4,724	7,248	7,090	6,307	6,529	12,334	4,789	7,410	+ 56.9	4,341
Production	8,200 ^(b)	12,000 ^(b)	9,739	13,000 ^(b)	19,000 ^(b)	8,555	14,500 ^(b)	13,000 ^(b)	+ 58.5	13,000 ^(b)
Imports	-	323	229	232	476	590	2,642	834	..	1,012
Total Supply	12,902	19,612	17,058	19,741	26,349	21,479	21,897	21,300	+ 65.1	18,555
Exports ^(c)	5,719	9,186	8,072	10,506	11,275	13,887	14,729	11,694	+104.5	12,911
Closing Inventory ^(a)	4,835	7,885	6,307	6,529	12,334	4,789	4,341	6,860	+ 41.9	2,778
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	2,348	2,564	2,679	2,706	2,740	2,803	2,827	2,746	+ 17.0	2,866
Exports as % of Production	69.7	76.6	82.9	80.8	59.3	..	..	90.0	+ 28.6	99.3
Imports as a % of Domestic Disappearance	-	12.6	8.5	8.6	17.4	21.0	93.5	30.4	..	35.3

(a) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.
 (b) Tariff Board estimate.
 (c) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada and Tariff Board estimate.

Blueberries, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United States</u>	<u>West Germany</u>	<u>Nether- lands</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -						
1966	38	-	-	22	60	60
1967	25	-	-	-	25	25
1968	236	88	77	422	824	824
1969	222	-	55	169	446	446
1970	259	-	-	-	259	259
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	156	18	26	123	323	323
1971	229	-	-	-	229	229
1972	232	-	-	-	232	232
1973	476	-	-	-	476	476
1974	590	-	-	-	590	590
1975	2,642	-	-	-	2,642	2,642
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	834	-	-	-	834	834
1976	1,012	-	-	-	1,012	1,012
- Value, \$'000 -						
1966	8	-	-	4	12	12
1967	6	-	-	-	6	6
1968	73	23	21	81	198	198
1969	65	-	15	32	112	112
1970	71	-	-	-	71	71
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	45	5	7	24	80	80
1971	56	-	-	-	56	56
1972	76	-	-	-	76	76
1973	222	-	-	-	222	222
1974	197	-	-	-	197	197
1975	924	-	-	-	924	924
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	295	-	-	-	295	295
1976	526	-	-	-	526	526

Blueberries, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United States</u>	<u>West Germany</u>	<u>Nether- lands</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -						
1966	20.0	-	-	19.6	19.9	19.9
1967	25.5	-	-	-	25.5	25.5
1968	30.9	26.5	27.4	19.2	24.1	24.1
1969	29.2	-	27.6	19.2	25.2	25.2
1970	27.4	-	-	-	27.4	27.4
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	28.5	26.5	27.5	19.2	24.8	24.8
1971	24.4	-	-	-	24.4	24.4
1972	32.7	-	-	-	32.7	32.7
1973	46.7	-	-	-	46.7	46.7
1974	33.5	-	-	-	33.5	33.5
1975	35.0	-	-	-	35.0	35.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	35.4	-	-	-	35.4	35.4
1976	52.0	-	-	-	52.0	52.0
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -						
1966	63.3	-	-	36.7	100.0	100.0
1967	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
1968	28.6	10.7	9.3	51.2	100.0	100.0
1969	49.8	-	12.3	37.9	100.0	100.0
1970	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	48.3	5.6	8.0	38.1	100.0	100.0
1971	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
1972	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
1973	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
1974	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
1975	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
1976	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Blueberries, Frozen: Exports by Country of Destination, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>West Germany</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	92	1	93	19	5,532	75	5,626	5,719
1966	-	-	-	-	4,432	-	4,432	4,432
1967	10	25	35	-	9,823	3	9,826	9,861
1968	3	128	130	-	11,998	-	11,998	12,128
1969	45	32	77	115	7,709	-	7,824	7,901
1970	-	28	28	441	11,137	-	11,578	11,606
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	11	42	54	111	9,020	1	9,132	9,186
1971	-	28	28	-	8,044	-	8,044	8,072
1972	-	39	39	-	10,464	2	10,467	10,506
1973	36	6	43	90	8,511	2,633	11,234	11,275
1974	192	21	212	2,188	7,636	3,850	13,674	13,887
1975	503	36	539	4,609	4,573	5,008	14,190	14,729
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	146	26	172	1,377	7,846	2,299	11,522	11,694
1976	30	7	37	4,941	6,078	1,856	12,875	12,911
- Value, \$'000 -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	26	*	26	4	1,228	12	1,244	1,270
1966	-	-	-	-	1,195	-	1,195	1,195
1967	3	5	8	-	1,964	1	1,965	1,973
1968	1	29	30	-	2,589	-	2,589	2,619
1969	12	10	22	33	2,141	-	2,175	2,197
1970	-	7	7	126	3,201	-	3,327	3,334
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	3	10	14	32	2,218	*	2,250	2,264
1971	-	8	8	-	2,558	-	2,558	2,567
1972	-	13	13	-	3,802	1	3,803	3,816
1973	17	3	20	47	3,593	1,220	4,860	4,880
1974	85	7	92	934	3,164	1,507	5,605	5,697
1975	241	12	253	2,177	1,751	2,107	6,035	6,287
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	69	9	78	632	2,974	977	4,583	4,659
1976	14	3	17	2,614	2,904	948	6,466	6,484

Appendix Table 203 (concl.)

Blueberries, Frozen: Exports by Country of Destination, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>West Germany</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	1.6	*	1.6	0.3	96.7	1.3	98.4	100.0
1966	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1967	0.1	0.3	0.4	-	99.6	*	99.6	100.0
1968	*	1.1	1.1	-	98.9	-	98.9	100.0
1969	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.5	97.5	-	99.0	100.0
1970	-	0.2	0.2	3.8	96.0	-	99.8	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.2	98.2	*	99.4	100.0
1971	-	0.4	0.4	-	99.6	-	99.6	100.0
1972	-	0.4	0.4	-	99.6	*	99.6	100.0
1973	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	75.4	23.4	99.6	100.0
1974	1.4	0.1	1.5	15.8	55.0	27.7	98.5	100.0
1975	3.4	0.2	3.7	31.3	31.0	34.0	96.3	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1.2	0.2	1.5	11.8	67.1	19.7	98.5	100.0
1976	0.2	0.1	0.3	38.3	47.1	14.4	99.7	100.0

(a) Includes value and volume of re-exports, volume in pounds as follows:

1962- 5,475	1973-203,470
1969-110,400	1975-123,750

Source: Statistics Canada.

Cherries, Frozen: Production, Imports, Exports (a) and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
	- '000 lb. -									
(b)										
Opening Inventory	5,961	6,695	4,686	8,096	5,894	3,829	4,392	5,379	- 9.8	5,039
Production	9,058	9,125	14,224	10,527	4,868	8,371	7,380	9,074	+ 0.2	5,357
Imports	3,857	1,779	1,725	1,504	5,825	3,985	2,800	3,168	- 17.9	1,628
Total Supply	18,876	17,599	20,635	20,127	16,587	16,185	14,572	17,621	- 6.7	12,024
Closing Inventory	7,035	6,028	8,096	5,894	3,829	4,392	5,039	5,450	- 22.5	2,670
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	11,841	11,571	12,539	14,233	12,758	11,793	9,533	12,171	+ 2.8	9,354
	- per cent -									
Imports as % of Domestic Disappearance	32.6	15.4	13.8	10.6	45.7	33.8	29.4	26.0	- 20.2	17.4

(a) Exports are not available.

(b) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Cherries, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -			
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	3,842	15	3,857
1966	3,521	-	3,521
1967	1,359	-	1,359
1968	1,649	-	1,649
1969	1,878	-	1,878
1970	483	4	487
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1,778	1	1,779
1971	1,725	-	1,725
1972	1,504	-	1,504
1973	5,825	-	5,825
1974	3,985	-	3,985
1975	2,800	-	2,800
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	3,168	-	3,168
1976	1,628	-	1,628
- Value, \$'000 -			
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	527	3	529
1966	708	-	708
1967	327	-	327
1968	454	-	454
1969	478	-	478
1970	100	1	101
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	413	*	414
1971	328	-	328
1972	256	-	256
1973	1,613	-	1,613
1974	1,307	-	1,307
1975	769	-	769
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	855	-	855
1976	590	-	590

Cherries, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -			
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	13.7	17.9	13.7
1966	20.1	-	20.1
1967	24.1	-	24.1
1968	27.5	-	27.5
1969	25.5	-	25.5
1970	20.7	33.1	20.7
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	23.2	33.1	23.3
1971	19.0	-	19.0
1972	17.0	-	17.0
1973	27.7	-	27.7
1974	32.8	-	32.8
1975	27.5	-	27.5
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	27.0	-	27.0
1976	36.2	-	36.2
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -			
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	99.6	0.4	100.0
1966	100.0	-	100.0
1967	100.0	-	100.0
1968	100.0	-	100.0
1969	100.0	-	100.0
1970	99.2	0.8	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	100.0	*	100.0
1971	100.0	-	100.0
1972	100.0	-	100.0
1973	100.0	-	100.0
1974	100.0	-	100.0
1975	100.0	-	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	100.0	-	100.0
1976	100.0	-	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Cherries, Frozen: M.F.N. Dutiable Imports and the Ad
Valorem Equivalent of the M.F.N. Specific
Duty, 1966-1976

	M.F.N.			Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty
	Dutiable Quantity	Price f.o.b.	Specific Duty	
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	%
1966	3,521	19.7	3.0	15.2
1967	1,359	23.7	3.0	12.7
1968	1,649	27.5	3.0	10.9
1969	1,837	25.1	3.0	12.0
1970	487	20.4	3.0	14.7
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1,771	22.9	3.0	13.1
1971	1,725	18.9	3.0	15.9
1972	1,504	16.9	3.0	17.8
1973	5,787	27.5	3.0	10.9
1974	3,985	32.7	3.0	9.2
1975	2,756	27.4	3.0	10.9
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	3,151	26.9	3.0	11.2
1976	1,493	37.4	3.0	8.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Peaches, Frozen: Production, Imports, Exports (a) and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1966-1976

	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1966-70 to 1971-75	1976
				-	'000 lb.	-			
Production	630	398	152	495	520	-	313	-50.3	(b)
Imports	578	697	1,422	572	566	553	760	+31.5	280
Total Supply	1,208	1,095	1,574	1,067	1,086	553	1,073	-11.2	280
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	1,208	1,095	1,574	1,067	1,086	553	1,073	-11.2	280
				-	per cent	-			
Imports as % of Domestic Disappearance	47.8	63.7	90.3	53.6	52.1	100.0	70.8	+48.1	100.0

(a) Exports are not available.

(b) Confidential

Source: Statistics Canada.

Peaches, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin, (a) 1966-1976

	<u>Quantity</u> <u>'000 lb.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Unit Value</u> ¢/lb.
1966	483	78	16.1
1967	372	67	18.1
1968	431	85	19.7
1969	957	147	15.4
1970	645	93	14.4
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	578	94	16.3
1971	697	92	13.2
1972	1,422	207	14.6
1973	572	139	24.2
1974	566	142	25.1
1975	553	123	22.2
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	761	140	18.4
1976	280	77	27.4

(a) All recorded imports are from the United States.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 209

Peaches, Frozen: M.F.N. Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem
Equivalent of the M.F.N. Specific Duty 1966-1976

	<u>Dutiable</u> <u>Quantity</u> <u>'000 lb.</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u> <u>Price</u> <u>f.o.b.</u> ¢/lb.	<u>Specific</u> <u>Duty</u> ¢/lb.	<u>Ad Valorem</u> <u>Equivalent</u> <u>of M.F.N.</u> <u>Specific Duty</u> %
1966	483	16.1	2.5	15.5
1967	372	18.1	2.5	13.8
1968	431	19.7	2.5	12.7
1969	957	15.4	2.5	16.2
1970	645	14.4	2.5	17.4
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	578	16.3	2.5	15.3
1971	697	13.2	2.5	18.9
1972	1,422	14.6	2.5	17.1
1973	566	24.2	2.5	10.3
1974	566	25.1	2.5	10.0
1975	553	22.2	2.5	11.3
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	761	18.4	2.5	13.6
1976	280	27.4	2.5	9.1

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Strawberries, Frozen: Production, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance,
Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory(a)	12,192	13,331	15,780	11,487	9,157	9,267	14,366	12,011	- 1.5	8,472
Production	13,404	15,594	15,510	9,608	9,125	11,391	6,033	10,333	-22.9	6,784
Imports	10,474	13,995	12,313	19,000	21,906	25,799	23,545	20,512	+95.8	25,564
Total Supply	36,070	42,920	43,603	40,095	40,188	46,457	43,944	42,856	+18.8	40,820
Exports	-(b)	78	199	135	100	112	106	130	..	-
Closing Inventory(a)	11,840	14,494	11,487	9,157	9,267	14,366	8,472	10,550	-10.9	10,161
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	24,230	28,348	31,917	30,803	30,821	31,979	35,366	32,176	+32.8	30,659
Exports as a % of Production	-	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.3	..	..
Imports as a % of Domestic Disappearance	43.2	49.4	38.6	61.7	71.1	80.7	66.6	63.7	+47.5	83.4

- per cent -

(a) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

(b) Three-year average, omitting 1961 and 1962.

Source: Statistics Canada

Appendix Table 212

Strawberries, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin,
1961-1976

	<u>Total</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>United</u> <u>States</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
<u>Average</u> <u>1961-65</u>	85	2,280	6,002	1,269	807	30	10,389	10,474
1966	1	969	9,189	1,566	6	60	11,789	11,791
1967	-	508	10,756	167	-	53	11,484	11,484
1968	-	1,236	7,867	1,268	51	92	10,513	10,513
1969	-	2,521	17,847	633	55	127	21,183	21,183
1970	-	1,437	11,783	1,571	110	105	15,007	15,007
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	*	1,334	11,488	1,041	44	87	13,995	13,995
1971	-	1,277	10,794	241	-	-	12,313	12,313
1972	-	2,804	14,863	1,223	110	-	19,000	19,000
1973	73	3,245	16,730	1,701	118	38	21,832	21,906
1974	37	5,497	18,700	1,488	76	-	25,762	25,799
1975	-	8,571	14,203	771	-	-	23,545	23,545
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	22	4,279	15,058	1,085	61	8	20,490	20,512
1976	-	10,825	12,414	2,139	187	-	25,564	25,564
- Value, \$'000 -								
<u>Average</u> <u>1961-65</u>	18	527	1,085	210	147	6	1,974	1,992
1966	*	313	1,920	291	1	12	2,537	2,537
1967	-	119	1,918	32	-	11	2,080	2,080
1968	-	266	1,533	237	5	17	2,058	2,058
1969	-	533	3,450	93	6	24	4,106	4,106
1970	-	311	2,100	271	9	21	2,713	2,713
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	*	308	2,184	185	4	17	2,699	2,699
1971	-	270	1,758	42	-	-	2,070	2,070
1972	-	704	3,020	213	11	-	3,947	3,947
1973	22	1,087	4,506	435	17	9	6,054	6,075
1974	13	1,598	5,227	445	10	-	7,280	7,293
1975	-	2,553	3,890	224	-	-	6,667	6,667
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	7	1,242	3,680	272	8	2	5,204	5,210
1976	-	4,303	4,581	765	75	-	9,724	9,724

Appendix Table 212 (concl.)

Strawberries, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin,
1961-1976

	<u>Total</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>United</u> <u>States</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -								
<u>Average</u> <u>1961-65</u>	21.4	23.1	18.1	16.5	18.1	20.0	19.0	19.0
1966	16.8	32.3	20.9	18.6	20.9	20.4	21.5	21.5
1967	-	23.4	17.8	19.2	-	20.6	18.1	18.1
1968	-	21.5	19.5	18.7	10.2	19.0	19.6	19.6
1969	-	21.1	19.3	14.7	10.8	18.9	19.4	19.4
1970	-	21.6	17.8	17.3	8.4	20.1	18.1	18.1
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	16.7	23.1	19.0	17.7	9.7	19.6	19.3	19.3
1971	-	21.1	16.3	17.4	-	-	16.8	16.8
1972	-	25.1	20.3	17.4	9.7	-	20.8	20.8
1973	29.3	33.5	26.9	25.6	14.5	23.6	27.7	27.7
1974	35.2	29.1	28.0	29.9	13.1	-	28.3	28.3
1975	-	29.8	27.4	29.0	-	-	28.3	28.3
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	31.3	29.0	24.4	25.0	12.4	23.6	25.4	25.4
1976	-	39.8	36.9	35.8	40.1	-	38.0	38.0
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
<u>Average</u> <u>1961-65</u>	0.8	21.8	57.3	12.1	7.7	0.3	99.2	100.0
1966	*	8.2	77.9	13.3	0.1	0.5	100.0	100.0
1967	-	4.4	93.7	1.4	-	0.5	100.0	100.0
1968	-	11.7	74.8	12.1	0.5	0.9	100.0	100.0
1969	-	11.9	84.2	3.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	100.0
1970	-	9.6	78.5	10.5	0.7	0.7	100.0	100.0
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	*	9.5	82.1	7.5	0.3	0.6	100.0	100.0
1971	-	10.4	87.7	1.9	-	-	100.0	100.0
1972	-	14.8	78.2	6.4	0.6	-	100.0	100.0
1973	0.3	14.8	76.4	7.8	0.5	0.2	99.7	100.0
1974	0.1	21.3	72.5	5.8	0.3	-	99.9	100.0
1975	-	36.4	60.3	3.3	-	-	100.0	100.0
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	0.1	20.9	73.4	5.3	0.3	*	99.9	100.0
1976	-	42.3	48.6	8.4	0.7	-	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Strawberries, Frozen: United States Imports From Canada;
1963-1976

	Quantity '000 lb.	Value \$ '000
1963	-	-
1964	-	-
1965	-	-
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	-	-
1966	-	-
1967	-	-
1968	54	10
1969	207	36
1970	129	29
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	78	15
1971	199	27
1972	135	31
1973	100	23
1974	112	23
1975	106	32
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	130	27
1976	-	-

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

Strawberries, Frozen: Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem
Equivalent of the M.F.N. Specific
Duty, 1966 - 1976

		M.F.N.		Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty	U.S. Price f.o.b. ¢/lb.	U.S. Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty
	<u>Dutiable Quantity</u> '000 lb.	<u>Price f.o.b.</u> ¢/lb.	<u>Specific Duty</u> ¢/lb.	<u>%</u>		<u>%</u>
1966	11,789	21.5	2.0	9.3	32.3	6.2
1967	11,484	18.1	2.0	11.0	23.4	8.5
1968	10,483	19.6	2.0	10.2	21.5	9.3
1969	21,139	19.4	2.0	10.3	21.1	9.5
1970	15,007	18.0	2.0	11.1	21.6	9.3
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	13,980	19.3	2.0	10.4	23.1	8.7
1971	12,275	16.8	2.0	11.9	21.0	9.5
1972	18,911	20.7	2.0	9.7	24.8	8.1
1973	21,657	27.7	2.0	7.2	33.5	6.0
1974	25,526	28.3	2.0	7.1	29.1	6.9
1975	23,473	28.3	2.0	7.1	29.8	6.7
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	20,368	25.4	2.0	7.9	29.0	6.9
1976	25,240	38.1	2.0	5.2	39.8	5.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Frozen Fruit, n.e.s.: Production, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance,
Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory(a)	7,207	8,527	7,787	11,086	9,714	9,674	10,840	9,821	+36.3	9,221
Production(b)	7,463	10,562	9,187	10,358	10,819	6,636	7,002	8,800	+17.9	6,438
Imports(c)	2,904(d)	3,172	3,938	4,062	5,298	3,727	2,053	3,816	+31.4	3,027
Total Supply	17,571	22,261	20,912	25,506	25,831	20,037	19,895	22,437	+27.7	18,686
Exports(e)	524	2,759	2,974	4,032	5,704	4,655	1,962	3,865	+637.6	2,418
Closing Inventory(a)	7,884	8,182	11,086	9,714	9,674	10,840	9,221	10,107	+28.2	7,299
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	9,163	11,320	6,852	11,760	10,453	4,542	8,712	8,465	-7.6	8,969
Exports as % of Production	7.0	26.1	32.4	38.9	52.7	70.2	28.0	43.9	+527.1	37.6
Imports as % of Domestic Disappearance	31.7	28.0	57.5	34.5	50.7	82.1	23.6	45.1	+42.3	33.7

- per cent -

(a) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

(b) Frozen packs of apples, apricots, plums and rhubarb.

(c) Imports under tariff item 10704-1 for Fruits and berries, frozen n.e.s.

(d) Imports for fruit and berries, frozen n.e.s.

(e) Includes re-exports.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Appendix Table 216

Frozen Fruits, n.e.s.: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -									
1966	-	131	131	2,370	30	286	-	2,686	2,817
1967	-	-	-	1,242	78	144	31	1,496	1,496
1968	-	-	-	2,175	176	176	476	3,004	3,004
1969	469	-	469	2,778	415	225	207	3,625	4,094
1970	83	-	83	3,615	221	304	226	4,366	4,449
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	110	26	137	2,436	184	227	188	3,035	3,172
1971	853	-	853	2,675	75	170	165	3,085	3,938
1972	550	998	1,548	1,948	157	287	122	2,514	4,062
1973	871	712	1,583	3,014	359	249	92	3,714	5,298
1974	409	463	872	2,273	202	144	236	2,855	3,727
1975	36	-	36	1,732	115	-	170	2,017	2,053
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	544	435	978	2,328	182	170	157	2,837	3,816
1976	580	-	580	1,995	102	36	313	2,447	3,027
- Value, \$'000 -									
1966	-	34	34	349	6	54	-	410	443
1967	-	-	-	223	13	27	4	267	267
1968	-	-	-	418	31	37	76	561	561
1969	137	-	137	548	102	50	34	736	873
1970	21	-	21	622	39	69	42	772	794
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	32	7	38	432	38	48	31	549	587
1971	185	-	185	546	12	41	29	628	813
1972	131	278	409	441	27	71	22	562	971
1973	332	271	603	821	108	69	24	1,021	1,624
1974	141	197	337	719	43	55	61	878	1,216
1975	12	-	12	556	28	-	43	627	639
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	160	149	309	617	43	47	34	743	1,053
1976	191	-	191	611	25	12	114	762	953

Appendix Table 216 (concl.)

Frozen Fruits, n.e.s.: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -									
1966	-	25.6	25.6	14.7	20.1	19.0	-	15.2	15.7
1967	-	-	-	17.9	16.2	19.0	12.6	17.8	17.8
1968	-	-	-	19.2	17.7	20.8	15.9	18.7	18.7
1969	29.3	-	29.3	19.7	24.7	22.4	16.6	20.3	21.3
1970	25.5	-	25.5	17.2	17.5	22.8	18.6	17.7	17.8
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	28.7	25.6	28.1	17.7	20.7	21.0	16.6	18.1	18.5
1971	21.6	-	21.6	20.4	15.9	24.4	17.6	20.4	20.6
1972	23.8	27.9	26.4	22.6	17.3	24.9	18.5	22.4	23.9
1973	38.1	38.0	38.1	27.2	30.0	27.6	25.7	27.5	30.7
1974	34.5	42.4	38.7	31.6	21.3	38.3	26.0	30.8	32.6
1975	32.6	-	32.6	32.1	24.2	-	25.4	31.1	31.1
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	29.4	34.3	31.6	26.5	24.0	27.9	22.9	26.2	27.6
1976	32.9	-	32.9	30.6	24.2	32.5	36.3	31.1	31.5
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -									
1966	-	4.7	4.7	84.1	1.1	10.2	-	95.3	100.0
1967	-	-	-	83.0	5.2	9.6	2.1	100.0	100.0
1968	-	-	-	72.4	5.9	5.9	15.9	100.0	100.0
1969	11.5	-	11.5	67.8	10.1	5.5	5.1	88.5	100.0
1970	1.9	-	1.9	81.3	5.0	6.8	5.1	98.1	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	3.5	0.8	4.3	76.8	5.8	7.2	5.9	95.7	100.0
1971	21.7	-	21.7	67.9	1.9	4.3	4.2	78.3	100.0
1972	13.6	24.6	38.1	47.9	3.9	7.1	3.0	61.9	100.0
1973	16.4	13.4	29.9	56.9	6.8	4.7	1.7	70.1	100.0
1974	11.0	12.4	23.4	61.0	5.4	3.9	6.3	76.6	100.0
1975	1.8	-	1.8	84.4	5.6	-	8.3	98.2	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	14.3	11.4	25.6	61.0	4.8	4.5	4.1	74.4	100.0
1976	19.2	-	19.2	65.9	3.4	1.2	10.3	80.8	100.0

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 217

Fruits and Berries, Frozen n.e.s.(a): Exports by Country
of Destination, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -							
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	187	15	202	267	1	268	470
1966	395	10	405	218	*	218	623
1967	1,303	27	1,329	534	3	537	1,866
1968	1,234	357	1,592	608	8	616	2,207
1969	627	57	684	461	348	810	1,493
1970	1,293	8	1,301	5,573	249	5,822	7,123
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	970	92	1,062	1,479	122	1,600	2,663
1971	926	15	941	2,891	272	1,618	2,559
1972	1,810	20	1,830	2,089	3	2,092	3,922
1973	1,131	-	1,131	4,057	203	4,259	5,390
1974	2,422	42	2,465	1,628	207	1,835	4,300
1975	720	1	721	522	453	975	1,696
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1,402	16	1,418	1,928	228	2,156	3,573
1976	315	33	348	699	829	1,528	1,876
- Value, \$'000 -							
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	37	5	42	45	*	45	87
1966	95	3	99	43	*	43	141
1967	374	8	381	87	1	87	469
1968	392	73	465	105	1	106	572
1969	136	20	156	99	159	258	414
1970	277	3	280	817	75	893	1,173
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	255	21	276	230	47	277	554
1971	213	6	219	147	68	215	434
1972	373	8	381	237	1	238	619
1973	303	-	303	598	95	693	996
1974	883	20	903	427	46	473	1,377
1975	193	*	194	153	137	290	485
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	393	7	400	313	70	382	782
1976	115	13	128	241	223	464	592

Appendix Table 217 (concl.)

Fruits and Berries, Frozen n.e.s.(a): Exports by Country
of Destination, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -							
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	39.7	3.2	42.9	56.8	0.3	57.1	100.0
1966	63.5	1.6	65.0	34.9	*	35.0	100.0
1967	69.8	1.4	71.2	28.6	0.2	28.8	100.0
1968	55.9	16.2	72.1	27.5	0.3	27.9	100.0
1969	42.0	3.8	45.8	30.9	23.3	54.2	100.0
1970	18.1	0.1	18.3	78.2	3.5	81.7	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	36.4	3.4	39.9	55.5	4.6	60.1	100.0
1971	36.2	0.6	36.8	52.6	10.6	63.2	100.0
1972	46.2	0.5	46.7	53.3	0.1	78.8	100.0
1973	21.0	-	21.0	75.2	3.8	79.0	100.0
1974	56.3	1.0	57.3	37.9	4.8	42.7	100.0
1975	42.5	*	42.5	30.8	26.7	57.5	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	39.2	0.4	39.7	54.0	6.4	60.3	100.0
1976	19.4	2.2	21.6	40.7	37.7	78.4	100.0

(a) Includes frozen strawberries.

Source: Statistics Canada and the Tariff Board.

**Fruits and Berries, Frozen n.e.s.: Re-exports by Country
of Destination, 1961-1976**

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	-	54	*	54	54
1966	-	110	-	110	110
1967	-	162	-	162	162
1968	-	106	*	106	106
1969	-	-	-	-	-
1970	11	-	88	88	99
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2	76	18	94	96
1971	-	133	282	416	415
1972	-	110	-	110	110
1973	115	199	-	199	314
1974	-	267	88	355	355
1975	-	221	44	266	266
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	23	186	83	269	292
1976	144	272	126	398	542
- Value, \$'000 -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	-	14	*	14	14
1966	-	30	-	30	30
1967	-	32	-	32	32
1968	-	20	*	20	20
1969	-	-	-	-	-
1970	8	-	23	23	30
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1	16	5	21	22
1971	-	22	89	111	111
1972	-	21	-	21	21
1973	33	56	-	56	88
1974	-	75	19	94	94
1975	-	80	11	91	91
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	7	51	24	75	81
1976	23	72	32	104	127

Fruits and Berries, Frozen n.e.s.: Re-exports by Country
of Destination, 1961-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	-	99.7	0.3	100.0	100.0
1966	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1967	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1968	-	99.9	0.1	100.0	100.0
1969	-	-	-	-	-
1970	11.3	-	88.7	88.7	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2.3	79.2	18.4	97.7	100.0
1971	-	32.1	67.9	100.0	100.0
1972	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1973	36.6	63.4	-	63.4	100.0
1974	-	75.3	24.7	100.0	100.0
1975	-	83.3	16.7	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	7.9	63.8	28.3	92.1	100.0
1976	18.1	56.7	25.2	81.9	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada.

Frozen Fruits, n.e.s.: B.P. Dutiable Imports and the
Ad Valorem Equivalent of the B.P.
Specific Duty, 1966-1976

		B.P.		Ad Valorem Equivalent of B.P. Specific Duty
	Dutiable Quantity	Price f.o.b.	Specific Duty	
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	%
1966	131	25.6	1.5	5.9
1967	-	-	1.5	
1968	-	-	1.5	
1969	469	29.3	1.5	5.1
1970	83	25.5	1.5	5.9
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	137	28.1	1.5	5.3
1971	853	21.6	1.5	6.9
1972	1,548	26.4	1.5	5.7
1973	1,583	38.1	1.5	3.9
1974	872	38.7	1.5	3.9
1975	36	32.6	1.5	4.6
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	978	31.6	1.5	4.7
1976	580	32.9	1.5	4.6

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Appendix Table 220

Frozen Fruits, n.e.s.: M.F.N. Dutiable Imports and the
Ad Valorem Equivalent of the M.F.N.
Specific Duty, 1966-1976

		M.F.N.		Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty
	Dutiable Quantity	Price f.o.b.	Specific Duty	
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	%
1966	2,686	15.2	2.0	13.2
1967	1,496	17.8	2.0	11.2
1968	3,004	18.7	2.0	10.7
1969	3,624	20.3	2.0	9.9
1970	4,366	17.7	2.0	11.3
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	3,035	18.1	2.0	11.0
1971	3,085	20.4	2.0	9.8
1972	2,481	22.3	2.0	9.0
1973	3,714	27.5	2.0	7.3
1974	2,855	30.8	2.0	6.5
1975	2,017	31.1	2.0	6.4
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	2,830	26.2	2.0	7.6
1976	2,361	30.9	2.0	6.5

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Potatoes, Canned: Shipments, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1967-1975							% Change 1967-70 to 1971-75
Average 1967-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	
			- '000 lb. -				
Shipments	18,208 ^(a)	..	22,961	13,910	10,878	14,659 ^(b)	-19.5
Imports	200	356	406	683	829	513	+156.5
Total Supply	18,408	..	23,367	14,593	11,707	15,172	-17.6
Exports	577 ^(a)	11	10	6	435	102	-82.3
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	17,831	..	23,357	14,587	11,272	15,070	-15.5
- per cent -							
Exports as a % of Shipments	3.2	0.4	*	*	4.0	0.7	-78.1
Imports as a % of Domestic Disappearance	1.1	2.6	1.7	4.7	7.4	3.4	+209.1

^(a) Three-year average, omitting 1966 and 1967.

^(b) Four-year average, omitting 1972.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 222

Potatoes, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin,
1967-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Belgium- Luxembourg</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -						
1967	2	108	18	-	126	128
1968	-	147	46	2	196	196
1969	2	248	35	-	283	284
1970	1	171	18	-	189	190
<u>Average 1967-70</u>	1	168	29	*	198	200
1971	-	220	56	15	291	291
1972	86	169	96	5	270	356
1973	29	93	279	5	377	406
1974	114	119	447	2	569	683
1975	-	354	471	5	829	829
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	46	191	270	6	467	513
1976	2	548	458	-	1,006	1,008
- Value, \$'000 -						
1967	1	15	2	-	16	17
1968	-	21	6	1	28	28
1969	*	35	4	-	39	40
1970	*	26	5	-	31	31
<u>Average 1967-70</u>	*	24	4	*	29	29
1971	-	31	5	1	37	37
1972	14	22	10	1	33	47
1973	4	23	42	1	66	70
1974	23	25	73	1	99	122
1975	-	72	85	1	158	158
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	8	35	43	1	79	87
1976	*	182	97	-	279	279

Appendix Table 222 (concl.)

Potatoes, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin,
1967-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Belgium- Luxembourg</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -						
1967	41.7	13.5	9.4	-	12.9	13.5
1968	-	14.5	13.9	28.8	14.5	14.5
1969	18.9	14.3	11.3	-	13.9	13.9
1970	21.0	15.0	28.1	-	16.3	16.3
<u>Average 1967-70</u>	29.9	14.4	14.6	28.8	14.4	14.5
1971	-	14.3	8.6	8.4	12.9	12.9
1972	16.1	12.8	10.9	16.5	12.2	13.1
1973	14.5	25.0	15.1	12.0	17.5	17.3
1974	20.4	20.9	16.3	33.0	17.4	17.9
1975	-	20.4	18.0	15.0	19.0	19.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	18.0	18.2	16.0	12.8	16.8	16.9
1976	15.6	33.2	21.2	-	27.7	27.7
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -						
1967	1.9	84.1	14.0	-	98.1	100.0
1968	-	75.3	23.8	1.0	100.0	100.0
1969	0.6	87.1	12.3	-	99.4	100.0
1970	0.6	89.9	9.5	-	99.4	100.0
<u>Average 1967-70</u>	0.6	84.4	14.7	0.2	99.4	100.0
1971	-	75.5	19.2	5.3	100.0	100.0
1972	24.1	47.7	27.0	1.3	75.9	100.0
1973	7.1	22.8	68.8	1.3	92.9	100.0
1974	16.7	17.5	65.5	0.3	83.3	100.0
1975	-	42.7	56.8	0.5	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	8.9	37.2	52.6	1.2	91.1	100.0
1976	0.2	54.4	45.4	-	99.8	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Potatoes, Canned: Exports by Country of Destination,
1968-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
	- Quantity, '000 lb. -				
1968	1,422	7	1,430	1	1,430
1969	293	4	297	-	297
1970	-	4	4	-	4
<u>Average 1968-70</u>	572	5	577	*	577
1971	-	46	46	1	46
1972	-	10	10	2	11
1973	-	10	10	-	10
1974	-	5	5	2	6
1975	426	8	434	2	435
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	85	16	101	1	102
1976	1,263	-	1,263	-	1,263
	- Value, \$'000 -				
1968	161	1	162	*	162
1969	33	1	33	-	33
1970	-	*	*	-	*
<u>Average 1968-70</u>	64	1	65	*	65
1971	-	1	1	*	2
1972	-	1	1	*	2
1973	-	1	1	-	1
1974	-	1	1	*	1
1975	57	2	59	1	60
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	11	1	13	*	13
1976	219	-	219	-	219

Appendix Table 223 (concl.)

Potatoes, Canned: Exports by Country of Destination,
1968-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -					
1968	99.4	0.5	100.0	*	100.0
1969	98.6	1.4	100.0	-	100.0
1970	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
<u>Average 1968-70</u>	99.1	0.9	100.0	*	100.0
1971	-	98.3	98.3	1.7	100.0
1972	-	85.3	85.3	14.7	100.0
1973	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
1974	-	76.7	76.7	23.3	100.0
1975	97.8	1.8	99.6	0.4	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	83.6	15.3	98.9	1.1	100.0
1976	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada.

Potatoes, Frozen French Fried: Shipments, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance,
Canada, 1961-1975

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75
	- '000 lb. -								
Shipments	57,495	207,047 ^(a)	215,686	225,039	277,767	351,957	364,366	286,963	+399.1
Imports ^(b)	497	1,797	821	1,106	5,121	4,635	829	2,502	+403.4
Total Supply	57,992	208,844	216,507	226,145	282,888	356,592	365,195	289,465	+399.1
Exports ^(c)	10,698 ^(d)	25,486	10,853	16,835	17,655	23,384	31,843	20,114	+88.0
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	47,294	183,358	205,654	209,310	265,233	333,208	332,352	269,351	+469.5
Exports as a % of Shipments	18.6	12.3	5.0	7.5	6.4	6.6	8.7	7.0	-62.4
Imports as a % of Domestic Disappearance	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.9	1.4	0.2	0.9	-18.2

- per cent -

- (a) Two-year average, omitting 1966-1968.
 (b) Estimated to be 90% of class 92-82 "Potato products, frozen."
 (c) Includes re-exports.
 (d) Three-year average, omitting 1961 and 1962.

Source: Statistics Canada and Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Appendix Table 225

Potatoes, Frozen French Fried: Imports by Country of Origin,
1961-1976(a)

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -							
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	-	-	-	497	-	497	497
1966	-	-	-	1,435	-	1,435	1,435
1967	-	-	-	2,913	-	2,913	2,913
1968	-	-	-	2,969	-	2,969	2,969
1969	49	-	49	1,053	-	1,053	1,102
1970	139	-	139	428	-	428	567
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	38	-	38	1,760	-	1,760	1,797
1971	161	-	161	660	-	660	821
1972	177	-	177	929	-	929	1,106
1973	124	*	125	4,996	-	4,996	5,121
1974	247	-	247	4,388	-	4,388	4,635
1975	47	-	47	749	32	781	829
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	151	*	151	2,345	6	2,351	2,502
1976	236	2	238	9,758	-	9,758	9,996
- Value, \$'000 -							
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	-	-	-	90	-	90	90
1966	-	-	-	168	-	168	168
1967	-	-	-	343	-	343	343
1968	-	-	-	412	-	412	412
1969	9	-	9	208	-	208	217
1970	20	-	20	107	-	107	128
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	6	-	6	248	-	248	254
1971	25	-	25	157	-	157	182
1972	28	-	28	214	-	214	242
1973	20	*	20	857	-	857	876
1974	44	-	44	916	-	916	959
1975	10	-	10	242	8	250	260
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	25	*	25	477	2	479	504
1976	48	*	48	2,097	-	2,097	2,145

Appendix Table 225 (concl.)

Potatoes, Frozen French Fried: Imports by Country of Origin
1961-1976^(a)

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -							
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	-	-	-	18.0	-	18.0	18.0
1966	-	-	-	11.7	-	11.7	11.7
1967	-	-	-	11.8	-	11.8	11.8
1968	-	-	-	13.9	-	13.9	13.9
1969	18.5	-	18.5	19.7	-	19.7	19.7
1970	14.6	-	14.6	25.1	-	25.1	22.5
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	15.6	-	15.6	14.1	-	14.1	14.1
1971	15.5	-	15.5	23.8	-	23.8	22.1
1972	15.7	-	15.7	23.0	-	23.0	21.9
1973	15.7	28.0	15.7	17.1	-	17.1	17.1
1974	17.8	-	17.8	20.9	-	20.9	20.7
1975	21.0	-	21.0	32.3	25.0	32.0	31.4
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	16.7	28.0	16.7	20.3	25.0	20.4	20.1
1976	20.3	22.0	20.3	21.5	-	21.5	21.5
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -							
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1966	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1967	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1968	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1969	4.4	-	4.4	95.6	-	95.6	100.0
1970	24.5	-	24.5	75.5	-	75.5	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2.1	-	2.1	97.9	-	97.9	100.0
1971	19.6	-	19.6	80.4	-	80.4	100.0
1972	16.0	-	16.0	84.0	-	84.0	100.0
1973	2.4	*	2.4	97.6	-	97.6	100.0
1974	5.3	-	5.3	94.7	-	94.7	100.0
1975	5.7	-	5.7	90.3	3.9	94.2	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	6.0	*	6.0	93.7	0.2	94.0	100.0
1976	2.4	*	2.4	97.6	-	97.6	100.0

(a) Estimated to be 90% of class 92-82 "Potato products frozen."

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Appendix Table 226

Potatoes, Frozen French Fried^(a): Exports by Country of
Destination, 1963-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(b)
- Quantity, '000 lb. -							
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	8,475	1,451	9,926	294	478	772	10,698
1966	14,945	1,109	16,054	390	10	400	16,454
1967	23,909	1,014	24,923	209	43	252	25,175
1968	35,144	1,966	37,110	35	-	35	37,165
1969	13,710	3,648	17,358	3,013	42	3,055	20,413
1970	14,071	4,402	18,474	8,691	1,079	9,770	28,244
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	20,356	2,428	22,784	2,467	235	2,702	25,486
1971	2,723	1,947	4,670	6,122	61	6,183	10,853
1972	2,122	2,404	4,526	12,060	250	12,309	16,835
1973	21	5,735	5,756	10,990	909	11,869	17,655
1974	60	15,811	15,871	5,540	1,972	7,513	23,384
1975	17,452	9,456	26,908	4,084	851	4,935	31,843
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	4,476	7,071	11,546	7,759	7,808	8,568	20,114
1976	49,166	4,023	53,188	7,031	8,917	15,948	69,136
- Value, \$'000 -							
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	1,233	214	1,447	45	73	118	1,565
1966	2,056	184	2,240	59	2	62	2,302
1967	3,003	154	3,156	27	7	34	3,191
1968	4,608	289	4,897	3	-	3	4,901
1969	1,657	528	2,185	464	7	470	2,655
1970	1,615	758	2,373	1,233	139	1,373	3,745
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2,588	383	2,970	357	31	388	3,359
1971	267	306	573	924	9	933	1,506
1972	287	416	703	1,787	42	1,829	2,532
1973	3	929	932	1,778	173	1,951	2,883
1974	12	3,118	3,130	1,177	407	1,584	4,714
1975	3,325	1,945	5,170	857	188	1,045	6,215
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	759	1,343	2,102	1,305	164	1,468	3,570
1976	9,530	961	10,491	1,162	1,972	3,134	13,626

Appendix Table 226 (concl.)

Potatoes, Frozen French Fried^(a): Exports by Country of
Destination, 1963-1976

<u>United</u> <u>Kingdom</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>United</u> <u>States</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> (b)
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- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -

<u>Average</u> <u>1963-65</u>	79.2	13.6	92.8	2.7	4.5	7.2	100.0
1966	90.8	6.7	97.6	2.4	0.1	2.4	100.0
1967	95.0	4.0	99.0	0.8	0.2	1.0	100.0
1968	94.6	5.3	99.9	1.0	-	1.0	100.0
1969	67.2	17.9	85.0	14.8	0.2	15.0	100.0
1970	49.8	15.6	65.4	30.8	3.8	34.6	100.0
<u>Average</u> <u>1966-70</u>	79.9	9.5	89.4	9.7	0.9	10.6	100.0
1971	25.1	17.9	43.0	56.4	0.6	57.0	100.0
1972	12.6	14.3	26.9	71.6	1.5	73.1	100.0
1973	0.1	32.5	32.6	62.2	5.1	67.2	100.0
1974	0.3	67.6	67.9	23.7	8.4	32.1	100.0
1975	54.8	29.7	84.5	12.8	2.7	15.5	100.0
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	22.3	35.2	57.4	38.6	4.0	42.6	100.0
1976	71.1	5.8	76.9	10.2	12.9	23.1	100.0

(a) Class 92-82 "Potato Products Frozen" estimated to be all frozen french fried potatoes.

(b) Includes value and volume of re-exports, volume in pounds as follows:

1963 - 20,624	1966 - 27,000	1970 - 14,400	1975 - 12,168
1964 - 31,943	1967 - 221,687	1973 - 30,450	1976 - 16,315,030
1965 - 65,010	1968 - 16,640	1974 - 37,800	

Source: Statistics Canada.

Potatoes, Chips, Frills and Similar Products: Shipments, Imports, Exports(a) and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1961-1975

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75
				- '000 lb. -					
Shipments	52,813	81,821	104,211	101,390	117,461	134,104	104,670	112,367	+112.8
Imports	573	86(b)	..	..	393	746	4,603	1,914 ^(c)	+234.0
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	53,386	81,907	104,321	101,521	117,854	134,850	109,273	114,281	+114.1
Imports as % of Domestic Disappearance	1.1	0.1	..	..	0.3	0.6	4.2	1.7	+54.5
				- per cent -					

(a) Exports are not available.
 (b) Four-year average, omitting 1970.
 (c) Three-year average, omitting 1971 and 1972.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 228

Potato Chips, Flakes, Frills and Similar Products: Imports
by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	-	573	-	573	573
1966	-	130	-	130	130
1967	-	66	-	66	66
1968	-	89	-	89	89
1969	-	57	-	57	57
1970	..	..	..	..	..
<u>Average 1966-69</u>	..	86	..	86	86
1971	..	..	..	..	..
1972	..	..	..	..	..
1973	-	393	-	393	393
1974	-	744	2	746	746
1975	1	4,597	5	4,602	4,603
<u>Average 1973-75</u>	*	1,911	2	1,914	1,914
1976	25	5,507	3	5,509	5,535
- Value, \$'000 -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	-	229	-	229	229
1966	-	51	-	51	51
1967	-	31	-	31	31
1968	-	33	-	33	33
1969	-	31	-	31	31
1970	..	..	..	..	..
<u>Average 1966-69</u>	..	36	..	36	36
1971	..	..	..	..	..
1972	..	..	..	..	..
1973	-	188	-	188	188
1974	-	602	1	603	603
1975	1	4,560	2	4,562	4,564
<u>Average 1973-75</u>	*	1,784	1	1,784	1,785
1976	24	4,056	2	4,058	4,082

Potato Chips, Flakes, Frills and Similar Products: Imports
by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	-	40.0	-	40.0	40.0
1966	-	39.3	-	39.3	39.3
1967	-	46.3	-	46.3	46.3
1968	-	36.4	-	36.4	36.4
1969	-	54.7	-	54.7	54.7
1970	..	..	..	..	..
<u>Average 1966-69</u>	..	42.5	..	42.5	42.5
1971	..	..	..	..	..
1972	..	..	..	..	..
1973	-	47.8	-	47.8	47.8
1974	-	80.9	31.9	80.8	80.8
1975	78.0	99.2	40.8	99.1	99.1
<u>Average 1973-75</u>	78.0	93.3	38.5	93.3	93.2
1976	93.4	73.7	81.1	73.7	73.7
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1966	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1967	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1968	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1969	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1970	..	..	..	..	..
<u>Average 1966-69</u>	..	100.0	..	100.0	100.0
1971	..	..	..	..	..
1972	..	..	..	..	..
1973	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1974	-	99.8	0.2	100.0	100.0
1975	*	99.9	0.1	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1973-75</u>	*	99.9	0.1	100.0	100.0
1976	0.5	99.5	0.1	99.5	100.0

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Potatoes, Dehydrated, Instant, Powder, Flakes: Shipments, Imports, Exports (a) and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1966-1975

	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1966-70 to 1971-75
					- '000 lb. -			
Shipments	23,230 (b)	21,231	24,857	31,290	45,246	33,953	31,315	+34.8
Imports	2,106	2,798	2,695	3,413	3,847	2,633	3,077	+46.1
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	25,336	24,030	27,552	34,703	49,093	36,586	34,392	+35.7
Imports as % of Domestic Disappearance	8.3	11.6	9.8	9.8	7.8	7.2	8.9	+7.2
					- per cent -			

(a) Exports are not available.
 (b) Three-year average, omitting 1966 and 1969.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Potatoes, Instant Mashed: Imports by Country of Origin,
1963-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -					
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	-	470	22	491	491
1966	-	150	-	150	150
1967	-	446	32	478	478
1968	-	1,555	42	1,597	1,597
1969	-	1,361	15	1,376	1,376
1970	-	1,821	2	1,823	1,823
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	-	1,067	18	1,085	1,085
1971	-	1,245	5	1,249	1,249
1972	-	1,327	8	1,335	1,335
1973	-	1,486	6	1,492	1,492
1974	-	1,215	12	1,227	1,227
1975	-	791	37	828	828
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	1,213	14	1,226	1,226
1976	-	1,347	39	1,386	1,386
- Value, \$'000 -					
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	-	113	5	117	117
1966	-	48	-	48	48
1967	-	103	11	115	115
1968	-	383	15	398	398
1969	-	379	5	384	384
1970	-	469	1	470	470
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	-	276	7	283	283
1971	-	306	2	308	308
1972	-	301	3	304	304
1973	-	358	3	361	361
1974	-	463	5	468	468
1975	-	282	12	294	294
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	342	5	347	347
1976	-	408	18	426	426

Appendix Table 230 (concl.)

Potatoes, Instant Mashed: Imports by Country of Origin,
1963-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -					
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	-	24.0	22.1	23.9	23.9
1966	-	31.8	-	31.8	31.8
1967	-	23.2	35.5	24.0	24.0
1968	-	24.6	37.1	24.9	24.9
1969	-	27.9	30.7	27.9	27.9
1970	-	25.7	41.3	25.8	25.8
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	-	25.9	35.6	26.1	26.1
1971	-	24.6	33.7	24.6	24.6
1972	-	22.7	40.8	22.8	22.8
1973	-	24.1	45.3	24.2	24.2
1974	-	38.1	43.5	38.1	38.1
1975	-	35.7	31.7	35.5	35.5
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	28.2	36.3	28.3	28.3
1976	-	30.3	46.5	30.7	30.7
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -					
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	-	95.6	4.4	100.0	100.0
1966	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1967	-	93.3	6.7	100.0	100.0
1968	-	97.4	2.6	100.0	100.0
1969	-	98.9	1.1	100.0	100.0
1970	-	99.9	0.1	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	-	98.3	1.7	100.0	100.0
1971	-	99.6	0.4	100.0	100.0
1972	-	99.4	0.6	100.0	100.0
1973	-	99.6	0.4	100.0	100.0
1974	-	99.0	1.0	100.0	100.0
1975	-	95.5	4.5	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	98.9	1.1	100.0	100.0
1976	-	97.2	2.8	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Potatoes, Dried: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976^(a)

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	2	834	3	837	839
1966	10	195	86	281	291
1967	-	265	11	276	276
1968	4	2,409	17	2,425	2,429
1969	2	948	49	997	999
1970	-	1,108	-	1,108	1,108
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	3	985	33	1,017	1,021
1971	-	1,497	52	1,549	1,549
1972	-	1,346	15	1,361	1,361
1973	-	1,894	26	1,920	1,920
1974	-	2,579	41	2,620	2,620
1975	-	1,784	21	1,805	1,805
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	1,820	31	1,851	1,851
1976	7	2,330	16	2,346	2,353
- Value, \$'000 -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	1	218	1	218	219
1966	3	67	16	83	87
1967	-	78	3	80	80
1968	1	494	4	498	499
1969	1	312	11	322	323
1970	-	348	-	348	348
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1	260	7	266	267
1971	-	468	19	486	486
1972	-	484	11	495	495
1973	-	690	23	712	712
1974	-	1,267	26	1,292	1,292
1975	-	849	19	868	868
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	751	19	771	771
1976	4	1,057	5	1,062	1,065

Appendix Table 231 (concl.)

Potatoes, Dried: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976(a)

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	41.8	26.1	19.9	26.1	26.1
1966	35.3	34.5	18.7	29.6	29.8
1967	-	29.4	23.1	29.1	29.1
1968	22.8	20.5	25.6	20.5	20.5
1969	43.8	32.8	21.6	32.3	32.3
1970	-	31.4	-	31.4	31.4
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	33.0	26.4	20.6	26.2	26.2
1971	-	31.2	35.8	31.4	31.4
1972	-	36.0	76.0	36.4	36.4
1973	-	36.4	86.5	37.1	37.1
1974	-	49.1	62.8	49.3	49.3
1975	-	47.6	89.9	48.1	48.1
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	41.3	62.7	41.6	41.6
1976	51.7	45.4	31.7	45.3	45.3
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	0.2	99.4	0.4	99.8	100.0
1966	3.4	67.0	29.6	96.6	100.0
1967	-	96.0	4.0	100.0	100.0
1968	0.2	99.2	0.7	99.8	100.0
1969	0.2	94.9	4.9	99.8	100.0
1970	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	0.3	96.5	3.2	99.6	100.0
1971	-	96.6	3.4	100.0	100.0
1972	-	98.9	1.1	100.0	100.0
1973	-	98.6	1.4	100.0	100.0
1974	-	98.4	1.6	100.0	100.0
1975	-	98.8	1.2	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	98.3	1.7	100.0	100.0
1976	0.3	99.0	0.7	99.7	100.0

(a) Includes instant mashed potatoes in 1961 and 1962.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Potato Starch and Flour: Imports by Country of Origin,
1961-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -						
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	181	3,348	2,109	1,163	6,620	6,802
1966	-	2,014	7,194	337	9,545	9,545
1967	-	3,199	2,409	1,243	6,851	6,851
1968	-	5,153	2,322	252	7,727	7,727
1969	-	7,728	5,810	131	13,670	13,670
1970	-	3,762	16,002	54	19,818	19,818
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	-	4,371	6,747	404	11,522	11,522
1971	44	1,036	1,759	43	2,839	2,883
1972	-	906	1,594	52	2,552	2,552
1973	66	739	3,938	7	4,684	4,750
1974	2	1,305	2,647	996	4,947	4,949
1975	-	1,071	2,294	422	3,787	3,787
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	22	1,011	2,446	304	3,762	3,784
1976	1	931	3,497	71	4,500	4,501
- Value, \$'000 -						
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	9	343	125	50	518	527
1966	-	228	473	17	718	718
1967	-	362	197	53	613	613
1968	-	455	196	14	665	665
1969	-	647	221	12	880	880
1970	-	395	712	15	1,122	1,122
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	-	418	360	22	800	800
1971	18	162	97	4	263	281
1972	-	150	85	4	240	240
1973	9	130	336	3	469	478
1974	1	314	386	140	840	841
1975	0	238	285	60	583	583
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	6	199	238	42	479	485
1976	*	169	389	12	570	570

Appendix Table 232 (concl.)

Potato Starch and Flour: Imports by Country of Origin,
1961-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -						
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	4.9	10.2	5.9	4.3	7.8	7.7
1966	-	11.3	6.6	5.1	7.5	7.5
1967	-	11.3	8.2	4.2	8.9	8.9
1968	-	8.8	8.4	5.7	8.6	8.6
1969	-	8.4	3.8	9.0	6.4	6.4
1970	-	10.5	4.4	27.9	5.7	5.7
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	-	9.6	5.3	5.5	6.9	6.9
1971	40.6	15.7	5.5	9.5	9.3	9.8
1972	-	16.6	5.4	8.0	9.4	9.4
1973	13.6	17.6	8.5	40.1	10.0	10.1
1974	37.8	24.1	14.6	14.0	17.0	17.0
1975	-	22.2	12.4	14.2	15.4	15.4
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	24.7	19.7	9.7	13.9	12.7	12.8
1976	..	18.1	11.1	16.8	12.7	12.7
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -						
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	2.7	49.2	31.0	17.1	97.3	100.0
1966	-	21.1	75.4	3.5	100.0	100.0
1967	-	46.7	35.2	18.1	100.0	100.0
1968	-	66.7	30.0	3.3	100.0	100.0
1969	-	56.5	42.5	1.0	100.0	100.0
1970	-	19.0	80.7	0.3	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	-	37.9	58.6	3.5	100.0	100.0
1971	1.5	35.9	61.0	1.5	98.5	100.0
1972	-	35.5	62.5	2.0	100.0	100.0
1973	1.4	15.6	82.9	0.1	98.6	100.0
1974	*	26.4	53.5	20.1	100.0	100.0
1975	-	28.3	60.6	11.1	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	0.6	26.7	64.6	8.0	99.4	100.0
1976	*	20.7	77.7	1.6	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Potato Starch and Flour: M.F.N. Dutiable Imports and the Ad
Valorem Equivalent of the M.F.N.
Specific Duty, 1966-1976

	<u>Dutiable Quantity</u>	<u>M.F.N.</u>		<u>Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty</u>
		<u>Price f.o.b.</u>	<u>Specific Duty</u>	
	'000 lb.	¢/lb.	¢/lb.	%
1966	9,295	7.4	1.5	20.3
1967	6,781	8.7	1.5	17.2
1968	5,940	8.8	1.5	17.0
1969	10,359	5.8	1.5	25.9
1970	17,482	5.5	1.5	27.3
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	9.971	6.8	1.5	22.1
1971	2,828	9.2	1.5	16.3
1972	2,394	9.7	1.5	15.5
1973	3,973	10.8	1.5	13.9
1974	4,907	16.9	1.5	8.9
1975	3,787	15.4	1.5	9.7
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	3,578	13.0	1.5	11.5
1976	4,449	12.6	1.5	11.9

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Pickles and Relishes: Shipments, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance,
Canada, 1966-1975

	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1966-70 to 1971-75
				- '000 lb. -				
Shipments ^(a)	124,604	119,438	125,095	135,998	135,044	122,442	127,603	+ 2.4
Imports	8,425	8,410	11,945	13,607	17,109	13,163	12,847	+52.5
Total Supply	133,029	127,848	137,040	149,605	152,153	135,605	140,450	+ 5.6
Exports	3,977	3,614	4,522	3,928	3,498	2,757	3,664	- 7.9
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	129,052	124,234	132,518	145,677	148,655	132,848	136,786	+ 6.0
				- per cent -				
Exports as a % of Shipments	3.2	3.0	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.9	-10.5
Imports as a % of Domestic Disappearance	6.5	6.8	9.0	9.3	11.5	9.9	9.4	+43.9

^(a) Shipments for the years 1971 to 1975 include a small quantity of olives.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Pickles and Relishes: Exports by Country of Destination,
1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
	- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	2,892	456	377	3,725	193	510	703	1	4,429
1966	1,779	1,049	507	3,334	225	750	975	1	4,310
1967	1,568	1,158	546	3,273	298	709	1,006	1	4,281
1968	1,503	957	679	3,139	498	836	1,334	-	4,473
1969	244	1,270	637	2,151	363	579	941	-	3,092
1970	199	1,695	850	2,744	255	729	984	-	3,728
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1,059	1,226	644	2,928	328	720	1,048	1	3,977
1971	457	1,320	935	2,712	263	635	898	3	3,614
1972	604	1,960	744	3,308	562	628	1,190	23	4,522
1973	767	1,694	595	3,057	217	637	854	17	3,928
1974	380	1,738	605	2,723	197	579	776	-	3,498
1975	342	1,448	490	2,279	94	383	477	-	2,757
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	510	1,632	674	2,816	267	573	839	8,647	3,664
1976	409	1,457	249	2,116	675	681	1,356	-	3,472
	- Value, \$'000 -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	555	81	73	709	48	103	151	*	861
1966	482	226	126	834	56	235	291	*	1,126
1967	403	253	153	809	70	218	289	*	1,097
1968	223	208	186	617	95	245	340	-	957
1969	57	296	188	541	69	180	249	-	789
1970	53	430	215	698	46	221	267	-	965
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	244	282	174	700	67	220	287	*	987
1971	96	237	268	601	60	195	255	1	857
1972	111	375	214	700	46	178	224	7	931
1973	159	361	170	690	41	175	216	6	912
1974	114	496	186	796	64	184	248	-	1,044
1975	86	313	170	569	30	139	169	-	738
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	113	356	202	671	48	174	222	3	896
1976	109	357	90	556	174	245	419	-	975

Appendix Table 235 (concl.)

Pickles and Relishes: Exports by Country of Destination,
1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -									
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	65.3	10.3	8.5	84.1	4.4	11.5	15.9	*	100.0
1966	41.3	24.3	11.8	77.4	5.2	17.4	22.6	*	100.0
1967	36.6	27.1	12.8	76.5	7.0	16.6	23.5	*	100.0
1968	33.6	21.4	15.2	70.2	11.1	18.7	29.8	-	100.0
1969	7.9	41.1	20.6	69.6	11.7	18.7	30.4	-	100.0
1970	5.3	45.5	22.8	73.6	6.8	19.5	26.4	-	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	26.6	30.8	16.2	73.6	8.2	18.1	26.4	*	100.0
1971	12.6	36.5	25.9	75.1	7.3	17.6	24.9	0.1	100.0
1972	13.4	43.4	16.4	73.2	12.4	13.9	26.3	0.5	100.0
1973	19.5	43.1	15.2	77.8	5.5	16.2	21.7	0.4	100.0
1974	10.9	49.7	17.3	77.8	5.6	16.6	22.2	-	100.0
1975	12.4	52.5	17.8	82.7	3.4	13.9	17.3	-	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	13.9	44.5	18.4	76.9	7.3	15.6	22.9	0.2	100.0
1976	11.8	42.0	7.2	60.9	19.4	19.6	39.1	-	100.0

(a) Includes value and volume of re-exports, volume in pounds as follows:

1961-10,000	1967- 5,054	1973- 4,980
1962- 230	1969- 1,582	1974-32,000
1963-26,957	1970-18,137	1976-72,511
1965-36,468	1971- 2,592	
1966- 4,063	1972-35,730	

Source: Statistics Canada.

Vegetables, Pickled or Preserved in Salt, Brine, Oil or in Any Other
Manner, n.o.p.: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -									
1966	287	5	292	1,409	4	24	966	2,403	2,695
1967	236	9	245	6,577	3,722	618	2,257	13,174	13,419
1968	369	24	393	2,180	2,196	758	2,409	7,544	7,937
1969	366	50	417	3,742	2,969	706	2,011	9,428	9,845
1970	265	80	345	2,370	2,448	1,140	1,927	7,885	8,230
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	305	33	338	3,256	2,268	649	1,914	8,087	8,425
1971	435	55	490	1,478	1,808	1,820	2,815	7,920	8,410
1972	410	58	469	3,458	2,543	2,633	2,843	11,476	11,945
1973	255	182	436	5,879	1,663	2,272	3,358	13,171	13,607
1974	396	170	566	7,334	2,613	3,203	3,392	16,543	17,109
1975	349	166	515	4,981	1,289	2,581	3,797	12,647	13,163
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	369	126	495	4,626	1,983	2,502	3,241	12,352	12,847
1976	366	156	522	6,170	1,740	2,265	2,800	12,975	13,497
- Value, \$'000 -									
1966	82	2	84	380	2	7	175	563	647
1967	82	4	86	917	619	178	399	2,112	2,198
1968	110	8	118	520	388	181	436	1,524	1,642
1969	115	14	129	705	540	121	385	1,750	1,879
1970	89	26	114	508	483	269	417	1,678	1,792
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	96	11	106	606	406	151	362	1,525	1,632
1971	121	16	137	390	435	408	499	1,704	1,840
1972	117	21	138	695	637	601	565	2,499	2,637
1973	89	45	134	1,151	513	605	716	2,986	3,120
1974	142	67	209	1,163	908	1,062	832	3,966	4,175
1975	159	77	236	1,143	662	931	1,005	3,741	3,977
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	126	45	171	909	631	722	724	2,979	3,150
1976	171	59	230	1,584	744	880	838	4,047	4,277

Vegetables, Pickled or Preserved in Salt, Brine, Oil or in Any Other
Manner, n.o.p.: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -									
1966	28.5	50.3	28.8	26.9	45.0	29.6	18.1	23.4	24.0
1967	34.8	42.2	35.1	13.9	16.6	28.8	17.7	16.0	16.4
1968	29.8	34.1	30.0	23.8	17.7	23.9	18.1	20.2	20.7
1969	31.5	27.6	31.0	18.8	18.2	17.1	19.1	18.6	19.1
1970	33.4	32.1	33.1	21.4	19.7	23.6	21.7	21.3	21.8
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	31.4	32.1	31.4	18.6	17.9	23.3	18.9	18.9	19.4
1971	27.8	29.1	28.0	26.4	24.1	22.4	17.7	21.6	21.9
1972	28.6	35.5	29.5	20.1	25.0	22.8	19.9	21.8	22.1
1973	35.1	24.8	30.8	19.6	30.9	26.6	21.3	22.7	22.9
1974	35.8	39.7	37.0	15.9	34.7	33.2	24.5	24.0	24.4
1975	45.7	46.2	45.8	22.9	51.4	36.1	26.5	29.6	30.2
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	34.1	35.8	34.5	19.6	31.8	28.8	22.3	24.1	24.5
1976	46.7	38.0	44.1	25.7	42.8	38.9	29.9	31.2	31.7
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -									
1966	10.7	0.2	10.8	52.3	0.1	0.9	35.9	89.2	100.0
1967	1.8	0.1	1.8	49.0	27.7	4.6	16.8	98.2	100.0
1968	4.6	0.3	4.9	27.5	27.7	9.5	30.4	95.1	100.0
1969	3.7	0.5	4.2	38.0	30.2	7.2	20.4	95.8	100.0
1970	3.2	1.0	4.2	28.8	29.7	13.8	23.4	95.8	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	3.6	0.4	4.0	38.6	26.9	7.7	22.7	96.0	100.0
1971	5.2	0.7	5.8	17.6	21.5	21.6	33.5	94.2	100.0
1972	3.4	0.5	3.9	28.9	21.3	22.0	23.8	96.1	100.0
1973	1.9	1.3	3.2	43.2	12.2	16.7	24.7	96.8	100.0
1974	2.3	1.0	3.3	42.9	15.3	18.7	19.8	96.7	100.0
1975	2.7	1.3	3.9	37.8	9.8	19.6	28.8	96.1	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	2.9	1.0	3.9	36.0	15.4	19.5	25.2	96.1	100.0
1976	2.7	1.2	3.9	45.7	12.9	16.8	20.7	96.1	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Cherries, in Brine not Canned: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -							
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	-	-	543	6,729	123	7,396	7,396
1966	13	13	1,020	5,318	37	6,375	6,388
1967	-	-	275	6,906	-	7,180	7,180
1968	-	-	243	6,885	39	7,167	7,167
1969	-	-	618	7,174	123	7,915	7,915
1970	-	-	245	6,104	237	6,586	6,586
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	3	3	480	6,477	87	7,045	7,048
1971	-	-	431	6,749	77	7,257	7,257
1972	-	-	3,215	4,817	24	8,056	8,056
1973	-	-	5,050	2,675	106	7,830	7,830
1974	-	-	6,344	1,711	-	8,055	8,055
1975	-	-	4,733	3,048	17	7,798	7,798
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	-	3,955	3,800	45	7,799	7,799
1976	-	-	3,645	6,427	26	10,098	10,098
- Value, \$'000 -							
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	-	-	112	1,219	20	1,350	1,350
1966	4	4	226	1,231	6	1,464	1,468
1967	-	-	68	1,551	-	1,620	1,620
1968	-	-	62	1,389	11	1,462	1,462
1969	-	-	115	1,540	31	1,686	1,686
1970	-	-	51	1,348	70	1,469	1,469
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1	1	105	1,412	24	1,540	1,541
1971	-	-	49	1,243	13	1,305	1,305
1972	-	-	574	1,087	7	1,669	1,669
1973	-	-	1,292	911	50	2,253	2,253
1974	-	-	1,885	707	-	2,592	2,592
1975	-	-	1,580	862	9	2,452	2,452
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	-	1,076	962	16	2,054	2,054
1976	-	-	1,044	1,722	13	2,779	2,779

Appendix Table 237 (concl.)

Cherries, in Brine not Canned: Imports by Country of
Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -							
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	-	-	20.5	18.1	16.0	18.3	18.3
1966	32.4	32.4	22.2	23.1	17.5	23.0	23.0
1967	-	-	24.9	22.5	-	22.6	22.6
1968	-	-	25.6	20.2	28.6	20.4	20.4
1969	-	-	18.7	21.5	24.9	21.3	21.3
1970	-	-	20.7	22.1	29.6	22.3	22.3
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	32.4	32.4	21.8	21.8	27.1	21.9	21.9
1971	-	-	11.3	18.4	17.4	18.0	18.0
1972	-	-	17.9	22.6	30.9	20.7	20.7
1973	-	-	25.6	34.1	47.1	28.8	28.8
1974	-	-	29.7	41.3	-	32.2	32.2
1975	-	-	33.4	28.3	54.4	31.4	31.4
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	-	27.2	25.3	35.7	26.3	26.3
1976	-	-	28.6	26.8	49.7	27.5	27.5
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -							
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	-	-	7.3	91.0	1.7	100.0	100.0
1966	0.2	0.2	16.0	83.2	0.6	99.8	100.0
1967	-	-	3.8	96.2	-	100.0	100.0
1968	-	-	3.4	96.1	0.5	100.0	100.0
1969	-	-	7.8	90.6	1.6	100.0	100.0
1970	-	-	3.7	92.7	3.6	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	*	*	6.8	91.9	1.2	100.0	100.0
1971	-	-	5.9	93.0	1.1	100.0	100.0
1972	-	-	39.9	59.8	0.3	100.0	100.0
1973	-	-	64.5	34.2	1.4	100.0	100.0
1974	-	-	78.8	21.2	-	100.0	100.0
1975	-	-	60.7	39.1	0.2	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	-	50.7	48.7	0.6	100.0	100.0
1976	-	-	36.1	63.6	0.3	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Melons, Pickled or Preserved in Salt, Brine, Oil, or Any Other
Manner, n.o.p.: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	- \$'000 -		
1966	15	9	24
1967	3	5	8
1968	5	-	5
1969	-	1	1
1970	10	7	17
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	7	4	11
1971	7	3	10
1972	2	2	4
1973	1	2	3
1974	1	5	6
1975	3	14	17
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	3	5	8
1976	7	5	12

Source: Statistics Canada.

Value of Imports for Selected Commodities, 1966-1976

	<u>Okra, sliced and salted 9045-1</u>	<u>Pineapples, pickled or preserved 10525-3</u>	<u>Papayas, pickled or preserved 10525-4</u>	<u>Zucca melons in brine 10550-1</u>
	- \$'000 -			
1966	90	121	2	45
1967	75	146	4	89
1968	77	91	3	53
1969	111	85	38	52
1970	109	73	44	78
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	92	103	18	63
1971	84	119	-	37
1972	92	135	2	76
1973	87	121	8	72
1974	144	70	2	38 ^(a)
1975	78	109	9	-
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	97	111	4	45
1976	70	145	4	29 ^(b)

(a) Imports from Italy.

(b) Includes \$6,000 imported from United States.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruits, Pickled or Preserved: Imports by Country
of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>Hong Kong</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
1966	148	39	5,194	77	167	215	5,693	5,840
1967	180	88	3,022	124	211	999	4,444	4,624
1968	129	144	2,620	132	231	2,081	5,209	5,338
1969	171	82	2,354	137	113	3,231	5,918	6,089
1970	84	92	2,356	268	302	3,002	6,020	6,105
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	142	89	3,109	148	205	1,905	5,457	5,599
1971	58	278	2,055	263	29	2,570	5,194	5,252
1972	44	287	3,121	264	371	1,270	5,313	5,357
1973	37	157	3,651	203	928	1,144	6,082	6,118
1974	112	328	3,433	236	628	772	5,397	5,509
1975	130	180	1,323	247	13	392	2,154	2,284
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	76	246	2,717	242	394	1,229	4,828	4,904
1976	110	121	1,382	205	134	5,492	7,334	7,444
- Value, \$'000 -								
1966	24	12	616	25	19	36	709	732
1967	28	25	346	43	24	130	568	597
1968	23	24	266	42	13	205	549	573
1969	39	22	234	45	13	337	651	690
1970	19	22	273	100	39	323	756	775
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	26	21	347	51	21	206	647	673
1971	21	74	244	106	4	312	741	762
1972	15	61	393	98	42	216	810	825
1973	13	38	655	83	209	212	1,198	1,211
1974	34	88	656	110	139	202	1,196	1,230
1975	60	51	225	133	1	140	550	610
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	29	62	435	106	79	217	899	928
1976	52	27	303	117	28	333	809	861

Appendix Table 240 (concl.)

Fruits, Pickled or Preserved: Imports by Country
of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>Hong Kong</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -								
1966	16.0	31.3	11.9	32.8	11.1	16.8	12.4	12.5
1967	15.6	27.9	11.5	35.1	11.2	13.1	12.8	12.9
1968	18.0	16.7	10.1	32.0	5.5	9.8	10.5	10.7
1969	22.5	26.3	9.9	33.1	11.5	10.4	11.0	11.3
1970	22.6	23.5	11.6	37.3	12.9	10.8	12.6	12.7
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	18.6	23.4	11.2	34.8	10.4	10.8	11.9	12.0
1971	35.8	26.6	11.9	40.5	14.9	12.1	14.3	14.5
1972	33.2	21.3	12.6	37.0	11.3	17.0	15.2	15.4
1973	36.1	24.2	18.0	40.7	22.6	18.6	19.7	19.8
1974	30.6	26.9	19.1	46.9	22.1	26.2	22.2	22.3
1975	46.3	28.3	17.0	54.0	9.3	35.8	25.5	26.7
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	37.6	25.4	16.0	43.7	20.1	17.6	18.6	18.9
1976	46.9	22.5	22.0	57.3	21.0	6.1	11.0	11.6
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
1966	2.5	0.7	88.9	1.3	2.9	3.7	97.5	100.0
1967	3.9	1.9	65.4	2.7	4.6	21.6	96.1	100.0
1968	2.4	2.7	49.1	2.5	4.3	39.0	97.6	100.0
1969	2.8	1.3	38.7	2.3	1.9	53.1	97.2	100.0
1970	1.4	1.5	38.6	4.4	4.9	49.2	98.6	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2.5	1.6	55.5	2.6	3.7	34.0	97.5	100.0
1971	1.1	5.3	39.1	5.0	0.5	48.9	98.9	100.0
1972	0.8	5.4	58.3	4.9	6.9	23.7	99.2	100.0
1973	0.6	2.6	59.7	3.3	15.2	18.7	99.4	100.0
1974	2.0	6.0	62.3	4.3	11.4	14.0	98.0	100.0
1975	5.7	7.9	57.9	10.8	0.6	17.2	94.3	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1.6	5.0	55.4	4.9	8.0	25.1	98.4	100.0
1976	1.5	1.6	18.6	2.8	1.8	73.8	98.5	100.0

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Mushrooms, Dried: Imports by Country of Origin, 1968-1976

	<u>Total</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>United</u> <u>States</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Chile</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -							
1968	-	6	49	5	16	76	76
1969	*	2	43	11	12	67	68
1970	-	10	59	8	18	95	95
<u>Average</u> <u>1968-70</u>	*	6	50	8	16	79	79
1971	-	5	68	4	18	95	95
1972	*	5	98	4	71	178	178
1973	-	2	184	8	95	289	289
1974	*	7	99	11	47	164	164
1975	2	5	75	1	26	107	109
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	1	5	105	5	51	167	167
1976	6	6	114	1	54	174	180
- Value, \$'000 -							
1968	-	8	150	4	14	176	176
1969	*	5	122	7	14	148	148
1970	-	12	234	6	32	284	284
<u>Average</u> <u>1968-70</u>	*	9	169	6	20	203	203
1971	-	17	290	4	34	344	344
1972	2	23	365	20	123	531	533
1973	-	10	407	30	127	574	574
1974	8	23	618	18	118	776	783
1975	9	10	404	2	61	477	486
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	4	17	417	14	93	541	544
1976	33	13	594	2	186	795	828

Appendix Table 241 (concl.)

Mushrooms, Dried: Imports by Country of Origin, 1968-1976

	<u>Total</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>United</u> <u>States</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Chile</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -							
1968	-	145.0	304.3	76.7	85.0	230.9	230.9
1969	294.0	316.2	284.1	65.6	114.9	219.7	219.7
1970	-	116.1	396.4	83.5	178.6	300.0	300.0
<u>Average</u> <u>1968-70</u>	294.0	144.8	334.5	73.9	128.6	255.1	255.2
1971	-	341.6	424.5	100.3	186.5	362.8	362.8
1972	837.5	418.2	371.6	556.7	174.1	298.1	298.9
1973	-	467.1	221.1	378.5	133.8	198.5	198.5
1974	1,565.9	316.4	625.6	163.1	248.9	473.1	476.4
1975	361.6	228.1	541.9	125.3	233.9	448.0	446.1
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	586.1	341.5	397.7	267.6	179.9	324.5	325.5
1976	532.9	235.4	520.9	147.0	347.8	456.4	459.1
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -							
1968	-	7.5	64.7	6.2	21.5	100.0	100.0
1969	0.1	2.5	63.4	15.6	18.3	99.9	100.0
1970	-	10.8	62.4	8.1	18.8	100.0	100.0
<u>Average</u> <u>1968-70</u>	*	7.4	63.4	9.6	19.5	100.0	100.0
1971	-	5.3	71.9	3.7	19.1	100.0	100.0
1972	0.2	3.0	55.1	2.0	39.7	99.8	100.0
1973	-	0.8	63.6	2.7	32.9	100.0	100.0
1974	0.3	4.3	60.1	6.6	28.7	99.7	100.0
1975	2.2	4.1	68.5	1.2	24.0	97.8	100.0
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	0.4	2.9	62.7	3.2	30.8	99.6	100.0
1976	3.4	3.1	63.2	0.6	29.7	96.6	100.0

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Other Vegetables, Dried: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	United Kingdom	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	United States	Bulgaria	Netherlands	Other M.F.N.	Total M.F.N.	Total
					- Value, \$'000 -				
1966	2	6	7	883	55	89	175	1,202	1,209
1967	-	21	21	1,188	114	121	276	1,699	1,720
1968	4	8	13	983	107	164	270	1,525	1,537
1969	34	17	51	1,165	59	91	299	1,615	1,666
1970	*	33	33	1,104	139	109	269	1,620	1,654
Average 1966-70	8	17	25	1,065	95	115	258	1,532	1,557
1971	8	28	36	974	82	113	249	1,418	1,454
1972	3	13	16	932	26	131	156	1,245	1,261
1973	28	17	45	827	-	178	147	1,152	1,196
1974	54	5	58	923	35	207	324	1,489	1,547
1975	18	17	36	676	3	202	235	1,116	1,151
Average 1971-75	22	16	38	866	29	166	222	1,284	1,322
1976	75	6	81	943	7	147	244	1,341	1,422

Other Vegetables, Dried: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Bulgaria</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
	- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
1966	0.2	0.2	0.4	66.6	9.7	7.9	15.3	99.6	100.0
1967	-	0.8	0.8	54.8	16.3	6.4	21.7	99.2	100.0
1968	0.6	1.2	1.8	52.1	12.8	10.1	23.2	98.2	100.0
1969	1.2	1.9	3.1	62.3	6.1	4.0	24.6	96.9	100.0
1970	0.1	3.0	3.1	58.6	13.6	5.1	19.5	96.9	100.0
Average 1966-70	0.4	1.5	1.9	58.4	11.7	6.7	21.2	98.1	100.0
1971	0.8	2.9	3.7	56.8	8.5	5.6	25.5	96.3	100.0
1972	0.2	2.1	2.3	68.1	4.0	8.1	17.4	97.7	100.0
1973	1.5	3.1	4.6	66.8	-	13.4	15.2	95.4	100.0
1974	2.7	0.6	3.3	59.8	2.2	12.5	22.2	96.7	100.0
1975	1.0	4.0	5.1	55.7	0.4	13.2	25.7	94.9	100.0
Average 1971-75	1.2	2.4	3.6	61.6	3.7	9.9	21.2	96.4	100.0
1976	4.9	1.3	6.2	68.0	0.2	7.7	17.9	93.8	100.0

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Vegetable Materials for Use as Flavourings: Imports by
Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Value, \$'000 -					
1966	40	1,260	89	1,350	1,390
1967	50	1,277	60	1,337	1,386
1968	37	1,434	166	1,600	1,637
1969	44	1,960	333	2,293	2,337
1970	47	2,191	196	2,387	2,434
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	43	1,625	169	1,793	1,837
1971	40	2,732	393	3,125	3,165
1972	50	3,439	715	4,153	4,204
1973	103	4,473	1,249	5,722	5,825
1974	186	5,203	1,879	7,082	7,268
1975	123	5,343	748	6,091	6,214
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	100	4,238	997	5,235	5,335
1976	199	7,179	1,367	8,546	8,745
- Percentage Distribution of Value -					
1966	2.9	90.7	6.4	97.1	100.0
1967	3.6	92.1	4.3	96.4	100.0
1968	2.3	87.6	10.1	97.7	100.0
1969	1.9	83.8	14.2	98.1	100.0
1970	1.9	90.0	8.0	98.1	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2.4	88.4	9.2	97.6	100.0
1971	1.3	86.3	12.4	98.7	100.0
1972	1.2	81.8	17.0	98.8	100.0
1973	1.8	76.8	21.4	98.2	100.0
1974	2.6	71.6	25.9	97.4	100.0
1975	2.0	86.0	12.0	98.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1.9	79.4	18.7	98.1	100.0
1976	2.3	82.1	15.6	97.7	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada.

Dried Herbs in a crude state: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Greece</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Turkey</u>	<u>Yugoslavia</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
					- Value, \$'000 -					
1966	14	51	64	10	7	7	6	12	156	169
1967	7	48	52	23	5	8	6	15	158	165
1968	4	58	69	25	5	14	11	20	203	207
1969	2	78	80	28	3	14	16	25	243	245
1970	11	77	98	48	-	13	25	22	283	294
Average 1966-70	8	62	73	27	4	11	13	19	208	216
1971	40	110	118	49	4	23	5	29	338	378
1972	5	142	110	40	11	14	71	34	422	428
1973	2	113	163	59	2	52	36	34	460	462
1974	9	134	199	113	6	87	100	38	677	686
1975	14	116	136	133	2	26	142	43	597	612
Average 1971-75	14	123	145	79	5	40	71	35	499	513
1976	29	165	257	136	6	65	86	83	798	827

Dried Herbs in a crude state: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Greece</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Turkey</u>	<u>Yugoslavia</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
				- Percentage Distribution of Value -						
1966	8.2	29.8	37.6	5.8	4.1	4.1	3.3	7.1	91.8	100.0
1967	4.2	29.0	31.8	14.2	3.2	4.7	3.9	9.0	95.8	100.0
1968	2.0	27.8	33.3	12.1	2.7	7.0	5.5	9.6	98.0	100.0
1969	0.8	31.6	32.7	11.3	1.1	5.7	6.6	10.2	99.2	100.0
1970	3.8	26.1	33.3	16.5	-	4.4	8.4	7.5	96.2	100.0
Average 1966-70	3.5	28.7	33.6	12.5	1.9	5.2	5.9	8.7	96.5	100.0
1971	10.5	29.1	31.3	13.0	1.2	6.1	1.2	7.6	89.5	100.0
1972	1.3	33.2	25.7	9.4	2.6	3.2	16.6	8.0	98.7	100.0
1973	0.5	24.5	35.3	12.8	0.4	11.2	7.9	7.3	99.5	100.0
1974	1.3	19.6	29.0	16.4	0.8	12.7	14.6	5.6	98.7	100.0
1975	2.4	19.0	22.3	21.7	0.3	4.3	23.2	7.0	97.6	100.0
Average 1971-75	2.8	24.0	28.3	15.4	1.0	7.9	13.8	6.9	97.2	100.0
1976	3.5	20.0	31.1	16.4	0.7	7.9	10.4	10.0	96.5	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada.

Apples, Dried: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	3	496	100	596	600
1966	55	508	143	651	707
1967	3	402	127	529	532
1968	-	266	323	589	589
1969	-	342	296	638	638
1970	-	548	346	894	894
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	12	413	247	660	672
1971	-	587	297	884	884
1972	-	669	261	930	930
1973	-	918	147	1,065	1,065
1974	1	625	372	997	997
1975	1	693	178	870	872
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	*	698	251	949	950
1976	1	899	174	1,073	1,074
- Value, \$'000 -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	1	200	29	229	230
1966	22	246	51	297	320
1967	1	171	40	211	212
1968	-	139	92	231	231
1969	-	200	87	287	287
1970	-	311	104	416	416
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	5	213	75	288	293
1971	-	262	87	349	349
1972	-	331	71	402	402
1973	-	657	68	725	725
1974	1	596	181	777	777
1975	2	659	103	762	764
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	*	501	102	603	603
1976	1	763	103	866	867

Apples, Dried: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	34.4	40.4	28.7	38.4	38.4
1966	40.7	48.5	35.3	45.6	45.2
1967	36.7	42.4	31.7	39.8	39.8
1968	-	52.2	28.4	39.1	39.1
1969	-	58.6	29.5	45.1	45.1
1970	-	56.8	30.2	46.5	46.5
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	40.5	51.6	30.3	43.7	43.6
1971	-	44.6	29.2	39.4	39.4
1972	-	49.5	27.2	43.2	43.2
1973	-	71.5	46.5	68.1	68.1
1974	128.9	95.3	48.6	77.9	77.9
1975	131.0	95.2	58.0	87.6	87.7
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	130.5	71.7	40.7	63.5	63.5
1976	133.7	84.9	58.8	80.7	80.7
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	0.6	82.8	16.7	99.4	100.0
1966	7.8	71.9	20.3	92.2	100.0
1967	0.5	75.6	23.8	99.5	100.0
1968	-	45.2	54.8	100.0	100.0
1969	-	53.6	46.4	100.0	100.0
1970	-	61.3	38.7	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1.7	61.5	36.8	98.3	100.0
1971	-	66.4	33.6	100.0	100.0
1972	-	71.9	28.1	100.0	100.0
1973	-	86.2	13.8	100.0	100.0
1974	0.1	62.6	37.3	99.9	100.0
1975	0.2	79.5	20.4	99.8	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	*	73.5	26.4	100.0	100.0
1976	0.1	83.7	16.2	99.9	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Apricots, Nectarines, Pears and Peaches, Dried, Desiccated,
Evaporated or Dehydrated: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Australia</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
1966	272	143	-	415	282	39	321	736
1967	453	227	1	681	356	24	380	1,061
1968	168	172	25	365	236	79	316	681
1969	155	195	111	460	281	348	629	1,089
1970	168	137	33	339	227	214	441	780
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	243	175	34	452	276	141	417	869
1971	84	45	41	170	281	199	480	650
1972	195	140	69	404	321	242	563	967
1973	195	48	67	309	585	152	737	1,046
1974	165	-	53	218	740	231	971	1,190
1975	34	27	22	83	1,060	118	1,178	1,260
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	135	52	50	237	597	188	786	1,023
1976	38	44	96	178	791	436	1,228	1,405
- Value, \$'000 -								
1966	125	56	-	181	162	11	174	355
1967	195	92	*	287	184	7	191	478
1968	92	77	10	179	172	27	199	378
1969	92	100	38	231	206	132	338	569
1970	115	71	13	199	172	90	262	461
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	124	79	12	215	179	54	233	448
1971	54	22	14	89	201	72	274	363
1972	135	68	19	222	256	94	350	572
1973	177	31	27	235	401	71	471	706
1974	181	-	22	203	618	132	749	952
1975	40	26	9	75	805	91	896	971
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	117	29	18	165	456	92	548	713
1976	33	41	40	114	881	323	1,204	1,318

Appendix Table 246 (concl.)

Apricots, Nectarines, Pears and Peaches, Dried, Desiccated,
Evaporated or Dehydrated: Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Australia</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -								
1966	46.0	39.0	-	43.6	57.6	29.3	54.1	48.2
1967	43.0	40.3	54.8	42.1	51.6	29.6	50.3	45.0
1968	54.7	44.9	38.9	49.0	72.8	33.7	62.9	55.5
1969	59.8	51.4	34.4	50.1	73.2	38.1	53.8	52.2
1970	68.3	51.4	39.4	58.6	75.7	42.4	59.5	59.1
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	50.9	45.2	36.1	47.6	64.8	38.1	55.8	51.5
1971	63.9	49.0	33.2	52.6	71.7	36.2	57.0	55.8
1972	69.3	48.8	26.9	55.0	79.7	38.8	62.1	59.1
1973	90.9	63.3	41.3	76.0	68.5	46.6	64.0	67.5
1974	109.7	-	40.8	92.9	83.5	56.9	77.2	80.1
1975	116.6	97.8	41.0	90.7	75.9	77.5	76.1	77.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	87.2	56.6	35.9	69.6	76.3	48.8	69.7	69.7
1976	86.6	92.8	41.7	63.9	111.4	74.1	98.1	93.8
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
1966	37.0	19.5	-	56.4	38.2	5.3	43.6	100.0
1967	42.7	21.4	0.1	64.2	33.6	2.2	35.8	100.0
1968	24.7	25.3	3.7	53.6	34.7	11.7	46.4	100.0
1969	14.2	17.9	10.2	42.2	25.8	31.9	57.8	100.0
1970	21.6	17.6	4.3	43.5	29.1	27.4	56.5	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	28.0	20.1	3.9	52.0	31.8	16.2	48.0	100.0
1971	12.9	6.9	6.3	26.2	43.2	30.6	73.8	100.0
1972	20.2	14.5	7.2	41.8	33.2	25.0	58.2	100.0
1973	18.6	4.6	6.4	29.6	55.9	14.5	70.4	100.0
1974	13.9	-	4.5	18.4	62.2	19.5	81.6	100.0
1975	2.7	2.1	1.7	6.6	84.1	9.3	93.4	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	13.2	5.1	4.9	23.2	58.4	18.4	76.8	100.0
1976	2.7	3.1	6.8	12.7	56.3	31.0	87.3	100.0

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Dehydrated Papaya: Imports by Country of Origin,
1975 and 1976

	<u>Belize</u>	<u>Taiwan</u>	<u>Total</u>
	- Quantity, '000 lb. -		
1975	4	-	4
1976	-	26	26
	- Value, \$'000 -		
1975	5	-	5
1976	-	25	25
	- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -		
1975	139.0	-	139.0
1976	-	96.6	96.6

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Plums or Prunes, Dried, Unpitted: Imports by Country of
Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -			
1966	10,101	3	10,103
1967	9,935	35	9,970
1968	9,450	22	9,472
1969	9,239	206	9,445
1970	9,297	234	9,531
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	9,604	100	9,704
1971	9,552	188	9,740
1972	9,348	202	9,552 ^(a)
1973	8,875	137	9,013
1974	9,192	11	9,202
1975	8,865	1,084	9,949
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	9,166	324	9,491
1976	9,351	31	9,382
- Value, \$'000 -			
1966	2,327	1	2,329
1967	2,572	5	2,577
1968	2,474	4	2,478
1969	2,437	24	2,460
1970	2,560	50	2,609
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2,474	17	2,491
1971	2,371	27	2,398
1972	2,741	33	2,776 ^(a)
1973	3,446	21	3,467
1974	3,574	6	3,580
1975	3,309	100	3,410
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	3,088	37	3,126
1976	3,371	13	3,384

Appendix Table 248 (concl.)

Plums or Prunes, Dried, Unpitted: Imports by Country of
Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -			
1966	23.0	49.6	23.0
1967	25.9	15.6	25.8
1968	26.2	18.4	26.2
1969	26.4	11.4	26.0
1970	27.5	21.0	27.4
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	25.8	16.7	25.7
1971	24.8	14.3	24.6
1972	29.3	16.3	29.1 ^(a)
1973	38.8	15.5	38.5
1974	38.9	51.7	38.9
1975	37.3	9.2	34.3
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	33.7	11.5	32.9
1976	36.0	41.5	36.1
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -			
1966	100.0	*	100.0
1967	99.6	0.4	100.0
1968	99.8	0.2	100.0
1969	97.8	2.2	100.0
1970	97.5	2.5	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	99.0	1.0	100.0
1971	98.1	1.9	100.0
1972	97.9	2.1	100.0
1973	98.5	1.5	100.0
1974	99.9	0.1	100.0
1975	89.1	10.9	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	96.6	3.4	100.0
1976	99.7	0.3	100.0

(a) Includes imports from Australia of 2,200 lbs. for a value of \$1,236 in 1972.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Fruits, Dried, Desiccated, Evaporated or Dehydrated, n.o.p.:
Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -					
1966	20	570	19	589	608
1967	3	383	48	431	434
1968	52	549	33	582	634
1969	28	766	60	826	854
1970	80	685	42	727	807
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	37	591	40	631	668
1971	164	915	120	1,035	1,199
1972	103	945	223	1,169	1,272
1973	99	928	149	1,077	1,176
1974	65	835	184	1,019	1,084
1975	717	1,203	67	1,270	1,988
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	30	965	149	1,114	1,344
1976	47	1,165	131	1,296	1,343
- Value, \$'000 -					
1966	5	224	11	234	239
1967	1	165	25	190	191
1968	16	249	20	269	285
1969	14	322	23	345	359
1970	31	325	27	353	384
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	13	257	21	278	292
1971	67	405	49	454	521
1972	43	441	89	529	573
1973	44	600	64	663	708
1974	58	560	98	658	716
1975	359	815	67	883	1,242
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	114	564	73	637	752
1976	19	771	103	874	892

Appendix Table 249 (concl.)

Fruits, Dried, Desiccated, Evaporated or Dehydrated, n.o.p.:
Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -					
1966	23.2	39.3	55.2	39.8	39.3
1967	31.6	43.1	52.6	44.2	44.1
1968	30.9	45.3	62.4	46.3	45.0
1969	50.5	42.0	38.6	41.8	42.1
1970	38.3	47.5	65.2	48.5	47.5
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	36.3	43.5	52.9	44.1	43.7
1971	41.0	44.3	40.7	43.9	43.5
1972	42.1	46.6	39.8	45.3	45.0
1973	44.9	64.6	42.8	61.6	60.2
1974	88.7	67.0	53.4	64.6	66.0
1975	50.1	67.8	99.8	69.5	62.5
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	49.8	58.4	49.4	57.2	56.0
1976	39.6	66.2	78.3	67.4	66.4
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -					
1966	3.2	93.7	3.1	96.8	100.0
1967	0.7	88.3	11.0	99.3	100.0
1968	8.2	86.6	5.2	91.8	100.0
1969	3.3	89.7	7.0	96.7	100.0
1970	9.9	84.9	5.2	90.1	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	5.5	88.5	6.0	94.5	100.0
1971	13.7	76.3	10.0	86.3	100.0
1972	8.1	74.4	17.5	91.9	100.0
1973	8.4	79.0	12.6	91.6	100.0
1974	6.0	77.0	17.0	94.0	100.0
1975	36.1	60.5	3.4	63.9	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	17.1	71.8	11.1	82.9	100.0
1976	3.5	86.7	9.8	96.5	100.0

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Apple Juice Concentrates: Exports by Country of Destination,
1961-1976

	<u>Trinidad- Tobago</u>	<u>Jamaica</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	33	65	19	117	1,037	1,708	2,745	2,862
1966	39	54	11	105	583	1,697	2,279	2,384
1967	36	57	38	132	827	1,620	2,446	2,578
1968	49	54	21	125	1,217	2,234	3,451	3,575
1969	55	171	10	236	3,959	1,046	5,005	5,241
1970	42	153	10	205	2,197	1,435	3,632	3,837
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	44	98	18	160	1,756	1,606	3,363	3,523
1971	38	62	9	110	1,588	1,087	2,675	2,784
1972	82	42	15	139	72	23	95	235
1973	69	76	7	152	1,144	2	1,146	1,298
1974	68	98	29	196	129	15	144	340
1975	76	24	44	143	618	25	643	786
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	67	61	21	148	710	230	941	1,089
1976	53	33	71	158	841	5	846	1,003
- Value, \$'000 -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	8	9	5	22	194	248	442	464
1966	11	11	2	24	122	274	396	419
1967	10	12	8	30	181	260	440	471
1968	13	13	5	31	259	369	627	658
1969	15	43	3	61	867	171	1,038	1,099
1970	9	33	3	45	441	252	693	738
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	12	22	4	38	374	265	639	677
1971	8	9	2	19	282	176	458	477
1972	26	15	3	44	23	8	31	75
1973	34	36	2	72	469	*	469	542
1974	33	52	6	91	49	8	57	147
1975	30	10	10	50	142	11	153	202
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	26	25	4	55	193	41	233	288
1976	20	16	17	53	260	2	262	315

Appendix Table 250 (concl.)

Apple Juice Concentrates: Exports by Country of Destination,
1961-1976

	<u>Trinidad- Tobago</u>	<u>Jamaica</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	1.1	2.3	0.7	4.1	36.2	59.7	95.9	100.0
1966	1.6	2.3	0.5	4.4	24.5	71.2	95.6	100.0
1967	1.4	2.2	1.5	5.1	32.1	62.8	94.9	100.0
1968	1.4	1.5	0.6	3.5	34.0	62.5	96.5	100.0
1969	1.0	3.3	0.2	4.5	75.5	20.0	95.5	100.0
1970	1.1	4.0	0.3	5.3	57.3	37.4	94.7	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1.2	2.8	0.5	4.5	49.9	45.6	95.5	100.0
1971	1.4	2.2	0.3	4.0	57.0	39.0	96.0	100.0
1972	34.9	18.1	6.4	59.4	30.7	10.0	40.6	100.0
1973	5.3	5.9	0.5	11.7	88.1	0.2	88.3	100.0
1974	20.0	29.0	8.6	57.6	37.9	4.5	42.4	100.0
1975	9.7	3.1	5.6	18.2	78.6	3.2	81.8	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	6.2	5.6	1.9	13.6	65.2	21.1	86.4	100.0
1976	5.3	3.3	7.1	15.7	83.8	0.5	84.3	100.0

(a) Includes volume and value of re-exports, volume as follows in pounds:

1961-65 - 2,377,164	1966 - 1,914,627	1967 - 49,687
1968 - 1,025,915	1969 - 4,926,691	1970 - 3,397,581
1971 - 1,456,416	1972 - 73,245	1973 - 274,663
1974 - 31,070	1975 - 65,966	1976 - 337,013

Source: Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 251

Apple Juice, Not Concentrated: Exports by Country
of Destination, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Bermuda</u>	<u>Bahamas</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
- Quantity, '000 lb. -									
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	481	178	80	987	1,726	1,288	74	1,362	3,088
1966	537	203	151	547	1,439	6	168	174	1,613
1967	1,245	189	162	619	2,214	558	259	818	3,032
1968	667	238	198	595	1,698	287	201	488	2,186
1969	726	272	200	565	1,763	1,604	298	1,903	3,666
1970	772	415	381	1,072	2,641	1,074	288	1,362	4,002
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	789	263	218	680	1,951	706	243	949	2,900
1971	815	287	210	660	1,971	140	137	277	2,248
1972	890	347	163	711	2,112	2,503	154	2,657	4,768
1973	868	262	171	797	2,098	2,810	173	2,983	5,081
1974	9	333	85	455	882	1,756	225	1,981	2,863
1975	115	241	144	360	860	1,092	204	1,296	2,156
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	539	294	155	596	1,584	1,660	179	1,839	3,423
1976	111	200	82	275	668	853	300	1,153	1,821
- Value, \$'000 -									
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	41	14	8	111	174	73	7	80	254
1966	40	14	14	52	120	1	13	14	134
1967	95	15	15	56	181	47	23	70	251
1968	57	17	19	54	147	30	18	47	194
1969	59	21	21	59	160	122	30	153	313
1970	65	29	38	93	225	94	28	122	347
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	63	19	21	63	167	59	22	81	248
1971	78	33	25	76	212	12	17	29	242
1972	84	41	20	90	235	139	20	159	394
1973	101	37	30	121	289	407	26	433	723
1974	2	55	20	85	162	113	47	160	322
1975	19	40	26	79	164	82	46	128	292
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	57	41	24	90	212	150	31	181	394
1976	19	36	20	54	129	63	60	123	251

Appendix Table 251 (concl.)

Apple Juice, Not Concentrated: Exports by Country
of Destination, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Bermuda</u>	<u>Bahamas</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u> ^(a)
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -									
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	15.6	5.8	2.6	31.9	55.9	41.7	2.4	44.1	100.0
1966	33.3	12.6	9.4	33.9	89.2	0.4	10.4	10.8	100.0
1967	41.1	6.2	5.3	20.4	73.0	18.4	8.5	27.0	100.0
1968	30.5	10.9	9.1	27.2	77.7	13.1	9.2	22.3	100.0
1969	19.8	7.4	5.5	15.4	48.1	43.8	8.1	51.9	100.0
1970	19.3	10.4	9.5	26.8	66.0	26.8	7.2	34.0	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	27.2	9.1	7.5	23.5	67.3	24.3	8.4	32.7	100.0
1971	36.2	12.8	9.3	29.3	87.7	6.2	6.1	12.3	100.0
1972	18.7	7.3	3.4	14.9	44.3	52.5	3.2	55.7	100.0
1973	17.1	5.2	3.4	15.7	41.3	55.3	3.4	58.7	100.0
1974	0.3	11.6	3.0	15.9	30.8	61.3	7.9	69.2	100.0
1975	5.3	11.2	6.7	16.7	39.9	50.6	9.5	60.1	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	15.7	8.6	4.5	17.4	46.3	48.5	5.2	53.7	100.0
1976	6.1	11.0	4.5	15.1	36.7	46.8	16.5	63.3	100.0

(a) Includes volume and value of re-exports, volume as follows in pounds:

1961-65 -	189	1967 -	630	1970 -	151,631
1973 -	1,850	1974 -	4,752	1976 -	69,794

Source: Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 252

Citrus Juice, Concentrates, Other than Orange Juice^(a):
Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Brazil</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
1966	20	560	580	3,255	74	607	3,936	4,517
1967	38	-	38	3,489	13	616	4,117	4,155
1968	187	184	371	4,196	49	1,406	5,650	6,022
1969	296	3	299	7,184	105	598	7,888	8,187
1970	675	392	1,067	6,226	185	2,021	8,432	9,499
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	243	228	471	4,870	85	1,050	6,005	6,476
1971	386	362	748	5,956	352	4,301	10,609	11,357
1972	1,196	561	1,757	5,775	128	3,814	9,718	11,474
1973	585	1,009	1,594	6,963	199	2,868	10,030	11,624
1974	818	637	1,455	7,147	1,183	716	9,047	10,501
1975	822	1,734	2,556	7,907	2,262	419	10,588	13,144
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	761	861	1,622	6,750	825	2,424	9,998	11,620
1976	99	843	942	8,367	1,787	461	10,615	11,557
- Value, \$'000 -								
1966	5	196	201	1,242	20	139	1,400	1,601
1967	7	-	7	1,101	2	136	1,239	1,246
1968	41	55	96	1,558	12	412	1,981	2,077
1969	137	2	139	2,370	29	144	2,542	2,681
1970	256	212	468	2,637	59	880	3,576	4,044
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	89	93	182	1,781	24	342	2,148	2,330
1971	122	144	266	2,243	124	1,381	3,749	4,014
1972	378	255	634	2,185	37	1,184	3,406	4,039
1973	202	421	623	2,474	54	1,000	3,528	4,151
1974	285	217	503	2,683	325	215	3,224	3,726
1975	468	533	1,002	2,894	533	135	3,563	4,565
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	291	314	605	2,496	215	783	3,494	4,099
1976	38	267	305	2,946	460	131	3,537	3,843

Appendix Table 252 (concl.)

Citrus Juice, Concentrates, Other than Orange Juice^(a):
Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Brazil</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -								
1966	23.6	35.0	34.6	38.1	27.2	22.8	35.6	35.4
1967	19.5	-	19.5	31.5	19.4	22.1	30.1	30.0
1968	21.9	29.9	25.9	37.1	24.0	29.3	35.1	34.5
1969	46.1	67.1	46.3	33.0	27.2	24.1	32.2	32.7
1970	37.9	54.1	43.9	42.4	31.8	43.6	42.4	42.6
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	36.6	40.8	38.7	36.6	28.6	32.6	35.8	36.0
1971	31.6	39.7	35.5	37.7	35.3	32.1	35.3	35.3
1972	31.6	45.5	36.1	37.8	28.8	31.0	35.0	35.2
1973	34.5	41.7	39.1	35.5	27.2	34.9	35.2	35.7
1974	34.9	34.1	34.5	37.5	27.5	30.1	35.6	35.5
1975	57.0	30.7	39.2	36.6	23.6	32.3	33.7	34.7
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	38.2	36.5	37.3	37.0	26.0	32.3	34.9	35.3
1976	37.9	31.7	32.4	35.2	25.7	28.5	33.3	33.3
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
1966	0.4	12.4	12.8	72.1	1.6	13.4	87.2	100.0
1967	0.9	-	0.9	84.0	0.3	14.8	99.1	100.0
1968	3.1	3.1	6.2	69.7	0.8	23.3	93.8	100.0
1969	3.6	*	3.7	87.8	1.3	7.3	96.3	100.0
1970	7.1	4.1	11.2	65.5	1.9	21.3	88.8	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	3.8	3.5	7.3	75.2	1.3	16.2	92.7	100.0
1971	3.4	3.2	6.6	52.4	3.1	37.9	93.4	100.0
1972	10.4	4.9	15.3	50.3	1.1	33.2	84.7	100.0
1973	5.0	8.7	13.7	59.9	1.7	24.7	86.3	100.0
1974	7.8	6.1	13.9	68.1	11.3	6.8	86.1	100.0
1975	6.3	13.2	19.4	60.2	17.2	3.2	80.6	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	6.6	7.4	14.0	58.1	7.1	20.9	86.0	100.0
1976	0.9	7.3	8.2	72.4	15.5	4.0	91.8	100.0

(a) Includes tariff items 15201-1, 15202-1, 15203-1, 15206-1, 15207-1, 15210-1 and 15300-1 imported in concentrated form.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 253

Citrus Juices, Not Concentrated, Other than Orange^(a):
Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Israel</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
1966	1,372	1,094	2,466	22,983	90	17	24,090	26,556
1967	689	1,346	2,035	34,003	619	8	34,630	36,666
1968	1,165	384	1,550	28,297	210	62	28,569	30,119
1969	911	628	1,539	35,953	399	41	36,393	37,932
1970	147	208	355	37,114	48	76	37,238	37,593
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	857	732	1,589	31,870	273	41	32,184	33,773
1971	100	311	411	31,907	271	21	32,199	32,610
1972	229	232	461	31,511	210	342	32,063	32,523
1973	501	187	688	34,579	356	307	35,242	35,930
1974	824	172	996	34,731	64	215	35,010	36,006
1975	705	92	797	32,501	76	42	32,619	33,416
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	472	199	670	33,046	196	185	33,427	34,097
1976	22	74	96	34,329	142	49	34,520	34,616
- Value, \$'000 -								
1966	341	104	445	2,559	7	2	2,568	3,013
1967	191	144	335	3,025	50	1	3,075	3,411
1968	275	42	316	3,305	16	9	3,330	3,646
1969	260	86	345	3,807	49	5	3,861	4,207
1970	26	26	51	4,830	5	10	4,844	4,895
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	218	80	299	3,505	25	5	3,536	3,834
1971	18	37	55	4,280	25	2	4,307	4,362
1972	41	30	71	4,377	21	37	4,435	4,506
1973	129	30	159	4,561	51	28	4,640	4,799
1974	245	34	279	4,584	8	22	4,614	4,893
1975	333	20	352	4,759	14	9	4,782	5,135
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	153	30	183	4,512	24	20	4,555	4,739
1976	4	16	20	5,157	33	16	5,205	5,225

Appendix Table 253 (concl.)

Citrus Juices, Not Concentrated, Other than Orange^(a):
Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Israel</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -								
1966	24.9	9.5	18.0	10.7	7.7	8.8	10.7	11.3
1967	27.8	10.7	16.5	8.9	8.1	11.1	8.9	9.3
1968	23.6	10.9	20.4	11.7	7.7	14.6	11.7	12.1
1969	28.5	13.6	22.4	10.6	12.3	13.2	10.6	11.1
1970	17.5	12.3	14.4	13.0	9.8	12.6	13.0	13.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	25.5	10.9	18.8	11.0	9.3	13.0	11.0	11.4
1971	18.0	11.8	13.4	13.4	9.1	11.6	13.4	13.4
1972	17.8	12.9	15.4	13.9	9.8	10.9	13.8	13.9
1973	25.8	16.0	23.1	13.2	14.3	9.0	13.2	13.4
1974	29.8	19.5	28.0	13.2	12.1	10.3	13.2	13.6
1975	47.2	21.3	44.2	14.6	18.9	22.1	14.7	15.4
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	32.5	15.1	27.3	13.7	12.1	10.7	13.6	13.9
1976	19.0	21.7	20.8	15.0	23.1	32.1	15.1	15.1
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
1966	5.2	4.1	9.3	90.3	0.3	0.1	90.7	100.0
1967	1.9	3.7	5.6	92.7	1.7	*	94.4	100.0
1968	3.9	1.3	5.1	94.0	0.7	0.2	94.9	100.0
1969	2.4	1.7	4.1	94.8	1.1	0.1	95.9	100.0
1970	0.4	0.6	0.9	98.7	0.1	0.2	99.1	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2.5	2.2	4.7	94.4	0.8	0.1	95.3	100.0
1971	0.3	1.0	1.3	97.8	0.8	0.1	98.7	100.0
1972	0.7	0.7	1.4	96.9	0.6	1.1	98.6	100.0
1973	1.4	0.5	1.9	96.2	1.0	0.9	98.1	100.0
1974	2.3	0.5	2.8	96.5	0.2	0.6	97.2	100.0
1975	2.1	0.3	2.4	97.3	0.2	0.1	97.6	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1.4	0.6	2.0	96.9	0.6	0.5	98.0	100.0
1976	0.1	0.2	0.3	99.2	0.4	0.1	99.7	100.0

(a) Includes tariff items 15201-1, 15202-1, 15203-1, 15206-1, 15207-1 and 15300-1 imported in a non-concentrate form.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Citrus Juices, Dehydrated, With or Without Stabilizers or
Sugar(a): Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Belize</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Brazil</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
	- \$'000 -							
1966	-	-	-	214	-	-	214	214
1967	-	-	-	202	-	-	202	202
1968	-	-	-	176	-	-	176	176
1969	-	-	-	170	-	4	174	174
1970	-	-	-	118	-	5	123	123
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	-	-	-	176	-	2	178	178
1971	-	-	-	138	-	2	140	140
1972	-	-	-	393	150	73	615	615
1973	-	-	-	1,758	204	32	1,994	1,994
1974	62	-	62	1,138	164	272	1,574	1,636
1975	163	*	163	383	399	54	836	999
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	45	*	45	762	183	87	1,032	1,077
1976	90	11	101	476	183	13	672	773

(a) Imports entering under tariff item 15215-1.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruit Juices, n.o.p.^(a): Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
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- Quantity, '000 lb. -

1966	-	222	222	3,313	579	3,891	4,114
1967	7	132	139	2,786	489	3,274	3,414
1968	-	29	29	1,458	1,314	2,771	2,801
1969	-	188	188	1,485	3,596	5,081	5,269
1970	-	79	79	1,759	3,627	5,386	5,465

<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1	130	132	2,160	1,921	4,081	4,212
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1971	31	25	56	1,614	6,174	7,787	7,844
1972	935	143	1,077	1,792	4,923	6,714	7,792
1973	441	1,353	1,794	4,698	5,395	10,094	11,887
1974	325	368	693	6,078	8,098	14,175	14,869
1975	1,622	739	2,361	5,357	8,493	13,850	16,211

<u>Average 1971-75</u>	671	526	1,196	3,908	6,616	10,524	11,720
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1976	1,965	1,100	3,065	8,853	3,786	12,639	15,704
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- Value, \$'000 -

1966	-	37	37	535	164	699	736
1967	2	41	43	437	126	562	605
1968	-	7	7	363	245	608	616
1969	-	36	36	468	783	1,251	1,287
1970	-	19	19	501	717	1,218	1,236

<u>Average 1966-70</u>	*	28	28	461	407	868	896
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1971	3	4	7	443	986	1,428	1,436
1972	217	40	257	530	1,108	1,637	1,895
1973	166	508	674	1,657	1,662	3,318	3,993
1974	264	126	390	1,504	2,532	4,036	4,426
1975	359	222	581	1,283	1,991	3,273	3,855

<u>Average 1971-75</u>	202	180	382	1,083	1,656	2,739	3,121
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1976	431	259	689	2,228	1,086	3,314	4,003
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Fruit Juices, n.o.p.^(a): Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -							
1966	-	16.6	16.6	16.1	28.4	18.0	17.9
1967	28.1	30.9	30.8	15.7	25.8	17.2	17.7
1968	-	25.4	25.4	24.9	18.7	22.0	22.0
1969	-	18.9	18.9	31.5	21.8	24.6	24.4
1970	-	23.4	23.4	28.5	19.8	22.6	22.6
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	28.1	21.4	21.5	21.3	21.2	21.3	21.3
1971	10.5	16.1	13.0	27.4	16.0	18.3	18.3
1972	23.2	28.1	23.9	29.6	22.5	24.4	24.3
1973	37.6	37.6	37.6	35.3	30.8	32.9	33.6
1974	81.2	34.3	56.3	24.7	31.3	28.5	29.8
1975	22.2	30.1	24.6	23.9	23.4	23.6	23.8
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	30.1	34.3	31.9	27.7	25.0	26.0	26.6
1976	21.9	23.5	22.5	25.2	28.7	26.2	25.5
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -							
1966	-	5.4	5.4	80.5	14.1	94.6	100.0
1967	0.2	3.9	4.1	81.6	14.3	95.9	100.0
1968	-	1.1	1.1	52.0	46.9	98.9	100.0
1969	-	3.6	3.6	28.2	68.2	96.4	100.0
1970	-	1.5	1.5	32.2	66.4	98.5	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	*	3.1	3.1	51.3	45.6	96.9	100.0
1971	0.4	0.3	0.7	20.6	78.7	99.3	100.0
1972	12.0	1.8	13.8	23.0	63.2	86.2	100.0
1973	3.7	11.4	15.1	39.5	45.4	84.9	100.0
1974	2.2	2.5	4.7	40.9	54.5	95.3	100.0
1975	10.0	4.6	14.6	33.0	52.4	85.4	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	5.7	4.5	10.2	33.3	56.5	89.8	100.0
1976	12.5	7.0	19.5	56.4	24.1	80.5	100.0

(a) Includes small amounts not imported under tariff item 15208-1.
excludes passion fruit juice, tariff item 15204-1.

Grape Juice^(a): M.F.N. Dutiable Imports and the Ad Valorem
Equivalent of the M.F.N. Specific Duty,
1966-1976

	Price f.o.b.	M.F.N. Dutiable Value	Duty Collected	Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty
	\$/Gallon	\$'000	\$'000	%
1966	3.28	138	28	20.0
1967	2.82	150	31	20.7
1968	3.71	162	32	19.6
1969	3.52	175	45	25.9
1970	3.57	384	92	24.1
Average 1966-70	3.41	202	46	22.6
1971	2.82	405	87	21.4
1972	2.92	686	120	17.5
1973	2.91	3,042	535	17.6
1974	3.61	2,269	448	19.7
1975	3.34	956	207	21.7
Average 1971-75	3.15	1,471	279	19.0
1976	2.41	1,283	196	15.3

(a) Tariff item 15305-1, Grape juice in containers of more than one gallon capacity each.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Orange Juice, Concentrates, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin
1961-1976

	<u>Belize</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Brazil</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	563	748	1,311	23,376	1,446	716	25,539	26,850
1966	1,347	1,413	2,761	19,196	5,829	114	25,140	27,900
1967	1,653	53	1,707	28,421	3,846	56	32,323	34,030
1968	1,122	2,183	3,305	24,120	9,774	516	34,410	37,715
1969	164	1,943	2,108	22,745	9,708	6,671	39,124	41,232
1970	-	-	-	32,067	6,471	5,247	43,785	43,785
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	857	1,119	1,976	25,310	7,126	2,521	34,956	36,932
1971	-	488	488	37,484	19,479	5,857	62,820	63,309
1972	1,643	154	1,797	43,090	20,626	5,995	69,710	71,507
1973	1,702	138	1,840	50,592	24,355	9,985	84,932	86,772
1974	3,269	104	3,372	58,542	12,801	10,286	81,629	85,001
1975	1,946	-	1,946	63,032	44,591	2,928	110,551	112,497
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1,712	177	1,889	50,548	24,370	7,010	81,929	83,817
1976	3,167	50	3,217	76,968	37,832	2,535	117,335	120,552
- Value, \$'000 -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	241	376	617	10,277	984	315	11,575	12,192
1966	504	541	1,045	7,619	1,699	30	9,349	10,394
1967	450	22	471	8,940	1,062	12	10,014	10,485
1968	413	715	1,128	9,664	2,742	147	12,553	13,681
1969	61	749	810	10,241	3,308	2,587	16,136	16,946
1970	-	-	-	10,885	1,531	1,741	14,157	14,157
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	286	405	691	9,470	2,069	904	12,442	13,133
1971	-	109	109	12,848	4,092	1,407	18,347	18,456
1972	497	38	535	14,948	4,494	1,550	20,992	21,527
1973	449	31	480	17,195	5,252	2,571	25,019	25,499
1974	1,015	27	1,042	20,245	3,329	2,927	26,501	27,543
1975	549	-	549	24,238	10,829	823	35,890	36,440
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	502	41	543	17,895	5,599	1,856	25,350	25,893
1976	852	18	869	29,853	9,347	807	40,007	40,876

Appendix Table 258 (concl.)

Orange Juice, Concentrates, Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin,
1961-1976

	<u>Belize</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Brazil</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	42.9	50.2	47.1	44.0	68.0	43.9	45.3	45.4
1966	37.4	38.3	37.9	39.7	29.1	26.4	37.2	37.3
1967	27.2	40.6	27.6	31.5	27.6	21.6	31.0	30.8
1968	36.3	32.7	34.1	40.1	28.1	28.5	36.5	36.3
1969	37.0	38.5	38.4	45.0	34.1	38.8	41.2	41.1
1970	-	-	-	33.9	23.7	33.2	32.3	32.3
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	33.3	36.2	35.0	37.4	29.0	35.8	35.6	35.6
1971	-	22.4	22.4	34.3	21.0	24.0	29.2	29.2
1972	30.3	24.5	29.8	34.7	21.8	25.9	30.1	30.1
1973	26.4	22.2	26.1	34.0	21.6	25.8	29.5	29.4
1974	31.1	26.1	30.9	34.6	26.0	28.5	32.5	32.4
1975	28.2	-	28.2	38.5	24.3	28.1	32.5	32.4
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	29.3	23.2	28.8	35.4	23.0	26.5	30.9	30.9
1976	26.9	35.1	27.0	38.8	24.7	31.8	34.1	33.9
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	2.1	2.3	4.9	87.1	5.4	2.7	95.1	100.0
1966	4.8	5.1	9.9	68.8	20.9	0.4	90.1	100.0
1967	4.9	0.2	5.0	83.5	11.3	0.2	95.0	100.0
1968	3.0	5.8	8.8	64.0	25.9	1.4	91.2	100.0
1969	0.4	4.7	5.1	55.2	23.5	16.2	94.9	100.0
1970	-	-	-	73.2	14.8	12.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2.3	3.0	5.4	68.5	19.3	6.8	94.6	100.0
1971	-	0.8	0.8	59.2	30.8	9.3	99.2	100.0
1972	2.3	0.2	2.5	60.3	28.8	8.4	97.5	100.0
1973	2.0	0.2	2.1	58.3	28.1	11.5	97.9	100.0
1974	3.8	0.1	4.0	68.9	15.1	12.1	96.0	100.0
1975	1.7	-	1.7	56.0	39.6	2.6	98.3	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	2.0	0.2	2.2	60.3	29.1	8.4	97.8	100.0
1976	2.6	*	2.7	63.8	31.4	2.1	97.3	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Orange Juice, Concentrates, Not Frozen: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	315	668	983	3,023	116	234	3,373	4,356
1966	347	22	369	1,153	561	262	1,976	2,344
1967	63	57	120	1,526	90	102	1,717	1,837
1968	260	52	311	1,133	623	300	2,056	2,367
1969	203	43	246	1,191	975	496	2,663	2,908
1970	37	3	40	1,272	498	1,302	3,072	3,112
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	182	35	217	1,255	549	493	2,297	2,514
1971	49	9	58	1,143	1,447	589	3,179	3,237
1972	86	7	93	2,102	943	525	3,570	3,663
1973	-	2	2	1,675	527	259	2,461	2,462
1974	-	6	6	7,412	2,174	366	9,952	9,958
1975	-	1	1	9,153	357	1,100	10,610	10,611
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	27	5	32	4,297	1,090	568	5,954	5,986
1976	-	-	-	4,945	397	469	5,810	5,810
- Value, \$'000 -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	135	286	422	1,461	60	97	1,617	2,039
1966	113	8	120	599	167	69	835	955
1967	19	21	40	620	26	29	675	716
1968	82	20	102	568	179	79	826	928
1969	52	16	68	539	346	157	1,043	1,111
1970	14	1	15	500	144	285	929	944
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	56	13	69	565	172	124	862	931
1971	17	3	19	404	314	137	855	874
1972	24	1	25	667	249	146	1,063	1,088
1973	-	1	1	478	146	71	695	696
1974	-	2	2	2,240	590	103	2,932	2,934
1975	-	*	*	3,190	88	254	3,533	3,533
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	8	1	9	1,396	277	142	1,816	1,825
1976	-	-	-	1,756	119	139	2,014	2,014

Appendix Table 259 (concl.)

Orange Juice, Concentrates, Not Frozen:					Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976			
	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	43.0	42.9	42.9	48.3	51.2	41.4	48.0	46.8
1966	32.4	35.3	32.6	51.9	29.8	26.5	42.3	40.8
1967	30.7	37.1	33.8	40.7	28.6	28.5	39.3	39.0
1968	31.7	39.4	32.9	50.1	28.7	26.3	40.2	39.2
1969	25.5	37.0	27.5	45.3	35.5	31.7	39.2	38.2
1970	37.5	30.0	36.8	39.3	28.9	21.9	30.3	30.3
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	30.7	37.4	31.8	45.0	31.4	25.2	37.5	37.0
1971	34.1	29.3	33.3	35.3	21.7	23.3	26.9	27.0
1972	27.7	19.6	27.1	31.8	26.4	27.9	29.8	29.7
1973	-	41.5	41.5	28.6	27.7	27.5	28.3	28.3
1974	-	26.9	26.9	30.2	27.1	28.0	29.5	29.5
1975	-	28.0	28.0	34.9	24.8	23.1	33.3	33.3
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	30.0	27.0	29.5	32.5	25.5	25.1	30.5	30.5
1976	-	-	-	35.5	30.0	29.7	34.7	34.7
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	7.2	15.3	22.6	69.4	2.7	5.4	77.4	100.0
1966	14.8	0.9	15.7	49.2	23.9	11.2	84.3	100.0
1967	3.4	3.1	6.5	83.0	4.9	5.6	93.5	100.0
1968	11.0	2.2	13.1	47.9	26.3	12.7	86.9	100.0
1969	7.0	1.5	8.4	41.0	33.5	17.1	91.6	100.0
1970	1.2	0.1	1.3	40.9	16.0	41.8	98.7	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	7.2	1.4	8.6	49.9	21.9	19.6	91.4	100.0
1971	1.5	0.3	1.8	35.3	44.7	18.2	98.2	100.0
1972	2.4	0.2	2.5	57.4	25.8	14.3	97.5	100.0
1973	-	0.1	0.1	68.0	21.4	10.5	99.9	100.0
1974	-	0.1	0.1	74.4	21.8	3.7	99.9	100.0
1975	-	*	*	86.3	3.4	10.4	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	0.5	0.1	0.5	71.8	18.2	9.5	99.5	100.0
1976	-	-	-	85.1	6.8	8.1	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Appendix Table 260

Orange Juice, Not Concentrated: Imports by Country of Origin,
1961-1976

	<u>Belize</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Israel</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	1,160	2,315	3,475	39,173	1,432	367	40,972	44,447
1966	2,256	595	2,851	47,288	266	-	47,554	50,405
1967	1,836	1,617	3,453	60,741	1,482	7	62,230	65,682
1968	4,309	2,534	6,844	41,988	2,302	-	44,290	51,134
1969	2,043	844	2,888	36,059	1,738	3	37,800	40,687
1970	2,045	338	2,383	40,282	16	10	40,307	42,690
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2,498	1,186	3,684	45,271	1,161	4	46,436	50,120
1971	4,302	63	4,365	37,351	1,137	250	38,738	43,103
1972	1,939	148	2,087	36,393	362	46	36,801	38,888
1973	877	6	883	41,946	610	4	42,560	43,443
1974	1,585	36	1,620	47,986	107	-	48,093	49,714
1975	1,016	23	1,039	51,048	4	2	51,054	52,093
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1,943	55	1,999	42,945	444	61	43,449	45,448
1976	-	20	20	54,064	29	-	54,093	54,113
- Value, \$'000 -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	151	266	417	4,769	132	31	4,932	5,349
1966	222	48	270	4,896	22	-	4,918	5,187
1967	266	179	444	5,444	130	1	5,574	6,018
1968	618	259	878	5,021	213	-	5,234	6,112
1969	274	104	378	4,528	162	1	4,691	5,070
1970	324	31	355	4,321	2	1	4,324	4,679
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	341	124	465	4,842	106	*	4,948	5,413
1971	607	8	615	4,317	97	21	4,435	5,050
1972	274	19	293	4,463	34	5	4,502	4,795
1973	207	1	208	4,890	59	1	4,950	5,157
1974	230	7	237	5,683	10	-	5,693	5,929
1975	122	5	127	6,847	1	*	6,849	6,975
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	288	8	296	5,240	40	5	5,286	5,581
1976	-	3	3	7,969	4	-	7,973	7,976

Appendix Table 260 (concl.)

Orange Juice, Not Concentrated: Imports by Country of Origin,
1961-1976

	<u>Belize</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Israel</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	13.0	11.5	12.0	12.2	9.2	8.5	12.0	12.0
1966	9.8	8.1	9.5	10.4	8.2	-	10.3	10.3
1967	14.5	11.0	12.9	9.0	8.8	8.2	9.0	9.2
1968	14.3	10.2	12.8	12.0	9.2	-	11.8	12.0
1969	13.4	12.3	13.1	12.6	9.3	26.3	12.4	12.5
1970	15.8	9.2	14.9	10.7	9.8	8.5	10.7	11.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	13.6	10.5	12.6	10.7	9.1	11.4	10.7	10.8
1971	14.1	12.1	14.1	11.6	8.6	8.5	11.5	11.7
1972	14.1	13.0	14.1	12.3	9.3	10.3	12.2	12.3
1973	23.6	15.2	23.5	11.7	9.6	13.6	11.6	11.9
1974	14.5	18.3	14.6	11.8	8.9	-	11.8	11.9
1975	12.0	20.6	12.2	13.4	24.1	19.8	13.4	13.4
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	14.8	14.2	14.8	12.2	9.0	8.9	12.2	12.3
1976	-	15.0	15.0	14.7	13.4	-	14.7	14.7
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	2.6	5.2	7.8	88.1	3.2	0.9	92.2	100.0
1966	4.5	1.2	5.7	93.8	0.5	-	94.3	100.0
1967	2.8	2.5	5.3	92.5	2.3	*	94.7	100.0
1968	8.4	5.0	13.4	82.1	4.5	-	86.6	100.0
1969	5.0	2.1	7.1	88.6	4.2	*	92.9	100.0
1970	4.8	0.8	5.6	94.4	*	*	94.4	100.0
<u>Average 1961-70</u>	5.0	2.4	7.3	90.3	2.3	*	92.7	100.0
1971	10.0	0.1	10.1	86.7	2.6	0.6	89.9	100.0
1972	5.0	0.4	5.4	93.6	0.9	0.1	94.6	100.0
1973	2.0	*	2.0	96.6	1.4	*	98.0	100.0
1974	3.2	0.1	3.3	96.5	0.2	-	96.7	100.0
1975	1.9	*	2.0	98.0	*	*	98.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	4.2	1.2	4.4	93.5	1.0	0.1	95.6	100.0
1976	-	*	*	99.9	0.1	-	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Pineapple Juice^(a): Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
1966	229	92	321	16,627	-	723	17,350	17,671
1967	571	102	673	25,191	-	201	25,392	26,065
1968	188	55	243	20,629	64	-	20,693	20,936
1969	479	39	518	17,707	5,897	-	23,604	24,122
1970	322	60	382	14,149	6,985	-	21,134	21,516
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	358	70	427	18,861	2,589	185	21,634	22,062
1971	288	22	310	9,684	7,184	6	16,874	17,184
1972	896	26	921	10,898	9,293	208	20,398	21,320
1973	386	12	398	15,391	8,596	163	24,150	24,548
1974	184	7	191	10,043	12,305	9	22,357	22,548
1975	211	15	226	5,602	14,826	480	20,908	21,134
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	393	16	409	10,323	10,441	173	20,937	21,347
1976	-	-	-	7,000	11,653	48	18,701	18,701
- Value, \$'000 -								
1966	16	6	22	1,456	-	67	1,522	1,544
1967	37	7	44	1,619	-	15	1,635	1,679
1968	13	4	16	1,378	13	-	1,391	1,408
1969	34	8	42	1,316	429	-	1,745	1,788
1970	31	5	37	1,144	479	-	1,624	1,660
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	26	6	32	1,383	184	16	1,584	1,616
1971	26	2	28	815	730	1	1,545	1,574
1972	57	2	60	914	780	27	1,722	1,782
1973	25	1	27	1,180	768	40	1,988	2,014
1974	14	1	16	950	1,084	4	2,038	2,053
1975	17	2	19	695	1,325	50	2,070	2,090
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	28	2	30	911	937	25	1,873	1,903
1976	-	-	-	781	997	18	1,795	1,795

Pineapple Juice^(a): Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -								
1966	6.9	6.7	6.9	8.8	-	9.2	8.8	8.7
1967	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.4	-	7.6	6.4	6.4
1968	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.7	20.6	-	6.7	6.7
1969	7.1	20.4	8.1	7.4	7.3	-	7.4	7.4
1970	9.7	8.9	9.6	8.1	6.9	-	7.7	7.7
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	7.3	8.6	7.5	7.3	7.1	8.9	7.3	7.3
1971	9.1	10.1	9.2	8.4	10.2	9.6	9.2	9.2
1972	6.4	8.5	6.5	8.4	8.4	13.2	8.4	8.4
1973	6.5	11.3	6.7	7.7	8.9	24.7	8.2	8.2
1974	7.9	14.8	8.1	9.5	8.8	44.5	9.1	9.1
1975	8.1	15.4	8.6	12.4	8.9	10.5	9.9	9.9
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	7.1	11.2	7.3	8.8	9.0	14.2	8.9	8.9
1976	-	-	-	11.2	8.6	36.2	9.6	9.6
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
1966	1.3	0.5	1.8	94.1	-	4.1	98.2	100.0
1967	2.2	0.4	2.6	96.6	-	0.8	97.4	100.0
1968	0.9	0.3	1.2	98.5	0.3	-	98.8	100.0
1969	2.0	0.2	2.1	73.4	24.4	-	97.9	100.0
1970	1.5	0.3	1.8	65.8	32.5	-	98.2	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1.6	0.3	1.9	85.5	11.7	0.8	98.1	100.0
1971	1.7	0.1	1.8	56.4	41.8	*	98.2	100.0
1972	4.2	0.1	4.3	51.1	43.6	1.0	95.7	100.0
1973	1.6	*	1.6	62.7	35.0	0.7	98.4	100.0
1974	0.8	*	0.8	44.5	54.6	*	99.2	100.0
1975	1.0	0.1	1.1	26.5	70.2	2.3	98.9	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1.8	0.1	1.9	48.4	48.9	0.8	98.1	100.0
1976	-	-	-	37.4	62.3	0.3	100.0	100.0

(a) Imports entering under tariff item 15205-1 within commodity classes 74-48, 75-58 and 75-59.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Beverages Consisting of Aqueous Extract of Dried Prunes:
Imports from United States, 1968-1976

	<u>Quantity</u> '000 lb.	<u>Value</u> \$ '000	<u>Unit Value</u> ¢/lb.
1968	1,320	367	27.8
1969	2,093	621	29.7
1970	1,689	598	35.4
<u>Average</u> <u>1968-70</u>	1,701	529	31.1
1971	2,257	591	26.2
1972	2,178	673	30.9
1973	2,363	1,138	48.1
1974	2,581	1,147	44.4
1975 ^(a)	2,139	857	40.4
<u>Average</u> <u>1971-75</u>	2,304	881	38.2
1976 ^(b)	3,645	1,048	28.7

(a) Includes France, 39 thousand pounds for a value of 16 thousand dollars.

(b) Includes France, 65 thousand pounds for a value of 28 thousand dollars.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Cider: Imports by Country of Origin, by Value, Tariff Items
14800-1 and 14900-1, 1966-1976

	Tariff Item 14800-1				Tariff Item 14900-1				Estimated Ad Valorem Equivalent of M.F.N. Specific Duty	
	United Kingdom	Total B.P.	United States	Total M.F.N.	United Kingdom	Total B.P.	United States	Total M.F.N.		
	- Value, \$'000 -				- Value, \$'000 -				%	
									%	
1966	-	-	6	-	6	16	3	8	24	4.5
1967	-	-	-	11	11	23	3	19	42	4.7
1968	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	11	62	4.9
1969	1	1	-	-	1	51	15	31	82	4.3
1970	-	-	*	14	14	89	4	25	115	4.8
Average 1966-70	*	*	1	5	6	46	5	19	65	4.4
1971	-	-	-	13	13	66	4	14	79	5.7
1972	-	-	-	-	-	90	10	10	100	7.3
1973	-	-	-	-	-	78	14	16	94	2.3
1974	-	-	3	3	3	102	15	18	120	15.6
1975	-	-	43	43	43	150	12	13	164	6.2
Average 1971-75	-	-	9	12	12	97	11	14	111	8.0
1976	1	1	73	*	74	142	30	48	190	6.8

Source: Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 264

Fruit Syrups, n.o.p.: Imports by Country
of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Jamaica</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -								
1966	28	-	-	28	1,456	1,534	2,990	3,018
1967	56	8	-	64	1,431	3,321	4,752	4,815
1968	177	11	2	189	1,592	2,915	4,507	4,696
1969	143	40	400	583	1,282	5,310	6,593	7,176
1970	377	35	*	413	972	6,139	7,112	7,525
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	156	19	80	256	1,347	3,844	5,191	5,446
1971	426	40	-	467	1,458	2,266	3,723	4,190
1972	491	98	3	592	1,522	288	1,810	2,401
1973	1,090	120	*	1,211	2,246	360	2,606	3,816
1974	419	101	74	594	2,772	3,893	6,665	7,260
1975	956	178	559	1,692	3,723	2,431	6,154	7,846
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	677	108	127	911	2,344	1,848	4,192	5,103
1976	903	153	74	1,130	1,716	405	2,121	3,251
- Value, \$'000 -								
1966	6	-	-	6	363	260	624	630
1967	10	2	-	12	363	506	869	881
1968	34	3	1	37	451	442	893	930
1969	26	8	87	121	347	829	1,175	1,296
1970	105	5	*	110	305	893	1,198	1,309
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	36	4	18	57	366	586	952	1,009
1971	125	9	-	134	347	310	657	791
1972	130	19	1	150	408	68	475	626
1973	210	22	*	232	652	106	758	990
1974	122	22	26	169	800	700	1,499	1,669
1975	227	58	152	437	1,474	545	2,019	2,456
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	163	26	36	224	736	346	1,082	1,306
1976	265	50	16	331	661	121	782	1,113

Appendix Table 264 (concl.)

Fruit Syrups, n.o.p.: Imports by Country
of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Jamaica</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -								
1966	21.7	-	-	21.7	24.9	17.0	20.9	20.9
1967	18.0	21.6	-	18.4	25.3	15.2	18.3	18.3
1968	19.0	28.2	35.9	19.7	28.3	15.2	19.8	19.8
1969	17.8	20.4	21.8	20.7	27.1	15.6	17.8	18.1
1970	27.8	15.0	7.6	26.7	31.4	14.6	16.8	17.4
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	23.1	19.3	21.9	22.4	27.2	15.2	18.3	18.5
1971	29.3	22.3	-	28.7	23.8	13.7	17.6	18.9
1972	26.5	19.0	53.6	25.4	26.8	23.5	26.3	26.1
1973	19.3	18.2	32.8	19.2	29.0	29.5	29.1	25.9
1974	29.0	21.2	34.8	28.4	28.9	18.0	22.5	23.0
1975	23.7	32.8	27.2	25.8	39.6	22.4	32.8	31.3
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	24.1	24.1	28.3	24.6	31.4	18.7	25.8	25.6
1976	29.3	32.8	21.5	29.3	38.5	29.9	36.9	34.2
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -								
1966	0.9	-	-	0.9	48.2	50.8	99.1	100.0
1967	1.2	*	-	1.3	29.7	69.0	98.7	100.0
1968	3.8	0.2	*	4.0	33.9	62.1	96.0	100.0
1969	2.0	0.6	5.6	8.1	17.9	74.0	91.9	100.0
1970	5.0	0.5	*	5.5	12.9	81.6	94.5	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2.9	0.3	1.5	4.7	24.7	70.6	95.3	100.0
1971	10.2	1.0	-	11.1	34.8	54.1	88.9	100.0
1972	20.5	4.1	0.1	24.6	63.4	12.0	75.4	100.0
1973	28.6	3.1	*	31.7	58.8	9.4	68.3	100.0
1974	5.8	1.4	1.0	8.2	38.2	53.6	91.8	100.0
1975	12.2	2.3	7.1	21.6	47.5	31.0	78.4	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	13.3	2.1	2.5	17.9	45.9	36.2	82.1	100.0
1976	27.8	4.7	2.3	34.8	52.8	12.5	65.2	100.0

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Ketchup: Production, Imports, Exports(a) and Domestic Disappearance,
Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening Inventory (b)	29,745 (c)	37,732 (d)	34,704	34,256	32,032	42,051	38,773	36,363	+22.2	56,086
Production	57,942	81,893	87,121	93,960	106,211	110,752	133,999	106,409	+83.6	..
Imports	2,441	968	819	482	583	754	1,355	799	-67.3	2,611
Total Supply	90,127	120,593	122,644	128,698	138,826	153,557	174,127	143,571	+59.3	..
Closing Inventory (b)	27,834 (e)	37,126	34,256	32,032	42,051	38,773	56,086	40,640	+46.0	..
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	62,294	83,467	88,388	96,666	96,775	114,784	118,041	102,931	+65.2	..
Imports as % of Domestic Disappearance	3.9	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	-79.5	..
					- per cent -					

- (a) Exports are not available.
 (b) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.
 (c) Includes inventory of wholesale dealers and chain store warehouses.
 (d) Four-year average, omitting 1966.
 (e) Four-year average, omitting 1965.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Ketchup: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	1	2,440	*	2,440	2,441
1966	-	2,066	-	2,066	2,066
1967	-	1,350	-	1,350	1,350
1968	-	294	-	294	294
1969	-	382	-	382	382
1970	1	749	-	749	750
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	*	968	-	968	968
1971	-	819	-	819	819
1972	-	479	3	482	482
1973	-	581	3	583	583
1974	-	749	5	754	754
1975	-	1,344	11	1,355	1,355
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	794	4	799	799
1976	-	2,611	-	2,611	2,611
- Value, \$'000 -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	*	401	*	401	402
1966	-	297	-	297	297
1967	-	212	-	212	212
1968	-	61	-	61	61
1969	-	61	-	61	61
1970	*	182	-	182	182
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	*	163	-	163	163
1971	-	185	-	185	185
1972	-	79	1	80	80
1973	-	150	1	150	150
1974	-	220	2	221	221
1975	-	556	3	559	559
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	238	1	239	239
1976	-	868	-	868	868

Ketchup: Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	44.3	16.5	13.6	16.5	16.5
1966	-	14.4	-	14.4	14.4
1967	-	15.7	-	15.7	15.7
1968	-	20.8	-	20.8	20.8
1969	-	16.0	-	16.0	16.0
1970	14.0	24.2	-	24.2	24.2
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	14.0	16.8	-	16.8	16.8
1971	-	22.5	-	22.5	22.5
1972	-	16.5	25.5	16.5	16.5
1973	-	25.8	28.7	25.8	25.8
1974	-	29.4	32.2	29.4	29.4
1975	-	41.4	28.8	41.3	41.3
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	29.9	29.1	29.9	29.9
1976	-	33.2	-	33.2	33.2
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	*	99.9	*	99.9	100.0
1966	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1967	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1968	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1969	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1970	0.1	99.9	-	99.9	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	*	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1971	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1972	-	99.5	0.5	100.0	100.0
1973	-	99.6	0.4	100.0	100.0
1974	-	99.4	0.6	100.0	100.0
1975	-	99.2	0.8	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	-	99.5	0.5	100.0	100.0
1976	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Soups; Canned, Mixes and Bases: Shipments, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1961-1975

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75
				- '000 lb. -					
Shipments	299,480	353,710(a)	351,954	394,280	394,391	406,323	453,601	400,110	+33.6
Imports	3,090(b)	4,914	5,160	5,653	6,875	7,113	6,663	6,293	+103.7
Total Supply	302,570	358,624	357,114	399,933	401,266	413,436	460,264	406,403	+34.3
Exports(c)	6,096	6,367	3,427	3,164	3,625	2,823	1,600	2,928	-52.0
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	296,474	352,257	353,687	296,769	397,641	410,613	458,664	403,475	+36.1
Exports as % of Shipments	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7	-65.0
Imports as % of Domestic Disappearance	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	+60.0

(a) Three-year average, omitting 1966 and 1970.
 (b) Three-year average, omitting 1961 and 1962.
 (c) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 268

Soups; Canned, Mixes and Bases: Imports by Country of Origin,
1963-1976^(a)

	United Kingdom	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	United States	Switzerland	Netherlands	Other M.F.N.	Total M.F.N.	Total
- Quantity, '000 lb. -									
Average 1963-65	41	14	55	2,109	562	119	245	3,035	3,090
1966	36	30	66	2,711	406	200	190	3,507	3,572
1967	67	13	80	3,235	766	111	517	4,629	4,709
1968	155	13	168	3,588	698	198	523	5,007	5,175
1969	115	20	135	3,701	803	119	589	5,212	5,347
1970	79	15	94	3,985	839	169	681	5,674	5,767
Average 1966-70	90	18	108	3,444	702	159	501	4,806	4,914
1971	102	50	152	3,208	996	196	608	5,008	5,160
1972	262	47	310	3,419	1,044	170	711	5,343	5,653
1973	367	14	381	4,033	1,385	166	910	6,494	6,875
1974	142	55	197	4,206	1,674	226	810	6,916	7,113
1975	59	26	85	3,597	2,076	135	770	6,578	6,663
Average 1971-75	186	38	225	3,693	1,435	179	762	6,068	6,293
1976	52	19	71	2,186	1,702	153	904	4,945	5,016
- Value, \$'000 -									
Average 1963-65	13	10	23	624	496	85	74	1,279	1,302
1966	9	19	28	809	362	149	83	1,403	1,430
1967	24	7	31	900	609	78	185	1,772	1,803
1968	38	6	44	1,021	687	163	172	2,043	2,087
1969	27	8	35	1,028	704	86	255	2,073	2,108
1970	23	4	27	1,132	790	109	300	2,331	2,358
Average 1966-70	24	19	33	978	630	117	199	1,924	1,957
1971	33	14	48	1,037	920	133	234	2,324	2,372
1972	70	12	82	1,189	1,071	137	305	2,702	2,784
1973	114	8	122	1,314	1,650	136	452	3,552	3,673
1974	55	39	94	1,849	1,992	277	485	4,603	4,696
1975	33	22	55	1,596	3,170	210	562	5,538	5,593
Average 1971-75	61	19	80	1,397	1,761	179	408	3,744	3,824
1976	26	15	41	1,056	2,891	154	636	4,737	4,778

Appendix Table 268 (concl.)

Soups; Canned Mixes and Bases: Imports by Country of Origin,
1963-1976^(a)

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -									
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	31.5	73.7	42.6	29.6	88.3	71.2	30.2	42.1	42.1
1966	25.1	63.8	42.3	29.9	89.2	74.3	43.7	40.0	40.0
1967	36.4	49.0	38.5	27.8	79.6	70.6	35.8	38.3	38.3
1968	24.7	44.1	26.2	28.4	98.3	82.5	32.9	40.8	40.3
1969	23.3	41.1	25.9	27.8	87.7	72.6	43.3	39.8	39.4
1970	28.4	34.9	29.4	28.4	94.2	64.4	44.1	41.1	40.9
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	26.8	49.1	30.5	28.4	89.8	73.5	39.7	40.0	39.8
1971	32.3	29.9	31.6	32.3	92.4	67.9	38.5	46.4	46.0
1972	26.7	26.0	26.6	34.8	102.6	80.6	42.9	50.6	49.3
1973	31.0	57.0	32.0	32.6	119.2	81.7	49.7	54.7	53.4
1974	38.7	71.7	47.9	43.9	119.0	122.7	59.9	66.6	66.0
1975	56.1	81.4	64.0	44.4	152.7	155.0	73.0	84.2	83.9
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	32.7	49.8	35.7	37.8	122.7	100.0	53.5	61.7	60.8
1976	50.4	78.2	58.0	48.3	169.9	101.0	70.4	95.8	95.3
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -									
<u>Average 1963-65</u>	1.3	0.5	1.8	68.3	18.2	3.9	7.9	98.2	100.0
1966	1.0	0.8	1.8	75.9	11.4	5.6	5.3	98.2	100.0
1967	1.4	0.3	1.7	68.7	16.3	2.4	11.0	98.3	100.0
1968	3.0	0.3	3.2	69.3	13.5	3.8	10.1	96.8	100.0
1969	2.2	0.4	2.6	69.2	15.0	2.2	11.0	97.4	100.0
1970	1.4	0.3	1.6	69.1	14.5	2.9	11.8	98.4	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1.8	0.4	2.2	70.1	14.3	3.2	10.2	97.8	100.0
1971	2.0	1.0	2.9	62.2	19.3	3.8	11.8	97.1	100.0
1972	4.6	0.8	5.5	60.5	18.5	3.0	12.6	94.5	100.0
1973	5.3	0.2	5.5	58.7	20.1	2.4	13.2	94.5	100.0
1974	2.0	0.8	2.8	59.1	23.5	3.2	11.4	97.2	100.0
1975	0.9	0.4	1.3	54.0	31.2	2.0	11.6	98.7	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	3.0	0.6	3.6	58.7	22.8	2.8	12.1	96.4	100.0
1976	1.0	0.4	1.4	43.6	33.9	3.1	18.0	98.6	100.0

^(a) Prior to 1963 data reported in value only.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Soups; Canned, Mixes and Bases: Exports by Country of Destination, 1961-1976

Appendix Table 269 (cont.)											
	United Kingdom	Bahamas	Bermuda	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	United States	St. Pierre and Miquelon	Other M.F.N.	Total M.F.N.	General	Total ^(a)

Soups; Canned, Mixes and Bases: Exports by Country of Destination, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Bahamas</u>	<u>Bermuda</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>St. Pierre and Miquelon</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Total^(a)</u>
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -											
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	11.9	12.0	10.4	55.8	90.0	1.3	1.0	7.4	9.8	0.1	100.0
1966	9.7	16.0	11.3	55.1	92.1	2.5	1.4	3.8	7.7	0.2	100.0
1967	6.4	14.7	8.7	58.2	88.0	6.0	1.6	4.4	11.9	0.1	100.0
1968	3.6	15.8	10.2	31.9	61.6	35.0	1.1	2.2	38.4	*	100.0
1969	6.3	20.4	9.2	52.4	88.4	5.4	1.5	4.8	11.6	-	100.0
1970	6.0	23.4	16.5	42.5	88.4	6.9	2.2	2.4	11.5	0.2	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	6.2	17.7	11.0	46.7	81.7	13.3	1.5	3.4	18.2	0.1	100.0
1971	0.4	30.4	15.7	38.8	85.2	8.3	3.0	3.4	14.8	-	100.0
1972	2.9	32.0	17.2	36.2	88.3	6.0	3.2	2.5	11.7	-	100.0
1973	2.6	34.8	15.6	29.8	82.8	11.8	2.7	2.6	17.2	-	100.0
1974	0.6	29.1	11.1	41.7	82.5	11.5	3.3	2.3	17.2	0.3	100.0
1975	1.9	0.2	9.3	56.1	67.4	21.6	7.3	3.7	32.6	-	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1.7	28.3	14.4	38.5	82.8	10.7	3.5	2.8	17.1	0.1	100.0
1976	1.2	0.2	10.2	52.6	64.3	18.7	12.5	4.1	35.3	0.4	100.0

Appendix Table 269 (concl.)

(a) Includes volume and value of re-exports, volume as follows in pounds: Average 1961-65 - 9,262 1966 - 6,856
 1967 - 3,368 1968 - 14,128 1969 - 10,227 1970 - 10,432 1971 - 7,849 1972 - 9,030 1973 - 50,597
 1974 - 10,592 1975 - 8,545 1976 - 18,994

Source: Statistics Canada.

Tomato Juice, Canned: Production, Imports, Exports and Domestic
Disappearance, Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
					- '000 lb. -					
Opening inventory ^(a)	142,210	148,400	105,060	104,649	122,656	152,397	121,955	121,343	-14.7	120,861
Production	206,765	171,628	181,545	186,079	212,049	169,882	182,682	186,447	- 9.8	214,013
Imports	9,967	3,633	1,192	2,502	6,510	2,193	2,071	2,894	-71.0	4,046
Total Supply	358,942	323,661	287,797	293,230	341,215	324,472	306,708	310,684	-13.4	320,920
Exports ^(b)	13,626	9,925	654	761	624	2,882	494	1,083	-92.1	187
Closing Inventory ^(a)	149,562	134,528	104,649	122,656	152,397	121,955	102,861	120,904	-19.2	133,101
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	195,754	179,208	182,494	169,813	188,194	199,635	203,353	188,697	- 3.6	187,632
Exports as % of Production	6.6	5.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.6	-90.9	0.1
Imports as % of Domestic Disappearance	5.1	2.0	0.7	1.5	3.5	1.1	1.0	1.5	-70.6	2.2

- per cent -

^(a) Opening inventory as of January 1st and closing inventory as of December 31st.

^(b) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Tomato Juice, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin,
1961-1976

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -				
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	9,967	-	9,967	9,967
1966	6,743	-	6,743	6,743
1967	5,100	-	5,100	5,100
1968	4,497	-	4,497	4,497
1969	958	-	958	958
1970	867	-	867	867
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	3,633	-	3,633	3,633
1971	1,153	39	1,192	1,192
1972	2,406	95	2,502	2,502
1973	6,342	168	6,510	6,510
1974	2,181	12	2,193	2,193
1975	2,046	25	2,071	2,071
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	2,826	68	2,894	2,894
1976	3,947	99	4,046	4,046
- Value, \$'000 -				
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	843	-	843	843
1966	692	-	692	692
1967	515	-	515	515
1968	443	-	443	443
1969	83	-	83	83
1970	81	-	81	81
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	363	-	363	363
1971	96	3	100	100
1972	224	7	231	231
1973	589	14	603	603
1974	261	1	262	262
1975	318	3	321	321
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	298	6	303	303
1976	518	13	531	531

Appendix Table 271 (concl.)

Tomato Juice, Canned: Imports by Country of Origin,
1961-1976

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -				
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	8.5	-	8.5	8.5
1966	10.3	-	10.3	10.3
1967	10.1	-	10.1	10.1
1968	9.8	-	9.8	9.8
1969	8.7	-	8.7	8.7
1970	9.4	-	9.4	9.4
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	10.0	-	10.0	10.0
1971	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.4
1972	9.3	7.1	9.2	9.2
1973	9.3	8.5	9.3	9.3
1974	12.0	11.5	12.0	12.0
1975	15.5	13.9	15.5	15.5
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	10.5	8.6	10.5	10.5
1976	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -				
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1966	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1967	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1968	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1969	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1970	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1971	96.7	3.3	100.0	100.0
1972	96.2	3.8	100.0	100.0
1973	97.4	2.6	100.0	100.0
1974	99.5	0.5	100.0	100.0
1975	98.8	1.2	100.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	97.7	2.3	100.0	100.0
1976	97.6	2.4	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Tomato Juice, Canned: Exports by Country of Destination, 1961-1976										
	United Kingdom	Trinidad- Tobago	Barbados	Nigeria	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	United States	Other M.F.N.	Total M.F.N.	Total(a)
				- Quantity, '000 lb. -						
Average 1961-65	11,924	455	47	82	898	13,406	13	207	220	13,626
1966	12,846	379	76	242	1,052	14,595	68	288	356	14,951
1967	12,191	256	25	132	782	13,386	141	230	371	13,757
1968	10,636	64	155	81	499	11,435	-	329	329	11,764
1969	2,354	315	56	285	561	3,571	17	192	209	3,780
1970	1,425	128	115	122	375	2,165	3,067	143	3,210	5,375
Average 1966-70	7,890	228	85	172	655	9,030	659	236	895	9,925
1971	78	127	54	105	209	573	-	81	81	654
1972	256	165	84	104	78	687	-	74	74	761
1973	60	173	49	221	64	567	1	56	57	624
1974	-	42	78	84	50	254	2,614	14	2,628	2,882
1975	-	80	67	256	31	434	52	8	60	494
Average 1971-75	79	117	66	154	86	503	533	47	580	1,083
1976	-	43	30	55	44	172	-	15	15	187

Appendix Table 272 (cont.)

Tomato Juice, Canned: Exports by Country of Destination, 1961-1976									
	United Kingdom	Trinidad- Tobago	Barbados	Nigeria	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	United States	Other M.F.N.	Total M.F.N. (a)
- Value, \$'000 -									
Average 1961-65	981	50	5	7	91	1,134	1	20	21 1,155
1966	1,119	48	9	21	116	1,313	5	30	35 1,348
1967	1,123	34	3	13	98	1,271	12	25	37 1,308
1968	1,110	9	11	9	59	1,198	-	34	34 1,232
1969	214	45	6	31	68	364	2	22	24 388
1970	127	18	15	15	46	221	250	20	270 491
Average 1966-70	739	31	9	18	77	873	54	26	80 953
1971	9	22	7	15	31	84	-	11	11 95
1972	40	29	12	13	12	106	-	12	12 118
1973	10	29	8	34	10	91	*	11	11 102
1974	-	7	13	15	8	43	333	3	336 379
1975	-	20	16	61	8	105	8	1	9 114
Average 1971-75	12	21	11	28	14	86	68	8	76 162
1976	-	12	7	14	12	45	-	3	3 48

Appendix Table 272 (concl.)

Tomato Juice, Canned: Exports by Country of Destination, 1961-1976									
	United Kingdom	Trinidad-Tobago	Barbados	Nigeria	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	United States	Other M.F.N.	Total M.F.N. (a)
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -									
Average 1961-65	87.5	3.3	0.3	0.6	6.6	98.4	0.1	1.5	100.0
1966	85.9	2.5	0.5	1.6	7.0	97.6	0.5	1.9	100.0
1967	88.6	1.9	0.2	1.0	5.7	97.3	1.0	1.7	100.0
1968	90.4	0.5	1.3	0.7	4.2	97.2	-	2.8	100.0
1969	62.3	8.3	1.5	7.5	14.8	94.5	0.4	5.1	100.0
1970	26.5	2.4	2.1	2.3	7.0	40.3	57.1	2.7	100.0
Average 1966-70	79.5	2.3	0.9	1.7	6.6	91.0	6.6	2.4	100.0
1971	11.9	19.4	8.3	16.1	32.0	87.6	-	12.4	100.0
1972	33.6	21.7	11.0	13.7	10.2	90.3	-	9.7	100.0
1973	9.6	27.7	7.9	35.4	10.3	90.9	0.2	9.0	100.0
1974	-	1.5	2.7	2.9	1.7	8.8	90.7	0.5	100.0
1975	-	16.2	13.6	51.8	6.2	87.9	10.5	1.6	100.0
Average 1971-75	7.3	10.8	6.1	14.2	7.9	46.4	49.2	4.3	100.0
1976	-	23.0	16.0	29.4	23.5	92.0	-	8.0	100.0

(a) Includes value and volume of re-exports, volume in pounds as follows: 1963- 492
1965-4,320
1967- 607

Appendix Table 273

Vegetable Juices, n.o.p. Canned: Imports by Country of Origin
1966-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -					
1966	-	304	19	323	323
1967	2	350	19	369	370
1968	3	224	25	249	251
1969	5	422	79	501	506
1970	9	1,430	85	1,516	1,525
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	4	546	46	591	595
1971	22	1,444	136	1,580	1,602
1972	55	2,578	133	2,710	2,765
1973	57	4,719	73	4,792	4,849
1974	47	5,330	192	5,522	5,569
1975	101	6,485	57	6,541	6,643
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	56	4,111	118	4,229	4,286
1976	76	1,507	51	1,557	1,634
- Value, \$'000 -					
1966	-	83	5	89	89
1967	*	79	6	85	85
1968	1	56	11	67	67
1969	2	108	23	131	133
1970	2	279	27	306	308
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1	121	14	138	136
1971	5	290	26	316	321
1972	11	454	34	488	499
1973	10	772	18	790	800
1974	10	883	44	927	936
1975	27	1,391	21	1,412	1,439
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	12	758	29	788	799
1976	22	434	16	450	471

Appendix Table 273 (concl.)

Vegetable Juices, n.o.p. Canned: Imports by Country of
Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -					
1966	-	27.4	28.7	27.5	27.5
1967	20.7	22.7	29.0	25.7	23.0
1968	22.3	24.9	44.2	26.9	26.8
1969	30.2	25.6	29.4	26.2	26.3
1970	22.0	19.5	31.6	20.2	20.2
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	24.2	22.2	31.8	23.2	22.9
1971	23.8	20.1	19.3	20.0	20.1
1972	19.9	17.6	25.7	18.0	18.0
1973	17.0	16.4	25.2	16.5	16.5
1974	20.4	16.6	22.7	16.8	16.8
1975	26.5	21.5	37.0	21.6	21.7
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	22.1	18.4	24.3	18.6	18.6
1976	28.7	28.8	30.7	28.9	28.9
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -					
1966	-	94.1	5.9	100.0	100.0
1967	0.5	94.6	5.1	99.7	100.0
1968	1.2	89.2	10.0	99.2	100.0
1969	1.0	83.4	15.6	99.0	100.0
1970	0.6	93.8	6.3	99.4	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	0.7	91.8	7.7	99.3	100.0
1971	1.4	90.1	8.5	98.6	100.0
1972	2.0	93.3	4.8	98.0	100.0
1973	1.2	97.3	1.5	98.8	100.0
1974	0.8	95.7	3.4	99.2	100.0
1975	1.5	97.6	0.9	98.5	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	1.3	95.9	2.8	98.7	100.0
1976	4.7	92.3	3.1	95.3	100.0

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Sweet Potatoes, n.o.p.: Value of Imports, by Country
of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
	- \$'000 -				
1966	-	147	-	147	147
1967	-	127	-	127	127
1968	1	176	1	177	178
1969	3	177	1	178	180
1970	5	233	-	233	239
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2	172	*	172	174
1971	15	308	1	309	324
1972	4	165	15	180	184
1973	22	104	1	105	127
1974	36	104	4	108	144
1975	57	235	11	246	303
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	27	183	6	190	216
1976	74	119	9	128	202

Source: Statistics Canada.

Vegetable Pastes and Hash: Value of Imports, by Country
of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
	- \$'000 -				
1966	236	650	79	729	965
1967	190	890	118	1,008	1,198
1968	275	911	121	1,032	1,307
1969	357	1,501	148	1,649	2,006
1970	327	1,660	196	1,856	2,183
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	278	1,122	132	1,255	1,532
1971	318	2,023	282	2,305	2,623
1972	529	3,127	409	3,536	4,065
1973	487	4,541	419	4,960	5,447
1974	595	4,349	393	4,742	5,337
1975	550	2,938	388	3,326	3,876
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	496	3,396	378	3,774	4,270
1976	602	4,168	435	4,603	5,205

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruits and Peels, Crystallized, Glacé, Candied or Drained: ^(a)
Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -						
1966	174	413	1,230	11	1,653	1,827
1967	141	126	1,564	35	1,724	1,865
1968	62	539	1,118	11	1,667	1,729
1969	118	135	1,789	91	2,016	2,133
1970	86	319	1,460	261	2,040	2,126
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	116	306	1,432	82	1,820	1,936
1971	80	25	1,167	98	1,291	1,371
1972	15	64	1,166	186	1,416	1,569
1973	157	211	668	184	1,064	1,221
1974	116	922	1,914	91	2,927	3,043
1975	277	1,076	330	40	1,446	1,723
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	157	460	1,049	120	1,629	1,785
1976	166	1,082	1,117	185	2,385	2,550
- Value, \$'000 -						
1966	28	88	396	5	489	517
1967	25	42	484	6	532	557
1968	8	130	360	6	495	504
1969	19	45	535	22	602	621
1970	16	81	448	53	581	597
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	19	77	444	18	540	559
1971	12	11	364	25	399	412
1972	28	25	397	59	481	509
1973	34	77	317	73	468	502
1974	36	357	978	59	1,394	1,430
1975	61	428	190	49	667	729
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	34	180	449	53	682	716
1976	33	413	584	105	1,102	1,135

Appendix Table 276 (concl.)

Fruits and Peels, Crystallized, Glacé, Candied or Drained: (a)
Imports by Country of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -						
1966	16.3	21.4	32.2	41.2	29.6	28.3
1967	17.6	33.4	30.9	17.8	30.8	29.8
1968	13.3	24.0	32.2	58.7	29.7	29.1
1969	16.1	33.5	29.9	23.7	29.9	29.1
1970	18.7	25.4	30.7	20.1	28.5	28.1
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	16.6	25.2	31.0	22.3	29.7	28.9
1971	15.5	41.8	31.2	25.6	30.9	30.0
1972	18.4	38.8	34.1	31.8	34.0	32.5
1973	21.8	26.6	47.5	39.7	44.0	41.1
1974	30.8	38.8	51.1	65.1	47.6	47.0
1975	22.2	39.8	57.5	123.9	46.1	42.3
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	22.0	39.1	42.8	44.4	41.9	40.1
1976	20.1	38.2	52.2	56.7	46.2	44.5
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -						
1966	9.5	22.6	67.3	0.6	90.5	100.0
1967	7.5	6.7	83.9	1.9	92.5	100.0
1968	3.6	31.1	64.6	0.6	96.4	100.0
1969	5.5	6.3	83.9	4.3	94.5	100.0
1970	4.0	15.0	68.7	12.3	96.0	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	6.0	15.8	74.0	4.2	94.0	100.0
1971	5.9	1.8	85.2	7.1	94.1	100.0
1972	9.8	4.1	74.3	11.8	90.2	100.0
1973	12.8	17.3	54.7	15.1	87.2	100.0
1974	3.8	30.3	62.9	3.0	96.2	100.0
1975	16.1	62.5	19.1	2.3	83.9	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	8.8	25.8	58.8	6.7	91.2	100.0
1976	6.5	42.4	43.8	7.3	93.5	100.0

(a) Includes cherries and other fruits of crème de menthe, maraschino or other flavour.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Appendix Table 277

Fruit Pulp, Not Sweetened^(a): Imports by Country
of Origin, 1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Nether- lands</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -									
1966	17	58	75	760	140	7	208	1,113	1,189
1967	-	1	1	198	41	9	78	326	327
1968	5	3	8	335	40	32	298	705	714
1969	2	6	8	1,613	129	133	550	2,425	2,432
1970	4	8	11	1,143	33	86	643	1,905	1,916
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	5	15	21	810	77	53	355	1,295	1,315
1971	4	3	7	964	42	112	381	1,499	1,506
1972	5	6	10	968	58	81	600	1,706	1,717
1973	6	8	14	1,564	198	307	761	2,831	2,845
1974	15	57	72	1,307	119	230	665	2,321	2,393
1975	13	131	143	1,571	206	256	2,052	3,289	4,086
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	9	41	50	1,275	125	197	892	2,329	2,509
1976	63	286	349	1,959	339	104	2,250	4,653	5,002
- Value, \$'000 -									
1966	4	11	15	111	14	1	17	143	159
1967	-	*	*	32	4	1	16	54	54
1968	2	1	3	51	9	3	36	100	103
1969	1	3	3	321	13	13	73	420	434
1970	1	3	4	125	3	9	79	216	220
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2	4	5	128	9	5	44	187	192
1971	2	1	3	101	2	12	86	201	204
1972	1	2	3	115	9	10	157	290	293
1973	3	3	5	226	45	53	259	584	590
1974	9	26	34	220	30	48	194	492	526
1975	8	55	63	184	43	61	535	823	886
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	4	17	22	170	26	37	244	438	440
1976	22	70	93	341	72	15	528	956	1,048

Appendix Table 277 (concl.)

Fruit Pulp, Not Sweetened^(a): Imports by Country
of Origin, 1966-1976

	United Kingdom	Other B.P.	Total B.P.	United States	Nether- lands	Spain	Other M.F.N.	Total M.F.N.	Total
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -									
1966	23.9	18.7	19.9	14.6	10.2	9.0	8.4	12.9	13.3
1967	-	39.7	39.7	16.4	10.7	12.8	20.5	16.6	16.6
1968	45.3	39.1	43.0	15.3	23.5	10.3	12.0	14.2	14.5
1969	54.4	43.0	45.7	19.9	10.5	9.6	13.2	19.0	12.4
1970	41.6	36.7	38.3	10.9	8.4	10.7	12.2	11.3	11.5
Average 1966-70	32.2	23.5	25.8	15.8	11.6	10.1	12.4	14.2	14.6
1971	39.7	35.3	37.7	10.5	5.5	10.6	22.5	13.4	13.5
1972	29.9	30.8	30.4	11.9	15.5	11.9	26.2	17.0	17.1
1973	44.4	31.9	37.5	14.5	22.8	17.3	34.1	20.6	20.7
1974	56.3	45.0	47.3	16.9	25.2	21.0	29.1	21.2	22.0
1975	63.7	42.1	44.0	11.8	20.7	23.8	26.1	25.0	21.7
Average 1971-75	52.3	42.1	43.9	13.3	20.7	18.6	27.4	18.8	17.5
1976	35.1	24.7	26.6	17.4	21.2	14.7	23.4	20.5	21.0
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -									
1966	1.4	4.9	6.3	63.9	11.7	0.6	17.5	93.7	100.0
1967	-	0.3	0.3	60.5	12.6	2.8	23.7	99.7	100.0
1968	0.7	0.4	1.1	47.0	5.7	4.5	41.7	98.9	100.0
1969	0.1	0.2	0.3	66.3	5.3	5.4	22.6	99.7	100.0
1970	0.2	0.4	0.6	59.6	1.7	4.5	33.6	99.4	100.0
Average 1966-70	0.4	1.2	1.6	61.5	5.8	4.1	27.0	98.4	100.0
1971	0.3	0.2	0.5	64.0	2.8	7.4	25.3	99.5	100.0
1972	0.3	0.3	0.6	56.4	3.4	4.7	35.0	99.4	100.0
1973	0.2	0.3	0.5	55.0	7.0	10.8	26.8	99.5	100.0
1974	0.6	2.4	3.0	54.6	5.0	9.6	27.8	97.0	100.0
1975	0.3	3.2	3.5	38.5	5.0	6.3	50.2	80.5	100.0
Average 1971-75	0.3	1.6	2.0	50.8	5.0	7.9	35.5	92.8	100.0
1976	1.3	5.7	7.0	39.2	6.8	2.1	45.0	93.0	100.0

(a) Fruit pulp, with sugar or not, n.o.p., and fruits, crushed. From 1973 includes tariff item 10501-1 Citrus fruit pulp, which otherwise would be classified under tariff item 10500-1, for use in the manufacture of citrus fruit juices.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Fruit Pulp, n.o.p.^(a): Imports by Country of Origin,
1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -							
1966	-	266	266	1,325	911	2,236	2,501
1967	-	17	17	732	1,482	2,214	2,230
1968	-	232	232	1,087	1,386	2,473	2,705
1969	2	173	175	452	1,213	1,664	1,839
1970	-	169	169	1,233	1,285	2,518	2,687
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	*	171	172	966	1,255	2,221	2,392
1971	-	14	14	243	1,310	1,552	1,567
1972	27	29	56	563	924	1,487	1,543
1973	8	35	43	153	840	993	1,035
1974	16	186	202	441	635	1,076	1,279
1975	1	-	1	145	545	689	690
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	10	53	63	309	851	1,160	1,223
1976	2	-	2	235	565	801	803
- Value, \$'000 -							
1966	-	80	80	271	138	409	489
1967	-	5	5	145	220	365	370
1968	-	64	64	229	188	417	481
1969	1	53	54	130	166	296	350
1970	-	56	56	222	171	393	449
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	*	51	52	199	177	376	428
1971	-	4	4	54	166	221	225
1972	3	3	7	100	124	224	230
1973	3	6	9	31	116	147	155
1974	5	35	40	143	94	237	276
1975	1	-	1	35	89	123	124
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	2	9	12	72	118	190	202
1976	1	-	1	52	115	166	167

Appendix Table 278 (concl.)

Fruit Pulp, n.o.p.^(a): Imports by Country of Origin,
1966-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -							
1966	-	30.0	30.0	20.4	15.2	18.3	19.5
1967	-	28.7	28.7	19.9	14.8	16.5	16.6
1968	-	27.4	27.4	21.1	13.6	16.9	17.8
1969	29.5	30.7	30.7	28.8	13.7	17.8	19.0
1970	-	33.2	33.2	18.0	13.3	15.6	16.7
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	29.5	30.0	30.0	20.7	14.1	16.9	17.9
1971	-	26.4	26.4	22.4	12.7	14.2	14.3
1972	12.2	11.4	11.8	17.8	13.4	15.1	14.9
1973	35.6	16.4	20.1	20.0	13.8	14.8	15.0
1974	31.9	18.5	19.6	32.3	14.8	22.0	21.6
1975	72.7	-	72.7	23.9	16.3	17.9	18.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	22.9	17.9	18.7	23.5	13.9	16.4	16.5
1976	49.8	-	49.8	21.9	20.3	20.8	20.8
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -							
1966	-	10.6	10.6	53.0	36.4	89.4	100.0
1967	-	0.7	0.7	32.8	66.5	99.3	100.0
1968	-	8.6	8.6	40.2	51.2	91.4	100.0
1969	0.1	9.4	9.5	24.6	66.0	90.6	100.0
1970	-	6.3	6.3	45.9	47.8	93.7	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	*	7.2	7.2	40.4	52.5	92.8	100.0
1971	-	0.9	0.9	15.5	83.6	99.1	100.0
1972	1.7	1.9	3.6	36.5	59.9	96.4	100.0
1973	0.8	3.3	4.1	14.7	81.1	95.9	100.0
1974	1.2	14.6	15.8	34.5	49.7	84.2	100.0
1975	0.1	-	0.1	21.0	78.9	99.9	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	0.8	4.3	5.2	25.3	69.6	94.8	100.0
1976	0.3	--	0.3	29.3	70.4	99.7	100.0

(a) Fruit pulp, other than grape pulp, not sweetened, in air-tight cans or other air-tight packages.

Source: Customs documents tabulated by Statistics Canada.

Jams, Jellies and Marmalades: (a) Production, Imports, Exports and Domestic Disappearance, Canada, 1961-1976

	Average 1961-65	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974	1974	Average 1971-75	% Change 1961-65 to 1971-75	1976
Production	120,435	116,229	102,266	107,503	96,636	101,631	92,318	100,071	-16.9	107,469
Imports	4,508	4,418	6,463	5,922	6,421	6,647	9,950	7,081	+57.1	8,101
Total Supply	124,943	120,647	108,729	113,425	103,057	108,278	102,268	107,152	-14.2	115,570
Exports (b)	3,052	6,267	4,033	4,897	3,726	3,602	2,260	3,704	+21.4	2,038
Apparent Domestic Disappearance	121,891	114,380	104,696	108,528	99,331	104,676	100,008	103,448	-15.1	113,532
					- per cent -					
Exports as a % of Production	2.5	5.4	3.9	4.6	3.9	3.5	2.4	3.7	+48.0	1.9
Imports as a % of Domestic Disappearance	3.7	3.9	6.2	5.5	6.5	6.4	9.9	6.8	+83.8	7.1

(a) Includes preserves.

(b) Includes re-exports.

Source: Statistics Canada.

Jams, Jellies and Marmalades^(a): Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Jamaica</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
				- Quantity, '000 lb. -					
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	3,513	41	209	190	3,954	240	315	554	4,508
1966	2,591	30	1,230	140	3,991	156	265	421	4,412
1967	2,635	40	432	149	3,257	182	393	575	3,832
1968	2,675	28	574	61	3,338	374	612	986	4,324
1969	2,568	49	497	121	3,236	359	633	992	4,229
1970	2,842	31	297	743	3,913	655	728	1,383	5,296
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	2,662	36	606	243	3,547	345	526	871	4,418
1971	3,612	268	115	378	4,373	278	1,812	2,090	6,463
1972	3,459	2	362	227	4,049	746	1,127	1,873	5,922
1973	3,266	253	440	266	4,226	929	1,266	2,195	6,421
1974	3,648	25	298	234	4,205	1,070	1,372	2,442	6,647
1975	3,779	171	1,034	188	5,172	1,835	2,943	4,779	9,950
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	3,553	144	450	258	4,405	972	1,704	2,676	7,081
1976	3,722	354	376	105	4,557	1,933	1,611	3,544	8,101

Appendix Table 280 (cont.)

Jams, Jellies and Marmalades (a): Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Jamaica</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
	- Unit Value, ¢/lb. -								
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	27.4	15.9	15.1	26.9	26.6	47.3	29.6	37.3	27.9
1966	29.4	17.0	15.3	31.0	25.0	60.4	26.8	39.2	26.4
1967	31.8	11.5	16.3	29.8	29.4	53.3	29.4	37.0	30.6
1968	29.9	14.9	15.8	28.3	27.3	45.8	32.1	37.3	29.6
1969	30.5	15.4	18.2	28.0	28.3	49.8	29.0	36.5	30.2
1970	31.5	15.6	15.6	29.9	29.8	44.4	26.2	34.9	31.1
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	30.6	14.7	16.0	29.7	27.9	48.2	28.8	36.5	29.6
1971	28.7	11.9	16.6	30.2	27.5	40.2	22.5	24.8	26.6
1972	33.1	150.2	13.9	30.9	31.3	33.6	27.8	30.1	30.9
1973	35.4	13.0	16.0	29.6	31.7	38.7	32.0	34.8	32.7
1974	36.2	18.4	23.9	34.5	35.1	45.2	36.7	40.4	37.1
1975	50.8	21.2	24.8	54.5	44.7	60.6	40.3	48.1	46.3
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	37.0	15.1	20.8	34.5	34.5	47.7	33.0	38.4	36.0
1976	48.6	23.3	32.1	53.0	45.4	60.0	46.1	53.7	49.0

Jams, Jellies and Marmalades^(a): Imports by Country of Origin, 1961-1976

	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Jamaica</u>	<u>Other B.P.</u>	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -									
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	77.9	0.9	4.6	4.2	87.7	5.3	7.0	12.3	100.0
1966	58.7	0.7	27.9	3.2	90.5	3.5	6.0	9.5	100.0
1967	68.8	1.1	11.3	3.9	85.0	4.8	10.3	15.0	100.0
1968	61.9	0.6	13.3	1.4	77.2	8.6	14.2	22.8	100.0
1969	60.7	1.2	11.8	2.9	76.5	8.5	15.0	23.5	100.0
1970	53.7	0.6	5.6	14.0	73.9	12.4	13.7	26.1	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	60.3	0.8	13.7	5.5	80.3	7.8	11.9	19.7	100.0
1971	55.9	4.2	1.8	5.8	67.7	4.3	28.0	32.3	100.0
1972	58.4	*	6.1	3.8	68.4	12.6	19.0	31.6	100.0
1973	50.9	3.9	6.9	4.1	65.8	14.5	19.7	34.2	100.0
1974	54.9	0.4	4.5	3.5	63.3	16.1	20.6	36.7	100.0
1975	38.0	1.7	10.4	1.9	52.0	18.4	29.6	48.0	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	50.2	2.0	6.4	3.6	62.2	13.7	24.1	37.8	100.0
1976	45.9	4.4	4.6	1.3	56.2	23.9	19.9	43.8	100.0

^(a) Includes preserves.

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data.

Appendix Table 281

Jams, Jellies and Marmalades^(a): Exports by Country
of Destination, 1961-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total General</u>	<u>Total^(b)</u>
- Quantity, '000 lb. -						
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	111	2,920	201	2,941	*	3,052
1966	79	6,683	18	6,701	-	6,779
1967	160	7,649	40	7,689	-	7,848
1968	44	6,302	22	6,324	-	6,367
1969	106	4,479	60	4,539	-	4,645
1970	84	5,595	14	5,609	-	5,693
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	94	6,141	31	6,172	-	6,267
1971	80	3,914	39	3,953	-	4,033
1972	132	4,716	46	4,762	3	4,897
1973	47	3,553	127	3,679	-	3,726
1974	187	3,366	49	3,415	-	3,602
1975	37	2,211	12	2,223	-	2,260
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	97	3,552	55	3,606	1	3,704
1976	69	1,917	52	1,969	-	2,038
- Value, \$'000 -						
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	28	696	6	702	*	730
1966	20	1,620	6	1,627	-	1,647
1967	48	1,721	12	1,733	-	1,781
1968	13	1,525	6	1,531	-	1,544
1969	28	1,246	15	1,261	-	1,287
1970	24	1,486	6	1,492	-	1,516
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	27	1,520	9	1,529	-	1,555
1971	27	1,088	10	1,098	-	1,125
1972	48	1,413	17	1,430	1	1,479
1973	18	1,292	51	1,343	-	1,362
1974	63	1,701	22	1,723	-	1,786
1975	26	1,264	4	1,268	-	1,293
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	36	1,352	21	1,372	*	1,409
1976	44	1,165	23	1,188	-	1,233

Appendix Table 281 (concl.)

Jams, Jellies and Marmalades^(a): Exports by Country
of Destination, 1961-1976

	<u>Total B.P.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Other M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total M.F.N.</u>	<u>Total General</u>	<u>Total^(b)</u>
- Percentage Distribution of Quantity -						
<u>Average 1961-65</u>	3.6	95.8	0.7	97.3	*	100.0
1966	1.2	98.6	0.3	98.8	-	100.0
1967	2.0	97.5	0.5	98.0	-	100.0
1968	0.7	99.0	0.3	99.3	-	100.0
1969	2.3	96.4	1.3	97.7	-	100.0
1970	1.5	98.3	0.2	98.5	-	100.0
<u>Average 1966-70</u>	1.5	98.0	0.5	98.5	-	100.0
1971	2.0	97.0	1.0	98.0	-	100.0
1972	2.7	96.3	0.9	97.2	0.1	100.0
1973	1.3	95.3	3.4	98.7	-	100.0
1974	5.2	93.4	1.4	94.8	-	100.0
1975	1.6	97.8	0.5	98.4	-	100.0
<u>Average 1971-75</u>	2.6	95.9	1.5	97.4	*	100.0
1976	3.4	94.1	2.6	96.6	-	100.0

(a) Includes preserves.

(b) Includes volume and value of re-exports, volume as follows in pounds:

Average 1961-65 - 10,928	1966 - 5,460	1967 - 4,866	1968 - 1,140
1969 - 68,135	1971 - 5,600	1972 - 6,325	1973 - 630
1974 - 41,758	1975 - 11,520	1976 - 5,400	

Source: Statistics Canada.

Fruits, Fresh Market: Estimated Impact of Tariff Board Recommendations, 1975

	Net Production \$'000	Dutiable Imports		Ad Valorem Rates		Calculated Duty at Present Rates		Calculated Duty at Recommended Rates	
		Present Structure	Recommended Structure	Present p.c.	Recommended p.c.	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
		-	\$'000 -			-	\$'000 -	-	\$'000 -
Apples	28,098	-	-	Free	Free	-	-	-	-
Apricots	491	128	128	7.6	12.7	10	37	16	62
Blueberries	5,903	-	-	Free	Free	-	-	-	-
Cherries, sour	221	53	53	7.3	12.5	4	16	7	28
Cherries, sweet	4,806	4,635	3,322	10.0	12.5	464	481	415	601
Cranberries	1,594	843	-	5.0	Free	42	80	-	-
Grapes	2,495	-	-	Free	Free	-	-	-	-
Peaches	13,193	6,788	3,228	10.0	12.5	679	1,319	404	1,649
Pears	3,507	5,358	4,335	10.0	14.4	535	351	624	505
Plums	2,271	3,531	3,531	10.0	12.5	353	50	441	284
Prune Plums		522	522	11.9	12.5	62		65	
Raspberries	2,229	138	138	6.2	7.7	9	138	11	172
Strawberries	11,728	6,895	2,287	10.0	10.0	689	1,173	229	1,173
Total	76,536	28,891	17,544			2,847	3,845	2,212	4,474

Fruits, Fresh for Processing: Estimated Impact of Tariff Board Recommendations, 1975

	Net Production \$'000	Dutiable Imports		Ad Valorem Rates		(b) Present		Calculated Duty at Present Rates		Calculated Duty at Recommended Rates	
		Present	Recommended	Present	Recommended	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
		Structure	Structure	P.c.	P.c.	- \$'000 -	- \$'000 -	- \$'000 -	- \$'000 -	- \$'000 -	- \$'000 -
Apples	9,298	-	-	Free	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apricots	461	..	..	12.6	12.6	..	58	..	58	..	58
Blueberries	985	-	-	Free	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cherries, sour	2,518	..	..	18.5	24.7	..	466	..	622	..	622
Cherries, sweet	1,049	..	..	17.5	35.1	..	184	..	368	..	368
Cranberries	-	..(a)	-	5.0	Free	..(a)	-	-	-	-	-
Grapes	18,164	103	-	5.2	Free	5	945	-	-	-	-
Peaches	2,362	..	..	14.7	19.6	..	347	..	463	..	463
Pears	2,564	..	..	15.9	23.8	..	408	..	610	..	610
Plums	307	..	..	10.0	31.3	..	..(a)	..	..(a)	..	..(a)
Prune plums	1,841	..	..	23.4	12.5	..	72	..	38	..	38
Raspberries	1,921	..	..	9.4	11.8	..	173	..	217	..	217
Strawberries	1,921	..	..	10.0	15.0	..	192	..	288	..	288
Total	41,470	103	..			5(a)	2,845	..	2,664	..	2,664

(a) Tariff Board estimate.

(b) Based on unit value of net production for those instances where unit value of imports were not available.

Source: Tariff Board

	Net Production \$'000	Dutiable Imports		Ad Valorem Rates		Calculated Duty at Present Rates		Calculated Duty at Recommended Rates	
		Present Structure	Recommended Structure	Present p.c.	Recommended p.c.	Imports	Production -\$'000 -	Imports	Production -\$'000 -
Asparagus	1,294	1,749	685	10.0	15.0	175	129	103	194
Beans, snap	1,766	367	367	7.7	10.2	28	136	37	180
Beets	840	73	91	9.3	10.0	7	78	9	84
Broccoli	202	894	894	10.0	16.9	89	20	151	34
Brussels sprouts	332	331	255	13.5	13.5	45	45	34	45
Cabbage	9,179	1,351	2,671	14.3	19.8	193	1,313	529	1,817
Carrots	10,535	2,042	-	5.7	Free	116	600	-	-
Cauliflower	4,439	1,472	600	10.0	5.4	147	444	32	240
Celery	3,823	2,850	2,805	18.2	18.2	511	696	511	696
Corn	6,349	755	755	16.0	16.0	121	1,016	121	1,016
Cucumbers (field)	1,942	2,578	3,371	16.1	16.1	415	313	543	313
Cucumbers (greenhouse)	5,974	..	..	16.1	16.1	..	962	..	962
Eggplant	..	131	-	10.0	Free	13	..	-	-
Lettuce	6,145 (a)	12,289	8,229	12.0	21.1	1,475	737	1,736	1,297
Mushrooms	16,394 (a)	751	751	10.3	10.3	77	1,689	77	1,689
Onions, dry	15,183 (a)	8,578	8,957	16.0	16.0	1,372	2,429	1,433	2,429
Onions, green	2,500 (a)	3,745	1,596	7.9	13.2	296	198	211	330
Parsley	630	52	52	10.0	14.2	5	63	7	89
Parsnips	647 (a)	-	-	Free	Free	-	-	-	-
Peas	299 (a)	197	197	28.6	14.3	56	86	28	43
Peppers	1,935 (a)	817	1,525	5.6	11.1	46	108	169	215
Potatoes	212,516 (a)	23,856	23,856	6.9	10.2	1,646	14,664	2,433	21,677
Radishes	3,679 (a)	910	910	10.0	10.0	91	368	91	368
Rhubarb	1,050 (a)	6	9	10.0	10.8	1	105	1	113
Rutabagas (turnips)	4,872	-	-	Free	Free	-	-	-	-
Spinach	535	-	-	Free	Free	-	-	-	-
Sweet potatoes	-	-	-	Free	Free	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes (field)	11,107	33,418	25,587	10.0	15.0	3,342	1,111	3,838	1,666
Tomatoes (greenhouse)	14,716	..	..	10.0	15.0	..	1,472	..	2,207
Total	338,883	99,167	84,163			10,267	28,782	12,094	37,704

(a) Tariff Board estimate.

Source: Tariff Board

Vegetables, Fresh for Processing: Estimated Impact of Tariff Board Recommendations, 1975

	Net Production \$'000	Dutiable Imports		Ad Valorem Rates (b)		Calculated Duty at Present Rates		Calculated Duty at Recommended Rates	
		Present Structure	Recommended Structure	Present	Recommended	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
		- \$'000 -	- \$'000 -	p.c.	p.c.	- \$'000 -	- \$'000 -	- \$'000 -	- \$'000 -
Asparagus	1,516	3,096 (a)	3,096 (a)	10.0	15.0	310 (a)	152	464 (a)	227
Beans, snap	5,930	..	..	21.1	14.1	..	1,251	..	836
Beets	804	..	..	40.0	40.0	..	322	..	322
Broccoli	555	..	..	10.0	10.2	..	56	..	57
Brussels sprouts	789	..	..	17.1	17.1	..	135	..	135
Carrots	1,286	..	-	22.7	Free	..	292	-	-
Cauliflower	806	..	..	10.0	9.4	..	81	..	76
Corn	14,927	..	..	53.6	53.6	..	8,001	..	8,001
Cucumbers	8,934 (a)	..	..	10.0	13.3	..	894	..	1,188
Peas	18,211 (a)	..	..	18.9	10.0	..	3,442	..	1,821
Potatoes	51,343	..	..	9.1	15.0	..	4,672	..	7,701
Tomatoes	31,361 (a)	..	..	36.6	24.4	..	11,478	..	7,652
Mushrooms	10,600	..	..	8.5	10.0	..	901	..	1,060
Total	147,062	3,096 (a)	3,096 (a)			310 (a)	31,677	464 (a)	29,076

(a) Tariff Board Estimate.

(b) Based on unit value of net production for those instances where unit value of imports were not available.

Source: Tariff Board

Fruit Products: Estimated Impact of Tariff Board Recommendations, 1975

	Net Shipments	Imports		Ad Valorem Rates				Cost of Duty on				
		(a)		B.P.		M.F.N.		Imports		Shipments		
		B.P.	M.F.N.	Present	Recommended	Present	Recommended	Present	Recommended	Present	Recommended	
		- \$'000 -				- p.c. -					- \$'000 -	
Canned Fruits												
Apricots	515	1,320	297	2.3	20.0	11.3	64	323	58	103		
Cherries	2,290	151	217	..	17.5	5.2	11	64	119	401		
Peaches	3,648	4,059	11,328	Various	20.0	11.3	1,415	3,078	412	730		
Pears	6,054	2,300	686	Various	20.0	8.4	80	597	509	1,211		
Pineapples	..	4,629	8,383	Free	Free		-	-	-	-		
Prunes	..	-	98	..	10.0	6.9	7	10	..	..
Mixtures	4,447	1,674	11,203	Various	20.0	9.0	1,093	2,576	400	889		
Apples, including applesauce	7,159	-	483	..	5.0	7.1	34	24	508	358		
N.o.p. (b)	..	43	329	Various	Free	4.3	15	-	..	..
N.o.p.	29,482	382	2,966	Various	10.0	4.3	137	335	1,268	2,948		
Total Canned Fruits	53,595	14,558	35,990				2,856	7,007	3,274	6,640		

Frozen Fruits

Blueberries	161	-	938	Free	Free	10.9	-	-	-	-
Cherries	..	-	759	..	18.2	11.3	83	138	..	..
Peaches	..	-	123	..	10.0	11.3	14	12	..	..
Strawberries for processing	2,169	-	4,827	..	17.7	7.1	343	854	154	409
Strawberries, n.o.p.	5,485	-	1,636	..	20.0	7.1	116	327	357	549
N.o.p.		12	787	4.6	7.5	6.5	52	80		
Total Frozen Fruits	7,815	12	9,070				608	1,411	511	958

Appendix Table 286 (concl.)

Fruit Products: Estimated Impact of Tariff Board Recommendations, 1975

	Net Shipments	(a)		Ad Valorem Rates				Cost of Duty on			
		Imports		B.P.		M.F.N.		Imports		Shipments	
		B.P.	M.F.N.	Present	Recommended	Present	Recommended	Present	Recommended	Present	Recommended
		- \$'000 -		- p.c. -				- \$'000 -			
Fruit Products, N.o.p.											
Jellies, jams, n.o.p., marmalades, ...	39,857	2,221	2,445	3.3	7.5	7.5	10.0	256	412	2,989	3,986
Strawberry jam	..	..	..	3.3	10.0	7.5	15.0	..	..	..	..
Fruits dried, desiccated, evaporated or dehydrated, n.o.p.	..	627	6,017	Free	Free	Various	Free	164	-	..	-
Fruit pulps and crusned fruits whether or not sweetened ...	..	..	..	Various	15.0	Various	15.0	..	..	..	..
Strawberry	..	21	534	Various	Free	Various	Free	7	-	..	-
N.o.p.(b)	..	110	1,030	Various	10.0	Various	10.0	68	114	..	..
N.o.p.	..	10	2,285	10.0	12.5	12.5	15.9	287	364	..	..
Fruits pickled or preserved	..	-	17	Various	Free	Various	Free	3	-	..	-
Cherries	..	..	..	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	..	..	..	..
Melons	..	22	287	Various	Free	Various	Free	45	-	..	-
Strawberry	..	200	1,521	17.5	10.0	17.5	10.0	301	172	..	..
N.o.p.(b)	..	76	781	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	128	128	1,140	1,140
N.o.p.	7,603										
Fruits and peels, crystablized, glacé, ...											
Total Fruit Products, N.o.p.	47,460	3,287	14,917					1,259	1,190	4,129	5,126
Total Fruit Products	225,886	20,330	122,293					7,392	12,189	17,919	22,317

(a) Adjusted to remove duty.
(b) Fruits not grown in Canada.

Source: Tariff Board.



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